

CONTENTS

The names of contributors are arranged alphabetically.

	PAGE
ALTEKAR, A. S., M.A., D.LITT:—	
No. 12. A New Copper-plate of Dhruva II of the Gujarat Rashtrakuta Branch, dated Saka 806	64
,, 28. Two Bhore State Museum Copper-plates	176
BANERJI, R. D., M.A.:—	
No. 19. The Jesar Plates of Siladitya III : Valabhi Samvat 357	114
,, 20. The Bayana Inscription of Chittralekha : V. S. 1012	120
,, 21. The Gurgi Inscription of Prabodhasiva	127
BRANDARKAR, D. R., M.A., PH.D.:—	
No. 8. Silahara Cave Inscriptions	30
,, 17. Jethwai Plates of the Rashtrakuta Queen Silamahadevi; Saka-Samvat 708	98
,, 31. Hathi-Bada Brahmi Inscription at Nagari	198
BEATTACHARYA, B., M.A., PH.D.:—	
No. 13. Brahmanapalli Grant of Karkka Suvarnavarsha : Saka 746	77
CHAKRAVARTI, N. P., M.A., PH.D.:—	
No. 9. A Buddhist Inscription from Kara	37
GANGULY, DHIRENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., PH.D.:—	
No. 11. Jainad Stone Inscription of the Paramara Jagaddeva	54
HALDER, R. R.:—	
No. 29. Mala Plates of Virasimhadeva : V. S. 1343	192
,, 37. Chirava Inscription of the Time of Samarasimha of Mewar; [Vikrama-] Samvat 1330	285
JAYASWAL, K. P., M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW:—	
No. 1. The Text of the Sogaura Plate	1
,, 2. Shell Character Rock Inscription at Ci-Arutön (Java)	4
KONOW, STEN, PH.D.:—	
No. 4. Kharoshthi Inscription on a Begram Bas-relief	11
,, 5. A Note on the Mamane Dheri Inscription	14
MAJUMDAR, N. G., M.A.:—	
No. 25. Irida Copper-plate of the Kamboja King Nayapaladeva	150
MAJUMDAR, R. C., M.A., PH.D.:—	
No. 36. Note on the Sailendra Kings mentioned in the Leiden Plates	281
MIRASHI, V. V., M.A.:—	
No. 6. Thakurdiya Plates of Maha-Pravararaja	15
,, 15. The Khamkhed Plates of the Time of Pratapasila	93
,, 26. The Sarkho Plates of Ratnadeva II of the (Chedi) year 880	159
,, 27. Tirodi Plates of Pravarasena II	167
,, 33. An Unfinished Vakataka Plate from Drug	207
NILAKANTA SASTRI, K. A., M.A.:—	
No. 3. Manur Inscription of Maranjadaian	5
,, 32. A Chola Inscription from Uttiramerur	205
PANCHAMUKHI, R. S., M.A.:—	
No. 7. Dayyamdinne Plates of Vinayaditya-Satyasraya; Saka 614	24 24
PANDEYA, L. P., PANDIT:—	
No. 22. The Mahakosala Historical Society's Plates of Mahabhavaguptarajadeva	135
REU, BISHESHWAR NATH, SAHITYACHARYA:—	
No. 30. Ropi Plates of Paramara Devaraja; Vikrama-Samvat 1059	196

	PAGE
SAHNI, DAYA RAM, M.A., C.I.E., RAI BAHADUR:—	
No. 16. A Sarada Inscription from Hund	97
SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, K. V., B.A.:—	
No. 10. Tinnevely Inscription of Maravarman Sundara-Pandya I	39
„ 23. Draksharama Inscription of Kulottunga I, 33rd year	138
„ 24. Uttaramallur Inscription of Parantaka I	145
„ 34. The Larger Leiden Plates (of Rajaraja I)	213
„ 35. The Smaller Leiden Plates (of Kulottunga I)	267
VENKATASUBBA AYYAR, V., B.A.:—	
No. 14. Tiruvalangadu Inscription of Rajadhiraja II	86
„ 18. Kulidikki Inscription of Vijaya Nandisvaravarman	110
INDEX.—By B. Ch. Chhabra, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.	
	293
APPENDIX.—A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India written in Brahmi and its Derivative Scripts from about A. C. 300. Index to Appendix (continued).—By Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D. 311—362	
Title-page, Contents, List of Plates and Additions and Corrections	i—x

LIST OF PLATES.

No. 1.	Rock Inscription at Ci-Arutön (Java)	. . . . .	to face page	4
„ 2.	Manur Inscription of Maranjadaian	. . . . .	„ „ „	9
„ 3.	Begram Bas-relief Inscription	. . . . .	between pages	14 & 15
„ 4.	Thakurdiya Plates of Maha-Pravararaja	. . . . .	„ „	22 & 23
„ 5.	Silahara Cave Inscriptions	. . . . .	to face page	36
„ 6.	A Buddhist Inscription from Kara	. . . . .	„ „ „	39
„ 7.	A New Copper-plate of Dhruva II of the Gujarat Rashtrakuta Branch, Dated Saka 806(i)	. . . . .	between pages	74 & 75
„ 8.	A New Copper-plate of Dhruva II of the Gujarat Rashtrakuta Branch, Dated Saka 806(ii)	. . . . .	to face page	76
„ 9.	Brahmanapalli Grant of Karkka Suvarnavarsha : Saka 746	. . . . .	between pages	84 & 85
„ 10.	Tiruvallangadu Inscription of Rajadhiraja II	. . . . .	„ „	90 & 91
„ 11.	The Khamkhed Plates of the Time of Pratapasila	. . . . .	„ „	94 & 95
„ 12.	A Sarada Inscription from Hund	. . . . .	to face page	98
„ 13.	Jethwai Plates of Queen Silamahadevi ; Saka-Samvat 708	. . . . .	„ „ „	108
„ 14.	Kulidikki Inscription of Vijaya Nandisvaravarman	. . . . .	„ „ „	113
„ 15.	Jesar Plates of Siladitya III : Valabhi Samvat 357	. . . . .	„ „ „	118
„ 16.	Bayana Inscription of Chittralekha : V. S. 1012	. . . . .	„ „ „	122
„ 17.	Maha Kosala Historical Society's Plates of Mahabhavaguptarajadeva	. . . . .	„ „ „	137
„ 18.	Uttaramallur Inscription of Parantaka I	. . . . .	between pages	148 & 149
„ 19.	Irda Copper-plate of Nayapaladeva	. . . . .	„ „	154 & 155
„ 20.	Sarkho Plates of Ratnadeva II of the (Chedi) Year 880	. . . . .	to face page	164
„ 21.	Tirodi Plates of Pravarasena II	. . . . .	between pages	172 & 173
„ 22.	Bhor Museum Copper-plates of Dhruva Dharavarsha	. . . . .	„ „	182 & 183
„ 23.	Hathibada Brahmi Inscription at Nagari	. . . . .	to face page	203
„ 24.	A Chola Inscription from Uttiramerur	. . . . .	„ „ „	206
„ 25.	The Seal of the Larger Leiden Plates of Rajaraja I, etc.	. . . . .	„ „ „	213
„ 26.	The Larger Leiden Plates of Rajaraja I (I)	. . . . .	between pages	238 & 239
„ 27.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (II)	. . . . .	„ „	242 & 243
„ 28.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (III)	. . . . .	„ „	244 & 245
„ 29.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (IV)	. . . . .	„ „	246 & 247
„ 30.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (V)	. . . . .	„ „	248 & 249
„ 31.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (VI)	. . . . .	„ „	250 & 251
„ 32.	„ „ „ „ „ „ (VII)	. . . . .	„ „	252 & 253
„ 33.	The Smaller Leiden Plates of Kulottunga I	. . . . .	„ „	276 & 277

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Page 2, text l. 1.—*For* Mahāmatan *read* Mahāmatana.
- „ 4, para. 1, l. 4.—*For* uptil *read* up till.
- „ 4, para. 2, l. 3.—*For* Ouadheid° *read* Oudheid°.
- „ 4, para. 2, l. 3.—*For* Nederlandisch-Indie *read* Nederlandsch-Indië.
- „ 4, text l. 2.—*For* °varmaṇaḥ *read* varmmaṇaḥ.
- „ 5, l. 6.—*For* Pushkaraādi *read* Pushkarasādi.
- „ 5, para. 4, l. 2.—*For* kīng *read* king.
- „ 5, para. 4, l. 4.—*For* yaḥ purā Tārūmay(ā)m *read* yaḥ purā [Tā]r[u]māyā[m].
- „ 7, f. n. 4, l. 2.—*For* Mārāñja° *read* Mārāñja°.
- „ 9, text l. 8.—*For* [ni] *read* ṇi. (K. V. S. A.).
- „ 9, text l. 16.—*For* kiṛadu *read* kiṛru. (K. V. S. A.).
- „ 10, text l. 50.—*For* errapperā° *read* eṇṇapperā°. (K. V. S. A.).
- „ 13, l. 30.—*For* i-troke *read* i-stroke.
- „ 14, last para. 1. 2.—*For* III *read* II.
- „ 16, l. 29.—*For* Vājasanēyin *read* Vājasanēyi.
- „ 17, l. 33.—*For* Pṛithvishēṇa *read* Pṛithivishēṇa.
- „ 18, f. n. 4.—*For* (619-20 A. D.) *read* (A. D. 629-30).
- „ 20, l. 10.—*For* Taittiriya *read* Taittirīya.
- „ 21, f. n. 1.—*For* Pulombūru *read* Pulombūru.
- „ 22, para. 3, l. 10.—*For* Tundra *read* Tuṇḍra.
- „ 23, f. n. 13.—*For* उत्कीर्ण *read* उत्कीर्ण
- „ 24, para. 2, l. 8.—*For* Sēnānīr- *read* Sēnānīr=.
- „ 26, f. n. 2.—*For* द्वित्रिभ्यां *read* द्वित्रिभ्यां
- „ 29, text l. 28.—*For* नल° *read* नळ° and *for* उल्लळ° *read* उल्लळ°.
- „ 31, l. 16.—*For* ārūmaṇḥ *read* arūmaṇḥ.
- „ 33, l. 29.—*For* irrefragible *read* irrefragable.
- „ 34, l. 14.—*For* Vaiśyāṇām *read* Vaiśyāṇām.
- „ 34, l. 15.—*For* Kshatriyāṇām *read* Kshatriyāṇām.
- „ 40, l. 10.—*For* yu *read* yun.
- „ 44, l. 1.—*For* route *read* rout.
- „ 44, l. 24.—*For* shows *read* show.
- „ 45, l. 1.—*For* Kaḍava *read* Kāḍava.
- „ 50, f. n. 7.—*For* Mīmāṃsā, and *read* Mīmāṃsā, Pāñcharātra, and
- „ 50, f. n. 8.—*For* Shadja *read* Shaḍja.
- „ 50, f. n. 8.—*For* Daivata *read* Dhaivata.
- „ 51, l. 20.—*For* extacy *read* ecstasy.
- „ 51, f. n. 5.—*For* note 14 on p. 10 *read* note 24 on p. 48.
- „ 55, l. 2.—*For* prose *read* verse
- „ 56, f. n. 9.—*For* Forbe's *read* Forbes.
- „ 58, f. n. 3.—*For* king Dhārā *read* king Dhārā(varsha).
- „ 60, text l. 13.—*For* °पय्वंद *read* °पय्वं(बु)द.
- „ 61, text l. 20.—*For* °खाद्यापि *read* °ल्यद्यापि.
- „ 61, text l. 24.—*For* दीघवाहः *read* दीघवा(वा)हः.

- Page 61, text l. 24.—For व्यु[ह] read व्यूह — उ.
- „ 61, text l. 27.—For निस्वा° read निस्वा(स्वा)°.
- „ 63, l. 40.—For forec read force.
- „ 64, para. 5, l. 3.—For -mutās-cha read -mutāsā.
- „ 64, para. 5, l. 3.—For -sutās-cha read -sutās=cha.
- „ 64, para. 5, l. 5.—For -chudh- read -chuddh-.
- „ 65, l. 33.—For Śatakratu read śatrur=.
- „ 65, l. 36.—For l. 24. read l. 23.
- „ 65, l. 38.—For -bhūt read =bhūt.
- „ 65, f. n. 2.—For 169 read 199.
- „ 66, l. 1.—For l. 62 read l. 61.
- „ 66, l. 4.—For l. 71 read ll. 68-69.
- „ 66, l. 13.—For °rājō read °rāja.
- „ 66, l. 43.—For Farrukkābād read Farrukhābād.
- „ 71, l. 8.—For Pūrāvī read Pūrāvī.
- „ 71, l. 8.—For Padhama° read Paḍhama°.
- „ 71, text l. 4.—For (त्वम्) read (त्त्वम्).
- „ 72, text l. 6.—For (न्स) read (तांस)
- „ 72, text l. 10.—For तस्मिन्दिवं read तस्मिन्दिवं.
- „ 72, f. n. 3.—For कृष्णाराजं read कृष्णराजो'.
- „ 73, text l. 27.—For (द्रं) read (द्रुं).
- „ 75, f. n. 1.—For भगवद्भुजा° read भगवद्भुजा°.
- „ 75, f. n. 2.—For विनम्य read विनम्य.
- „ 76, f. n. 5.—For षष्टिं read षष्टिं.
- „ 77, para. 2, l. 1.—Omit of after are.
- „ 77, para. 3, l. 1.—For guttural read guttural.
- „ 77, para. 3, l. 2.—For to s read into upadhmānīya.
- „ 77, para. 4, l. 3.—For Nābaḍa read Nāvaḍa.
- „ 78, l. 2. and l. 5.—Insert the before Māhi.
- „ 78, f. n. 9.—For निजवाहुबलेन read निजवा(वा)हुव(ब)लेन.
- „ 79, f. n. 3, l. 6.—For Pūrāvī read Pūrāvī.
- „ 80, l. 3.—For villages read the village.
- „ 80, para. 2, l. 5.—Insert with after Bhārthāṇaka.
- „ 80, para. 2, l. 6.—Insert with after Dhāhadva.
- „ 80, para. 3, ll. 2, 4, and 8.—For Kāsthā° read Kāsthā°.
- „ 80, text l. 1.—For °ळङ्कतं read °लङ्कतं.
- „ 80, f. n. 2.—For Kāthiā° read Kāthiā°.
- „ 81, text l. 7.—For च्युत read च्युत.
- „ 81, text l. 10.—For कात्रोटक read कात्रा(ण्णा)टकं.
- „ 81, text l. 15.—It may be noted that the word श्री is superfluous considering the metre.
- „ 81, f. n. right-hand side.—For 3 read 2.
- „ 81, f. n. 2.—For -āchatāt read -āchalāt.
- „ 83, text l. 36.—For बह्वो read बह्वो(वः).
- „ 84, text l. 57.—For प्रतिवद् read प्रतिव(व)द्.
- „ 84, text l. 57.—For °ग्रामी read °ग्रामी(मः).
- „ 87, l. 9.—Insert From before the record.
- „ 87, l. 10.—For attemps read attempts.

- Page 88, f. n. 4.—For 1175-1182 A. D. read 1175 to 1182 A. D.
- „ 91, text l. 38.—For 1 read 7.
- „ 91, translation, l. 3.—For °naḍaigaḷ read °naḍigaḷ.
- „ 92, l. 24.—For °ttai- read °ttai-.
- „ 94, l. 6.—For svarggē read svargē.
- „ 94, f. n. 2, l. 3.—For ehose read these.
- „ 95, f. n. 16.—For स्यतिना read ब्रह्मस्यतिना.
- „ 99, l. 32.—For drōṅgarikā read dōṅgarikā.
- „ 99, l. 46.—For Kōlēpadra read Kōlāpadra.
- „ 100, l. 30.—For Gōsvāmīnī read Gōsvāminī.
- „ 101, l. 27.—For prayato read prayatō.
- „ 102, l. 12.—For his read this.
- „ 102, l. 32.—For प्रवर्ध° read प्रवर्द्ध°.
- „ 102, l. 33.—For तापः[*] read °ताप [*]
- „ 102, l. 34.—For सत read सतः.
- „ 103, l. 15.—For tasy-āṁṁjaḥ read tasy-āṁṁjaḥ.
- „ 106, text l. 23.—For द्विजा° read द्विजा°.
- „ 108, text l. 42.—For सवध्य° read सवध्य .
- „ 108, text l. 48.—For कौल° read कौला°.
- „ 108, f. n. 12.—For dōṅgarikā read dōṅgarikā.
- „ 109, text l. 56.—For °ह्यासिधे read °ह्यासिधे.
- „ 109, text l. 65.—Insert ¹³ after °त्मनीन.
- „ 109, f. n. 3.—For सहायज्ञी° read °वातिथिपञ्चमहायज्ञी°.
- „ 110, f. n. 2.—For Iḷa° read Iḷa°.
- „ 113, f. n. 1.—For Māmadi read Māmadi.
- „ 116, text l. 5.—For °śān-ati° read °śān-ati°.
- „ 116, text l. 10.—For śobhā read śōbhā, and for maṇḍal-āgra read maṇḍalāgra.
- „ 116, text l. 13.—For °liasha° read °lasha°.
- „ 117, text l. 26.—For °ttam-[ā*] read °ttama(mā)°, and for chchūḍū read chchū(chū)dā.
- „ 117, text l. 27.—For =anga-ja° read =angaja°.
- „ 117, text l. 28.—For °sy=aiva read °sy=ai(sy=ē)va.
- „ 118, text l. 31.—For maṇḍal-āgram read maṇḍalāgram.
- „ 118, text l. 32.—For °bhāshita- read °bhashi(si)ta-.
- „ 118, text l. 33.—For °san=nava- read °san-nava-.
- „ 118, text l. 42.—For °bhogā° read °bhōgā°.
- „ 118, text l. 43.—For °leya-ki read °lēyaki°.
- „ 118, f. n. 1.—For °han-dhri° read °han=dhri°.
- „ 119, text l. 50.—For sāgara° read sagara°.
- „ 122, text l. 2.—Insert nati- after mukta-
- „ 123, text l. 5.—For °mānāḥ read °mānāḥ.
- „ 124, text l. 17.—For chakr-āhva read chakrāhva.
- „ 124, text l. 18.—For sutō-bhūd read sutō=bhūd.
- „ 124, text l. 20.—For rūpam read rūpaṁ.
- „ 131, text l. 20.—For Tivr-āṁśōr=amśu read Tivrāṁśōr=amśu.
- „ 131, text l. 33.—For Ēṇ-āṅka read Ēṇāṅka.
- „ 132, f. n. 1.—For -ēsō read -ēsō.
- „ 138, f. n. 2.—For Yak kāñchanañ read yak kāñchanañ=.

- Page 144, f. n. 9.—For °*ksharānē* read °*kshārāmē*.
 „ 161, l. 11.—For *Kārtika* read *Kārttika*.
 „ 168, l. 9.—For *dattā[m*]* read *dattām=*.
 „ 168, l. 25.—For *aklipt-* read *sa-klipt-*.
 „ 172, f. n. 11.—For *प्रथिवीवेषस्य* read *प्रथिविवेषस्य*.
 „ 172, f. n. 20.—For *अस्मिन्* l. 28 and *साव्वत्तरे* *द्वादश्यां* read *अस्मिन्* l. 26 and *साव्वत्तरे* and *द्वादश्या*.
 „ 174, text l. 31.—The figure 7 should be placed over the *daṇḍa* after *तयोवीशे* and the figure 8 should come after *द्वादश्या*.
 „ 174, text l. 32.—For *राजा°* read *राज्या°*. (V. V. M.)
 „ 176, l. 14.—Insert in the twenty-third year after *Māgha*.
 „ 177, l. 11.—For *saṃkhō°* read *saṃkshō°*.
 „ 183, text l. 24.—For *सदाजा* read *सदाजौ*.
 „ 185, text l. 41.—For °*भट्ट* read °*भट्ट*.
 „ 189, l. 14.—For *kumbha* read *kumbha*.
 „ 189, l. 15.—For *Gaṅgala* read *Gaṅgala*.
 „ 190, text l. 11.—For *कुमारजिसिंह* read *कुमारजिसिंह*.
 „ 191, text l. 33.—For *प्रसाध्य*; read *प्रसाध्यः(द्य)*.
 „ 192, para. 6, l. 9.—For *Bhīsana* read *Bhīṣaṇa*.
 „ 194, f. n. 6.—For *लक्ष्मीशला* read *लक्ष्मीशलाः*.
 „ 195, f. n. 7.—For *राजगुरु* read *राजगुरु*.
 „ 213, last l.—For *śrēṇi* read *śrēṇī* (C. R. K.).
 „ 214, l. 23.—For *had* read *have*.
 „ 216, f. n. 6.—For *Sibi* read *Śibi*.
 „ 219, l. 30.—For *Simha°* read *Simha°*.
 „ 221, column 1.—For *Amarabujaṅga* read *Amarabhujaṅga*.
 „ 222, last l.—For *indentical* read *identical*.
 „ 230, l. 34.—For *ommission* read *omission*.
 „ 232, l. 31.—For *Paḷaṇ-* read *Pāḷaṇ-*.
 „ 234, l. 35.—For paleographical indications noted on page 17 read chronological indications noted on page 228.
 „ 237, column 1.—Insert *la* after *l*.
 „ 237, column 1, No. 14.—For *Tirutti* read *Tiritti*.
 „ 240, text l. 37.—For *trē-āgni* read *trēt-āgni*.
 „ 241, text l. 75.—For *puñjarikṛita* read *piñjarikṛita*.
 „ 243, text l. 101.—For *śāśanaṁ* read *śāsanam*.
 „ 243, f. n. 6.—For *eads* read *reads*.
 „ 244, f. n. 3.—For *erasur* read *erasure*.
 „ 253, text l. 279.—For *ivv-ūr=kkaraṇāttāṇ* read *ivv-ūr-ūr-kkaraṇattāṇ*.
 „ 254, text l. 310.—For °*purattu* read *purattu*.
 „ 259, l. 7.—For *varippattagam* read *varippottagam*.
 „ 271, l. 1.—For *son* read *younger brother*.
 „ 274, l. 11.—For *village* read *villages*.
 „ 281, f. n. 1.—For *Nilaiyūāiṇya* read *Nilaiyūḍaiṇya*.

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

VOLUME XXII.

No. 1.—THE TEXT OF THE SOHGAURA PLATE.

BY K. P. JAYASWAL, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, PATNA.

1. The Sohgaūrā plate¹ discovered in 1894 in the district of Gorakhpur and presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Dr. Hoey, is one of the undoubted pre-Aśōkan documents. Fleet, R. D. Banerji, and myself have had occasions to comment on the age of the writing.² In Dr. Fleet's opinion, it could even be placed earlier than 320 B.C. :

“The standard of the Brāhmī characters of the inscription refers it to at any rate an early date in the Maurya period, B. C. 320 to about 180 ; and the method of spelling presented in it, along with the use of those characters and the general style of the record, would justify our placing it even before that time.”
—*JRAS.* 1907, p. 509.

2. The inscription, however, has not been solved. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar impressed on me the necessity of giving my attention to it. The discovery of the Mahāsthān stone which has now been edited in this journal (above, Vol. XXI, pp. 83 ff.), made it necessary to refer to this document. It seems that the reading can be made out now with some certainty.

3. The illustrations are in *JRAS.* 1907, plate facing p. 510—the Asiatic Society's photograph and Sir George Grierson's electrotpe copy. It will be seen that the small-sized *k*'s on the Mahāsthān stone and those in our plate agree in shape ; and so do the peculiar *m* forms (Mahāsthān, line 2) which are not found in Aśōka inscriptions. This *m* is also found on a Patna glass seal.³ Both Sohgaūrā and Mahāsthān records have as their subject-matter *koṭhāgāla* (*kōshṭh-āgāra*) which is used in the Kauṭaliya Arthaśāstra as a technical term for state store-houses for keeping *dravya* and grains (*Aś.*, chs. 36, 37 ; pp. 93, 99, 1st ed.) and refer to *ātyayika* [distress].

4. The Sohgaūrā plate was cast into several copies and is a public placard issued by the **Council of Ministers of Śrāvastī**, and is a document, relating to famine relief measures. It reads :

¹ *References* : 1894, *Bengal Asiatic Society's Proceedings*, pp. 84 ff. (V. Smith and Hörnle) ; 1896, *Ind. Ant.*, 261 (Bühler) ; 1907, *JRAS.*, 509 (Fleet).

² *JBORS.*, VI, 203. The date assigned there is c. 300 B.C.

³ *JBORS.*, X, 189, 192.

TEXT.

- 1 Savastiyāna¹ Mahāmātan sasane Manavasiti- ka-
- 2 ḍā² (.) s[i] li-māte³ usāgame 'va ete dave koṭhāgalāni.
- 3 Ti[ya]veni-Māthula- Chachu- Modāma- Bhalakāna chha-
- 4 li-kaiyati (;) atiyāyikāya no gahimtavayo (.)

TRANSLATION.

The order of the **Mahāmātras** of **Śrāvastī** (*issued*) from the **Manavasiti** camp.

Only to the tenants, only on the advent of drought, these (the) *dravya* store-houses of **Trivēṇī**, **Mathurā**, **Chañchu**, **Mōdāma**⁴, and **Bhadra** are to be distributed (discharged); in case of distress they are not to be withheld.

COMMENTS ON THE TEXT.

Line 1. The third character is a ligature. There is a defect in the surface which produces a cut in the loop of the *s* and the leg of the *t* above it (see the first photograph). The ligature is indicated by breaking off the perpendicular line before joining to it the legs of the *s*, which may be compared with the normal *s* of lines 1 and 2.

Mahāmātana.—The long *ā* mark to the *h* is in the middle of the perpendicular line. The *t* is of the stunted variety, with a suggestion of a projecting bar, just as in the *t* of the last line in *gahimtavayo*.

Sasane. There is probably a suggestion of a long *mātrā* to the first *s* in the electrotpe.

Line 2. For the long vowel in *ḍā* of *Manavasiti-kaḍā* see the electrotpe.

Silimāte. *Silī* stands for Sanskrit *śirīṇ*; *śira*, 'plough'; Hindi *śir*, 'cultivation'; *śirīṇ* 'a tenant' 'a cultivator.' *Māte*=*mātre*.

Us-āgame: the *e*-mark to *m* is absolutely certain; and the *ā*-force to *s* (in the middle of the bar) is also certain in the electroplate. The expression stands for *uss-āgame*= Sanskrit *ushmā-gamē*.

Dave: the lower limb of *d* is blurred. As the store-houses were evidently more than two, it is not advisable to read the word as *duve*. It seems to be connected with the technical term of the Maurya period *dravya* in connection with Government Stores, e.g., *dravya-pāla* (*Arthaśāstra*, ch. 38).

Line 3. *Tiyavēni* is a clear reading. The photograph shows *Māthula*, but the electrotpe *Māthula*. The long vowel to *k* in *Bhalakāna* can be seen in the photograph, though it is faint.

Line 4. The *i*-mark to *l* in *chhali*, is faint. *Chhali*=Sanskrit *ksharī*⁵; *chhali-kaiyati*, 'to be spent', 'to be discharged'. *Chha* was misread by Fleet as *va*. There is a straight bisecting line in the circle. Bühler read it correctly.

LOCALITIES.

Trivēṇī, *Mathurā*, *Chañchu*, *Mōdāma* and *Bhadra* must have been in the Kōsala Province, of which *Śrāvastī* was the capital. This *Mathurā*, therefore, is not the *Mathurā* of the *Śūrasēnas* but a town or village somewhere in Oudh, Gorakhpur or Champaran. We have an important village *Māthuliyā* in Champaran. *Chañchu* (Ghāzipur)⁶ could be within the jurisdiction of the

¹ Ligature *st*: the right leg of *t* touches the bar of *yā*.

² *ā*-vowel-mark is traceable in both photographs.

³ There seems to be a long *i* to *s*, and to *l*. See electrotpe.


⁴ If it be taken as an adjectival form like *Māthula*, the place-name would be *Mudāma*.

⁵ *Kshar* (क्षर), to pour cut, to flow, to dissolve or dissipate.

⁶ *JRAS.*, 1907, 525.

provincial government of Śrāvastī, as the district of Gorakhpur was; but more likely it was another place between *Trivēṇī* (*ghāt*) and *Bhadra*—between the districts of Gorakhpur and Champaran or thereabout. Nothing is known about *Mōdāma* or *Mudāma*. *Bhadra* (Bhalla) was a common name. *Manavasīti* (Mānavaśīti) is to be looked for in the Tarāi. Its name shows that it was a cool resort.

THE SOHGAURA AND KUMHRAR PILLAR SYMBOLS.

Amongst the symbols the moon (*Chandra*) placed on a hill-like combination and next to it the large *Mo* (like the *ms* in the inscription—in two separate parts) denote an imperial monogram for **Chandra**[gupta] **M**[aurya]. We have the same moon symbol on the Kumhrar pillar [*ASR.*, 1912-13, p. 78, pl. XLIX] where it certainly means '*Chandragupta*'. The hill-like combination stands for **gutta** ; the upper loop is *g* and the lower loops are *tta*, and on the top of the combination stands *chanda* or *chandra*. This monogrammatic method of writing is what is called *Śilpa-lipi* (i.e., *art-writing*) in the text cited by Dr. Hirananda Sastri (*Proceedings and Transactions of the 6th Indian Oriental Conference*, p. 11). It will be seen from the plate published in the *A.S.R.* that in the centre, by the side of the central dot, there is the symbol for **Chandagutta**, then there is an abrasion in the stone (which I have examined and seen on the actual stone), then opposite there is in a somewhat cursive hand three letters—reading from right to left—'*Moriya*'. This along with the symbol reads: '*Moriya-Chandagutta*.' That Chandragupta Maurya had his royal monogram is clear from the Kautaliya *Arthaś-*, ch. 50, p. 129 [*'rājāṅka*' branded on royal animals] and ch. 93, p. 249 [*'narēndrāṅka*' engraved on weapons and armours for the use of soldiers].¹

The *Mo* on the Sohgaura plate is to the right of the monogram. For the full form of the *o*-force, see electrottype.

The two trees probably signify the drought stage from leafsome to leafless, and the houses for stores.

THE DATE.

Apart from the monogram, the date is to be gathered from certain circumstances. At the time, Śrāvastī was under a Council of Mahāmātras. This will be true of the Nanda and Maurya times when Kōsala was reduced to the position of a province of the Magadhan empire. The lettering will show an age about a century before Aśōka. The document indicates that extensive measures were adopted by the State to meet threatened or repeated droughts, and the measures were largely advertised for the information of the public. This and the Māhāsthān tablet seem to be contemporary documents of the reign of **Chandra-gupta Maurya** when repeated droughts occurred, according to the Jaina theological history. Both Sohgaura and Mahāsthān inscriptions refer to '*atīyāyika*' circumstances.

¹ I reserve a fuller discussion on the Kumhrar pillar for a separate paper. It is sufficient to note here that the circles denote the plan of this pillar. My brother Mr. U. S. Jayaswal, who is an engineer by profession, without knowing anything of the actual position of the pillar said that it should be the 8th pillar in the third row according to these 'erection marks'. This agrees to the letter on Dr. Spooner's plan (XLI, p. 69). The sectional plan to the right on the pillar and its circles for the pillars and three lines before the letter *mū* constitute a copy of Dr. Spooner's plan of a group of 8 pillars on the site, reckoning it facing south where the main gate stood. What Dr. Spooner took to be Persian symbols are simply the direction for erection, noting '*mūkha*' 'face'—'gate'. *Mū* and *kha* (or, *kho*) cover the whole of the sectional plan. The letters by the circles read (left to right) "*thabha* ; 3 ; 3."

No. 2.—SHELL CHARACTER ROCK INSCRIPTION AT CI-ARUTÖN (JAVA).

BY K. P. JAYASWAL, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, PATNA.

A cursive and florid writing has been found in various places in India. I have seen it in the rock-cut cave-house at Khandgiri in the so-called Lalāṭa Kēsari Gūṃphā; at the door of the Gupta or pre-Gupta temple standing at Tigawān; at Rājgir; at Patna, etc.; and one text repeated several times at Rāmṭek (Nagpur) has been brought to light by Dr. Turner¹. Uptil now it has been called "Shell characters" or Śaṅkha writing owing to the cursive forms of letters which resemble a conch-shell.²

Lately I had to study the "box-headed" writing of the Javanese inscriptions which have been edited by Dr. Vogel under the title *The Earliest Sanskrit Inscriptions of Java in Publicaties van den Ouadheidkundigen Dienst in Nederlandisch-Indie*, Deel I (Wetevreden, 1925). A Shell inscription is engraved at Ci-Arutön below the foot-prints of King Pūrṇavarman. The toes of the king are represented to have had lotus-marks, the auspicious *lakṣhaṇa* (marks), which have been taken by several Dutch scholars to be a representation of "spiders". The whole purpose of the inscription is to emphasise this *sāṃudrika lakṣhaṇa*.

The main inscription is in box-headed letters of the Vākāṭaka type, which has been accurately read by Dr. Vogel (p. 22) as follows :—

- 1 Vikkrāntasy-āvanipatēḥ
- 2 Śrīmataḥ Pūrṇavarmanah
- 3 Tārūma-nagar-ēndrasya
- 4 Viṣṇūr-iva pada-dvayam.

Plate 28 of Dr. Vogel's book which is reproduced here gives the facsimile of the foot-prints and the inscriptions in shell and box-headed letters.

It is evident that the two inscriptions are contemporary with the foot-prints (*pādukā*). It was to record the description of the foot-marks that the inscriptions were engraved. The shell writing was drawn first and then the "box-headed" one. This is apparent from the position of the two inscriptions. The loop of the first letter of the shell line caused a little slanting of the box-headed lines. The shell line is just below the *pādukā* and occupies a more prominent position.

On the evening of the 14th April (1933) I placed the plate before my learned friend Dr. Hirananda Sastri with my view that here was a bi-scriptory writing, and that it was possible to solve the shell record with the help of the box-headed record which gives the purpose of the inscription. Dr. Hirananda Sastri³ agreed with that view. I now place my reading before scholars.

The line opens with *Śrī*, placed just between the two large toes, and reads ŚRĪ PŪRNNA-VARMAṆAH. It may be noticed that three *ṇs* are the same in shape.

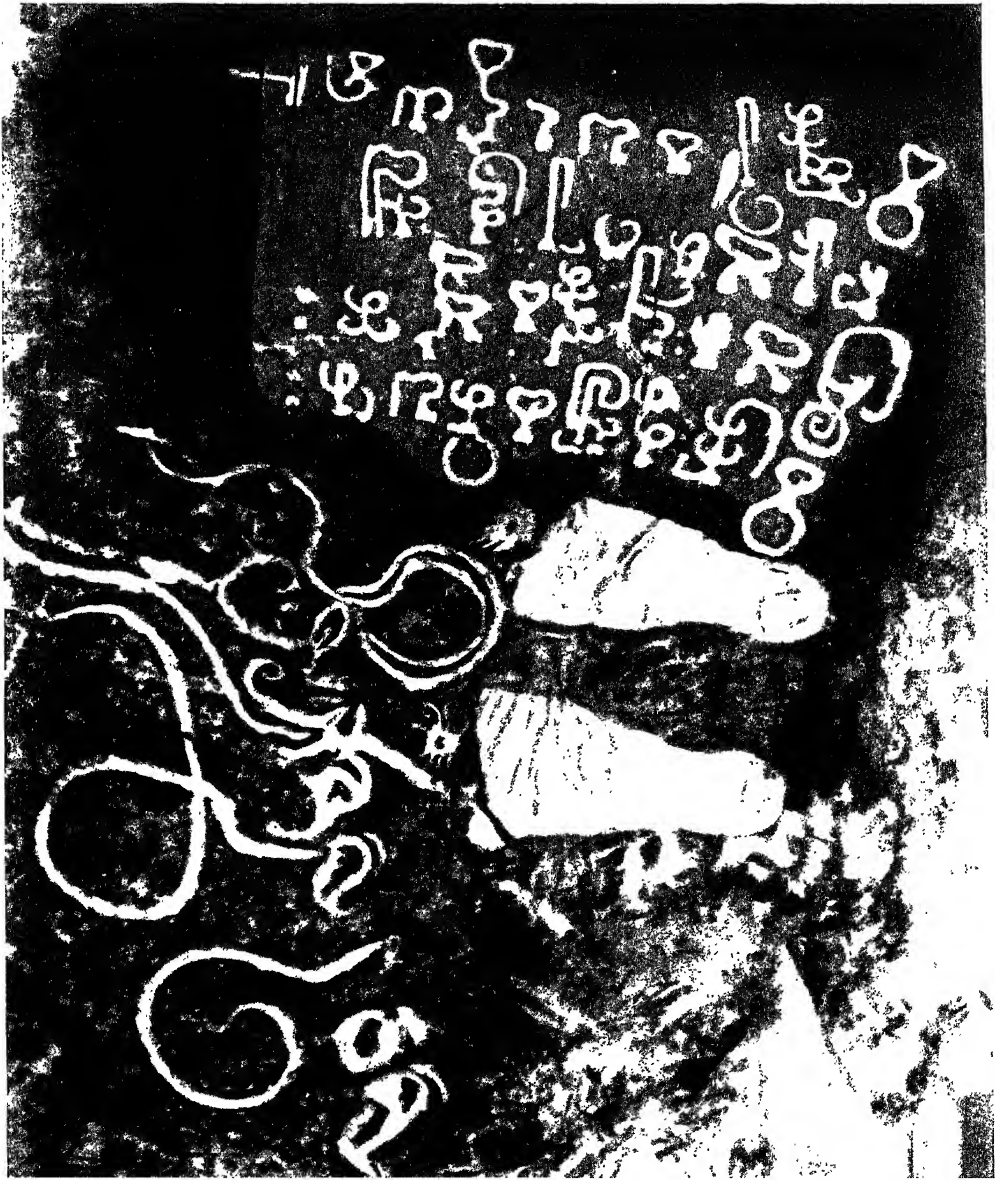
The writing is very likely the *Paushkarasādhya*, one of the three main *lipis* of Northern India mentioned in Buddhist books (Bühler, *Indische Palæographie*, p. 2). The shell writing

¹ J. B. O. R. S., 1933, Dec. issue.

² Cunningham finding it mostly on Gupta monuments thought that the writing arose in Gupta times (*R.*, VIII, p. 129). But this is disproved by Silaharā cave inscriptions (of Rewah) where it is associated with contemporary writing of C. 100 A. D.—*A. S. R.*, 1927-28, p. 138. I have examined the latter, and one of them seems to give the same donor's name as the Brāhmī lines.

³ [Mr. Jayaswal's reading seems to be plausible, but till we have examined all the known inscriptions in this curious script we should treat it as a working hypothesis—H. S.]

Rock Inscription at Ci-Arütön (Java).



REPRODUCED FROM DR. J. PH. VOGEL'S EARLIEST SANSKRIT
INSCRIPTIONS OF JAVA.

MR. K. P. JAYASWAL'S CHART.

FROM PHOTOGRAPH.	FROM ESTAMPAGE.	VALUES.
		śrī
		pūr
		n
		na.nah
		va
		rma

has been always found in Northern India, and its present instances are found on certainly Guptan monuments; the Rājgir writings on the road may be much earlier. Its cursive form shows that it was a non-monumental, *i.e.*, book writing. The *virāma* sign below *ṇ* in our inscription has its descent in the modern Nāgarī and Bengali scripts. The system is purely Hindu; the forms, though different, have basic unity with Brāhmī forms. It seems that Pushkaraādi with whose personal name the system is associated, invented the system from Brāhmī. A modern example of a similar type of invention is Gurumukhī. The head of each letter in our inscription is headed with a line as in Nāgarī, Bengali and other modern Aryan scripts of the north. This would have arisen in book-writing with pen-and-ink, to keep a straight line in view. The flourishes of long looped vowel-signs and rounded forms of the letters also point to the system of pen-and-ink.

The *v* in our inscription is almost identical with the Brāhmī letter; *p* has a loop to the left instead of to the right, which would denote an earlier origin when *p* was written both ways. The superscript *i* vowel-mark is doubled to denote a long sound. The *m* here has only one arm of the Brāhmī *m* instead of two. The *ṇ* form is entirely unconnected. The *ś* is somewhat unconnected, it resembles remotely the Brāhmī form turned upside down. The superscript and subscript *r* has the same form as in Brāhmī. The double *ī* mark resembles the Brāhmī system of the fourth century A.D. The mark for *visarga* on the top of the last *ṇa* resembles a half form of the *jihvāmūlīya* sign of the Brāhmī. The origin of the script would go back to B.C. centuries owing to the forms of *p* and *ś* and the unconnected form of *ṇ*. The *mātrās* would have been influenced in their development by the general system which we find in Brāhmī.

A NOTE ON PĀDUKĀS.

The custom of giving *pādukās* still survives in India. The Jainas have throughout set up *pādukās* to their Āchāryas. Sannyāsin *maṭhas* still make such memorials to their Mahants. In every case they are memorials to dead personages. The custom survives among Bengal Hindus, where the dead *guru-jana*'s foot-prints are taken on a piece of paper after besmearing the soles with lac-dye (*ālītā*—Skt. *alakṭa*), whereby actual prints are reproduced. These prints are preserved.

Pūrṇavarman's foot-prints have given rise to various speculations amongst the Dutch scholars. Dr. Vogel has rightly pointed out (p. 25) that the other foot-prints of the king at Jambu were engraved on the place of cremation. The wording of the inscription indicates that the foot-prints were engraved after the king's death (*yaḥ purā Tārumay(ā)m nāmnā śrī-Pūrṇavarmanmā*). Similarly the Ci-Arutön inscription is to be taken as an after-death memorial, engraved probably at the place of the Śrāddha. There is no justification in the text to regard it as a dedication to a living man as taken by the Dutch scholars. It was not for worship, and it was not worshipped in his life-time.¹

No. 3.—MANUR INSCRIPTION OF MARANJADAIYAN.

[BY PROF. K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI, M.A., MADRAS.

Māṇūr is a village in the Tinnevely district about nine miles from Tinnevely on the road to Śaṅkaranayinārkōyil. On one of the pillars in the Ambalavāṇasvāmin temple of this village is

¹ The foot-prints of his elephant (p. 27) Jayaviśāla (which is the name of the animal) is a memorial to his favourite *vāhana*, and must have been engraved after its death.

found engraved the following inscription¹ of the reign of *Mārañjaḍaiyaṇ*, which I edit from a set of excellent ink-impressions received from the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras. The inscription has been noticed briefly by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in the *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy* for 1907, and its contents were summarised by the late Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri in the *Annual Report* for 1913.²

The record occupies a space of about 7' x 1' 2" and consists of sixty-four lines of equal length. It is incomplete, a few words being wanting at its end. Line 21 has not come out clearly in the impression; but the words in this line can be easily supplied from the context on the analogy of ll. 27-9 which seem to repeat the phrasing employed here. Otherwise the inscription is very well preserved.

The alphabet employed is Vaṭṭeḷuttu with an admixture of Grantha letters especially for ligatures, such as *kshai*, *sva*, *sta*, *sti*, *śrī*, *hma*, *bra*, *pra*, *ddha*, *vya*, *vri*, *tta*, and for some words like *sabhai*, *vēda*, *dharmma* and *strīdhana*. In Grantha letters, the length of the medial *i* is marked by the sign of a medial *ā* attached to the right of the letter in *śrī* in lines 1 and 10; the sign representing a medial *ā* is itself a plain short horizontal stroke from the right end of which hangs a vertical one—see *brā* in lines 17 and 23, and *śrā* in line 29. The Vaṭṭeḷuttu letters resemble in general appearance those of the Ambāsamudram inscription of Varaguṇa-Pāṇḍya.³ The size of the letters is larger in the first five lines than in the following. The letter *ka*, however, resembles more the *ka* of the Āṇaimalai inscription⁴ than that of the Ambāsamudram record. The medial *ū* is marked by a loop below the letter *ṇ* in ll. 4 and 19, and the short *u* by a single vertical stroke below the same letter in line 13. The *puḷḷi* is clearly marked in some cases as in *paṇḍu* (l. 14), *pugavum* (l. 34) and *paṇikkavum* (ll. 34-5); but is not so clear elsewhere⁵. One and the same letter is found written in slightly different forms, and different letters sometimes look so alike that we have to depend on the context for their proper identification. As an example of the former tendency the vowel *i* at the beginning of line 25 may be compared with the same letter in lines 5, 11, 26 and elsewhere in the inscription. Compare also, in this connection, the letter *lu* in ll. 27 and 28 with *lu* in l. 29 and *lū* in l. 8; and *yō* in lines 9 and 12. Instances of the latter are furnished by *pa* and *tu* occurring twice in line 5; by the very slight difference between *tu* in this line and *ṛu* at the end of the preceding one, distinguished from the former by a slight hook at the top of its left arm; and by the letters *pa* and *ṇ* in line 14. It may also be noted that in line 35, *rā* and *ka* look alike, the stroke indicating medial *ā* in the former having crossed the vertical of the main letter, whereas the distinction between the two letters is clearly maintained elsewhere *e.g.*, in l. 54. These peculiarities only go to confirm the correctness of the view that "the Vaṭṭeḷuttu may be described as a cursive script which bears the same relation to the Tamil as the modern northern alphabets of the clerks and merchants to their originals, *e.g.*, the *Mōḍi* of the Marāṭhās to the *Bālbodh*."⁶

The vowel *ai* occurs once in line 58. The letter *ya* is uniseptate and looks much simpler than in the Ambāsamudram inscription and closely resembles the form of the letter in the Vēlvikuḍi grant. The sign for the medial *i* is invariably attached as in the Vēlvikuḍi grant to the right

¹ No. 423 of 1906 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection.

² Part II, paragraph 23.

³ *Ante*, Vol. IX plate opposite page 90.

⁴ *Ante*, Vol. VIII, plate opposite page 320.

⁵ [Nowhere else in the record is the *puḷḷi* marked and it is therefore doubtful if it is marked in the instances noted here. The marks looking like *puḷḷi* on the impression may be due to the roughness of the stone.—Ed.]

⁶ Bühler—*Indian Palaeography* ed. Fleet, p. 75.

side of the letter, and never, as invariably in the Āṇaimalai and sometimes in the Ambāsamudram inscriptions, placed at the top of the letter.

Palaeographically, this inscription belongs to the same group as the Āṇaimalai and Ambāsamudram inscriptions and the Vēlvikuḍi and the Madras Museum grants of Jaṭilavarman. To the same group may be assigned the Tirupparaṅguṇṇam and the Trivandrum Museum stone inscriptions.¹ Slight differences as in the formation of the letter *ya*, the disposition of the medial *i* symbol, and the general appearance, sloping (Āṇaimalai and Vēlvikuḍi) or vertical (Madras Museum, and Ambāsamudram), of the letters in an inscription do not, in the case of Vaṭṭeḷuttu records, furnish any reliable criteria for a close determination of their exact age.² It seems to me therefore that the Māṇūr inscription of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ is also a record of the reign of the celebrated donor of the Vēlvikuḍi grant and the Madras Museum plates.

It must be observed, however, that the high regnal years in this and in some other inscriptions of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ have been considered to be an obstacle in the way of accepting this conclusion.³ I have pointed out elsewhere what appears to me the proper method of reconciling these high regnal years with the historical data furnished by the Vēlvikuḍi and the larger Śiṅṇamaṇūr grants,⁴ and I need not repeat the arguments here. I have also examined elsewhere the views recently expressed by Mr. K. V. Subramania Aiyar on some inscriptions of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ and on the date of the accession of Varaguṇa-Mahārāja.⁵

The language of the inscription is Tamil, but Sanskrit words are also employed wherever necessary. The rules of *sandhi* are sometimes observed, as in *nūṛṛaṇu* (l. 4), but more often not—*pattu oṇbadu* (l. 5), *kūḍi irundu ivvūr* (ll. 11-12) and so on. The letter *v* is needlessly duplicated in two places—*maṇṇāḍuvadāgavvum* (ll. 45-6) and *śeyvādāga* (l. 61). The grammatical construction of the sentence at the beginning of the *vyavasthai* (ll. 14-20) is peculiar, but might be heard to-day from the mouth of any Sanskrit Pandit in South India. Some words are used in peculiar senses now obsolete; examples are *maṇṇāḍutal* in the sense of 'to discuss or deliberate' more generally, 'to take part in the proceedings (of an assembly)'; and *śrāvaṇai*, a word unknown to literature, and apparently closely allied in meaning to *paṇḍu*,⁶ as can be seen from the general sense of lines 31-34 read along with ll. 18-19. *Śrāvaṇai* and *āvaṇam* are doubtless two forms of the same word—cf. *Śramaṇa*, *amaṇa*; and *Śrāvaṇa*, *Āvaṇi*. And the old Tamil lexicon

¹ Cf. Venkayya at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. xxii, p. 68 and *Madras Epigraphical Report*, 1907, Part II, p. 20, as modified by 1908, II, 36; and above, Vol. IX, p. 86, n. 13. [Mr. A. S. Ramanatha Ayyar thinks that it is wrong to group together the Āṇaimalai, Ambāsamudram, Vēlvikuḍi, Madras Museum, Tirupparaṅguṇṇam and Trivandrum Museum inscriptions as belonging to the same period. He suggests that the letters of the Māṇūr record which do not exhibit the older forms of *r*, *ṇ* and *ṛ* can favourably be compared with the writing in inscriptions of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ (*Travancore Archaeological Series*, Vol. IV, p. 119), Śaḍaiyamāraṇ (*ibid.*, pp. 121-122) and Vira-Pāṇḍya (*ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 69 and 72).—Ed.]

² Cf. Krishna Sastri's remarks above, Vol. XVII, p. 292 and *South-Indian Inscriptions*, III, p. 442.

³ *Madras Epigraphical Report*, 1907, II, 21, is tentative on the point; 1929, II, 8, is more decisive.

⁴ *The Pāṇḍyan Kingdom*, Chap. IV and pp. 253-5. [Mr. A. S. Ramanatha Ayyar is of opinion that the Māṇūr inscription must be attributed, palaeographically, to a later Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ, probably Parāntaka-Vīraṇārāyaṇa Śaḍaiyaṇ, the brother of Varaguṇavarman of A.D. 862. He also considers that a few records of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ which cite high regnal years, viz., Nos. 298 of 1916 (35th year), 431 of 1914 (35th + *), 12 of 1928-29 (35+6th year), 863 of 1917 (35+7th year), 605 of 1915 (43rd year) and 104 of 1905 (39th year), all of the Madras Epigraphical collection, are palaeographically similar to the Māṇūr record and may have to be ascribed to the king named above.—Ed.]

⁵ Above, Vol. XX, pp. 46-54; *Early Pāṇḍyan Chronology—Journal of Indian History* 1932 April.

⁶ In No. 64 of 1898 we have the phrase: *maṇaiyūm śrāvaṇaiyūm uḷḷiṭṭa oru paṇḍu*. Here *śrāvaṇai* would seem to be a unit of land other than a house-site. The word is evidently used in the sense of document or title-deed in an inscription (323 of 1910) of the reign of Kulōttuṅga I in the phrases: *vilai śrāvaṇai-ppaḍaiyūm* and *iṇai-yili-śrāvaṇai-ppaḍaiyūm*, with which cf. *vilai-āvaṇam* (sale-deed).

Piṅgalam gives for the word *āvaṇam* the meaning of 'right (to property)'. Speaking generally, *śrāvaṇai* like *āvaṇam* may be taken to denote right to property, and 'śrāvaṇai puḡu' to mean, 'to enter upon and exercise the right of ownership'. The words *kachcham*¹ (agreement) and *kuttukkāl* (obstruction) may also be noted as perhaps interesting colloquialisms of the time.

The object of the inscription is to record a resolution of the *sabhā* of Māṇanilainallūr. The resolution is called *vyavasthai* in Sanskrit, and *kachcham* in Tamil. The resolution fixed the procedure to be followed in future meetings of the *sabhā* by laying down the minimum qualifications in terms of property, education and character, that would entitle persons to take part in the work of the *sabhā*. It also stated that no kind of *vāriyam* was to be assigned to a person who did not possess a full share in the lands of the village. This is one of the earliest uses of the term *vāriyam* known to South Indian Epigraphy. The Ambāsamudram inscription of the sixteenth year of Varaguṇa-Mahārāja mentions the *vāriyar* of the *sabhā* of Iḷaṅgōkkuḍi. It is not easy to decide if these terms in these Pāṇḍya records refer to committees of the assembly in the same manner as the Uttaramērūr inscriptions of Chōḷa Parāntaka I belonging to a later century and another part of the country. It is not improbable that the earlier records only imply the choice of particular individuals for the performance of specified tasks, and that the *vāriyar* were individual officers carrying out the orders of the *sabhā* rather than an executive committee with wide discretionary powers such as the committees of Uttaramērūr undoubtedly were.² However that may be, it is clear that the present resolution of the *sabhā* of Māṇanilainallūr forbade any responsible executive duties being entrusted in the future to persons who did not satisfy a minimum property qualification. Lastly, the resolution lays down the penalty of a fine of five *kāśus* per head for failure to observe its terms and for wilful obstruction, and avers that, even after the penalty is enforced, the original terms of the resolution shall be acted upon.

This inscription is unique in the insight it gives into the actual working of the autonomous village assembly in *brahmadēya* villages under the early Pāṇḍyas. The existence of such *sabhās* is known from other records of the time like the Ambāsamudram inscription mentioned above, and an inscription from Tiruchchendūr.³ But the inscription edited here is the only early Pāṇḍya inscription giving particulars of the constitution and working of the *sabhā*. A meeting of the general body is summoned by the beating of a large drum—*peruṅguṛi śāṛri* (ll. 9-10)⁴. The assembly, *mahāsabhā*, met at the stated hour in a public place fixed beforehand,—here it was Gōvardhana,⁵ apparently signifying a Viṣṇu temple of which there seem to be almost no traces left at present.⁶ The rules made on this occasion by this *sabhā* show that while in the assembly, generally speaking, all land-owners were represented, still an active part in the deliberations of the assembly was allowed only to those persons the extent of whose property did not fall below a prescribed minimum and who, in addition, had attained a certain standard of education and possessed good character. The work of the assembly when it was not in session, including the carrying out of its decisions in particular matters, was apparently entrusted to *vāriyar* of its choice. Of the number and duties of the *vāriyar*, we derive no knowledge from the inscriptions of the time.

¹ Kittel notes in his Kanarese-English Dictionary that Kan. *kajja* is a derivative of Skt. *kārya*, and our *kachcham* may be the same word in another form. The expression *vilai-pramāṇak-kachchatta* occurs in *South-Indian Inscriptions* Vol. I, No. 52, l. 4.

² See my *Studies in Chōḷa History and Administration*, pp. 82-3; 133-134.

³ No. 26 of 1912 and No. 156 of 1903 of the Madras Epigraphical collection.

⁴ A Chōḷa inscription (103 of 1897) has the phrase: *dharmi-yūḍip-peruṅguṛi koṭṭi*.

⁵ Cf. 64 of 1898 from Uttaramērūr saying: *emmūr śrī-gōvardhanattu Mahāviṣṇukkaḷukku*.

⁶ "The foundations of a few old buildings may be traced in the paddy fields to the west of the village, but it is now impossible to account for the 1008 Brahman houses which, according to a local belief, once existed on the site."—*Tinnevely Gazetteer*, p. 476.

Of the **geographical data** supplied by the inscription, **Māṇanilainallūr** is obviously the present **Māṇūr**. The *nāḍu* in which this place was located bore the name **Kaḷakkūḍi**. Other places in **Kaḷakkūḍi-nāḍu** mentioned in the inscriptions are **Karuvāṇallūr**,¹ seven miles to the north of **Śaṅkaranayinārkōyil**, and **Karavandapuram**,² which seems to have had the alternative name of **Kaḷakkūḍi** as can be inferred from the **Āṇaimalai** inscriptions.³ It has been suggested that **Kaḷakkūḍi** might be identical with the modern village of **Kaḷakkāḍu** in the **Nāṅgunēri Tāluk**.⁴ Considering that the *nāḍu* extended to the north beyond **Śaṅkaranayinārkōyil**, it may be doubted if **Kaḷakkūḍi-Karavandapura** could be the same as **Kaḷakkāḍu**; too far south in the **Nāṅgunēri Tāluk**. **Ambāsamudram** and **Śērmādēvi** to the north of **Kaḷakkāḍu** were part of **Muḷli-nāḍu**, and **Kaḷakkāḍu** is itself said to have been in the **Vānavaṇ-nāḍu**, in a record of a later date.⁵ There is a village called **Kaḷakkūḍi** in the **Tinnevely Taluk** itself, which may possibly have been the headquarters of the *nāḍu*.

TEXT.

First side.

- 1 Svasti śrī || Kō Māraṇja-
- 2 ḍaiyaṅku yāṇḍu
- 3 muppattaṇju
- 4 nāl nāṇ-nūṇṇ-aṇu-
- 5 pattu-oṇbaḍu i-
- 6 n-nālāl Kaḷak[ku]ḍi-
- 7 nāṭṭu brahmadēyam Māṇa-
- 8 [ni]lainallūr māhāsa-⁶
- 9 bhaiyōm peruṅguṇi śā-
- 10 ṇṇi śrī-Gōva[r*]ddhanattu-kkū-
- 11 ḍi irundu ivv=ūr mā-⁸
- 12 hāsabhaiyōm kuḍi⁷ maṇṇā-
- 13 ḍuvadaṇukku śeyda vyavastai-
- 14 y=āvaḍu ivv=ur⁸ paṇḍuḍai-
- 15 yār makkaḷ sabhaiyil maṇ-
- 16 ṇḍuḍiṇṇaḍu oru dha[r*]ma[m*]-uṭpa-
- 17 ḍa Mantirabrāhmaṇam vallār su-
- 18 vṛittar=āy irappārē oru paṇ-
- 19 giṇṇukku⁹ oruttarē sabhaiyil
- 20 maṇṇḍuvadāgavum vilaiyum
- 21 [pratigrahamum strī-dhanamum-uḍai-]¹⁰

Second side.

- 22 yār oru dhanmam=uppa¹¹
- 23 ḍa Mantirabrāhmaṇam

¹ No. 424 of 1906 of the Madras Epigraphical collection.

² No. 418 of 1906 of the same collection.

³ *Ante*, Vol. VIII, p. 318 and n. 8.

⁴ No. 130 of 1905 of the Madras Epigraphical collection.

⁵ Read *kūḍi*. The suggestion may be made that *kuḍi-maṇṇāḍu* means: 'deliberate on the affairs of the village'; but there is no other instance of such usage.

⁶ Read: *ivv-ūr*.

⁷ Read *ṇukku*.

⁸ Conjectural reading based on l. 28 below.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Read *māhā*.

¹¹ Read *uṭpaḍa*.

- 24 vallaṛ=āy suvri(ri)ttar=āy
 25 iruppārē maṇṇrāḍu-
 26 vadāgavum idaṇ=mēr¹-
 27 paṭṭadu vilaiyālu-
 28 m pratigrahattālum sti-²
 29 dhanattālum śrāvaṇai
 30 puguvār muḷu śīrāva-
 31 ṇai aṇṇi kāl śīrāva-
 32 ṇaiyum araich=chirāvaṇai-
 33 yum mukkāḷ śīrāvaṇaiyu-
 34 m pugavum paṇikkavu-
 35 m peṇādā[r=ā]gavum pa-
 36 ṇgu vilaikku koḷpa-
 37 vār³ oru vēdam ell[ā]
 38 iḍamum sa-pariśiśh[t]a-
 39 m pariśhai tandārkkē
 40 śrāvaṇai paṇippadā-
 41 gavum ip=pariśu aṇ-
 42 ri śrāvaṇai pukkāraiyeum

Third side.

- 43 piṇṇaiyum ik=kach-
 44 chattil paṭṭa-pari-
 45 śē maṇṇrāḍuvadāga(v)-
 46 vum ip=pariśiṇā-
 47 l muḷuch=chirāvaṇai
 48 illādārai evvagai-
 49 ppaṭṭa vāriyamu-
 50 m ēṇṇapperādār⁴=āgavu-
 51 m ip=pariśu śeygiṇ-
 52 rārum aṇṇṇu kuttu-
 53 kkāl śeyyapperādā⁵-
 54 r=āgavum kuttukkāl śey-
 55 vāraiyeum kuttukkāl śe-
 56 vvārkkū⁶ uṇavāyudani⁷-
 57 ppāraiyeum vevvēṇṇu-
 58 vagai aiyyaṇṇu k[ā]śu taṇ-
 59 ḍaṇ-gonḍu piṇṇaiyum
 60 ik=kachcha[t*]til paṭṭa-pari-
 61 śē śeyv(v)adāgavum i-
 62 p=pariśu paṇittu vyava-

¹ r looks like ṇ.

² Read *strī*.

³ Read *var*. [The impression reads *koḷ(v)vār*—Ed.]

⁴ rra looks like *ṇaṇa*; cf. *ra* in *māra* in l. 1. Likewise *rā* and *dā* look much alike.

⁵ rā and dā look alike.

⁶ Read *śeyvārkkū*.

⁷ This reading is doubtful. Mr. G. R. Krishnamacharlu suggests that it may be read as *upō[kam]*—in the sense of *upōha*; and that *upōham-nippār* may be rendered as those standing by or near, i.e., abettors.

63 stai śeydōm mahāsabhāi-
64 yōm mahāsabhaiyār [pa]¹

TRANSLATION.

Lines 1-14. Hail ! Prosperity ! the year thirty-five, and day four hundred and sixty-nine of (the reign of) King Mārañjadaiyaṇ,—on this day, we, (the members of) the mahāsabhā of Māpanilainallūr, a brahmadēya in Kaḷakkudi-nāḍu, having proclaimed a general body meeting by beat of drum ; and, having assembled in the sacred Gōvardhana, made the following resolution (vyavasthai) for conducting deliberations in the meetings of the mahāsabhā of this village :

Ll. 14-20. In the matter of the share-holders of this village taking part in the deliberations of the assembly, only those who are conversant with Mantra-brāhmaṇa inclusive of one Dharma and are of good conduct shall take part in the discussions of the sabhā, only one person (representing) a share ;

Ll. 20-26. of those who own (shares) by purchase gift or dowry, only such as are conversant with Mantra-brāhmaṇa inclusive of one Dharma and are of good conduct shall take part in the deliberations ;

Ll. 26-35. in the future, those who exercise their right of property (śrāvaṇai-puḡuvār) (acquired) by purchase, gift or dowry, shall not, except by (possessing) full śrāvaṇai, exercise their right and vote² (merely) in virtue of a quarter, half or three-quarters of a śrāvaṇai ;

Ll. 35-45. among those who acquire shares by purchase, the śrāvaṇai shall be awarded only to such as have passed an examination in an entire Vēda together with the Parīśiṣṭa ; and those who enter upon a śrāvaṇai, by means other than the above, shall take part in the discussions only in accordance with the terms of this settlement (kaccham) ;

Ll. 46-51. in virtue of this arrangement, those who do not possess a full śrāvaṇai shall not be selected to any kind of vāriyam ;

Ll. 51-61. those who abide³ by this agreement shall not say 'nay' and cause any obstruction (to this arrangement) ; those who cause obstruction and those who abet the obstructionists⁴ shall be fined five kāsus each, and even thereafter, the terms of this resolution (kaccham) shall be strictly observed.

Ll. 61-64. We, the members of the mahāsabhā ordered in this wise and made this settlement. The members of the mahāsabhā.....

No. 4 KHAROSHTHI INSCRIPTION ON A BEGRAM BAS-RELIEF.

BY STEN KONOW, PH.D., OSLO.

Bēgrām, on the confluence of the Ghorband and Panjshīr rivers, has been identified with ancient Kāpiśī.⁵ The site has been explored by French archæologists, and M. Barthou has, *inter alia*, unearthed a damaged sculpture in bas-relief,⁶ which has been interpreted as representing the Buddha's first interview with Bimbisāra or the invitation to preach addressed to Bhagavat by Brahmā and Indra. Gotama, with a moustache, is seated on a throne, raising the right hand in the *varada-mudrā* and resting the left, which is mutilated, on the lap. To the right stands

¹ The continuation on the fourth face seems to be built in.

² The word *parikkavum* in the context is not easy. I have taken it to mean 'declare one's opinion,' 'vote.'

³ The expression *ippariśu śeygiṇṇārūm* (ll. 51-2) is vague, but obviously it must refer to the persons who enter on *śrāvaṇai* in an irregular manner, without passing the examination, and are left out of account for the *vāriyam*.

⁴ Lit. "Stand in intimate relation with those who cause obstruction."

⁵ Cf. A. Foucher, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, VI, pp. 341 ff.

⁶ J. Hackin, *La sculpture indienne et tibétaine au musée Guimet*, Paris 1931, Pl. XI.

a person in royal attire, raising his hands in supplication, and to the left a somewhat defaced figure, in the same attitude, but apparently not a royal personage. In the background we see a Vajrapāṇi to the left, and another person to the right, and outside the group, to the right, is still another person, according to M. Hackin perhaps a monk. The height of the sculpture is 14½ inches.

Under the sculpture is an inscription in Kharōshthī letters. The right-hand portion of the base is abraded, and the beginning of the record is therefore irreparably lost. If the whole base was utilized, we may reckon that approximately twenty *aksharas* have disappeared.

What has been preserved covers a space 10½ inches long, with twenty-four letters, each about ¾ inches high. Professor Thomas has published his reading of the record from M. Hackin's plate, where, however, the last *aksharas* are defaced.¹

I am indebted to M. Hackin for graciously allowing me to publish the inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica*, and to the authorities of the musée Guimet for kindly providing me with excellent photographs, from which the plate accompanying this article has been prepared.

Our inscription is the first Kharōshthī record which has been found in, or in the neighbourhood of, ancient Kāpiśī. The excellent execution of the characters, however, shows that they are due to an experienced engraver, and we have no reason for doubting that Kharōshthī was in common use in Kāpiśī and in the other towns along the old highroad to India, *via* Nagarāhāra and Pushkarāvātī.

According to M. Hackin, Professor Mironov has examined the Bēgrām epigraph and come to the result that certain cursive and late characters remind us of the Kharōshthī documents from Niya, and that we must, consequently, think of a date towards the end of the Kushāṇa period, at least not earlier than Huvishka. This estimate cannot be far from the truth, though I cannot see any special resemblance to the Niya alphabet.

A priori we should be inclined to look for parallels to the characters of our record in inscriptions from places such as Wardak, Bimarān, Haḍḍā and ancient Pushkarāvātī, and though the materials at our disposal are limited, our search will not be quite in vain. The *ma*, with the tops bent slightly inwards, has its parallel on the Hashtnagar pedestal, where we also find forms of *da* and *pa* of the same kind as in our record. The angular *e*, with the *e*-stroke at the bottom, has exact parallels in Wardak, and also in Ārā, Naugrām, and Jauliā. *Ta* has an ancient shape, but the long *tu* reminds us of Wardak. *Ya* has its parallels on the Kanishka and Kurram caskets, and *ha* has the same shape as in Wardak. *Sa* is peculiar, the right-hand bar being shortened and bent backwards. Generally speaking, however, the characters make the impression of being traditional and little characteristic. They are perhaps somewhat later than the Haḍḍā inscription of the year 28, and earlier than the Mamāne Dherī pedestal of the year 89, though the highly cursive ductus of the last-mentioned epigraph makes it difficult to make any use of it for chronological purposes.

One of the characters occurring in our record is peculiar. The last word but one is evidently meant to be *pituno*. The first syllable is not, however, written in the usual way. Instead of the ordinary *pa* with the *i*-stroke we have *pa* with a St. Andrew's cross at the end of the stem.

The same sign has been found by Professor Rapson² in some few instances in the Kharōshthī documents recovered at Niya in Chinese Turkestan, where it is used in words such as *alpa*, *śilpa*,

¹ *J. R. A. S.*, 1933, p. 415.

² *Kharōshthī Inscriptions discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in Chinese Turkestan*. Transcribed and edited by A. M. Boyer, E. J. Rapson, and E. Senart, Oxford 1920-29. p. 316.

śilpiḡa, and accordingly seems to stand for *lp*. Another compound *lp*, formed in the usual way by placing *l* above *p*, is stated to occur in *[ka]lpitaṁti*, where the *i*-stroke has been added, but hardly anywhere to denote *lpa*.

Professor Rapson further draws attention to the fact that the St. Andrew's cross is used in a similar way in the coin legends of Wima Kadphises. In an earlier publication¹ he proposed to read the compound letter as *thph*, but now he prefers to read *[Ka]lpi(śa)*.

We should then have to draw the inference that the writer of our inscription had misunderstood the compound and wrongly used it for *pi*. But we should fail to understand why he did so. *A priori* we would be inclined to think that he knew it from words where it was actually pronounced *pi*.

The oldest known occurrence of the compound *akshara* containing the St. Andrew's cross is in the coin legends mentioned above. The name or title in which it is used is applied to two different rulers, whose names are best known in the forms Kujūla and Wima Kadphises. The word is known both from the Greek and from the Kharōshthī legends, and further from Chinese renderings.

In the case of Kujūla, the Chinese transcript points to *Kapa*; the Greek legends give *Kadaphes* and *Kadphises*, and in Kharōshthī we find *Kadapha*, *Kaphsa*, *Kasa*², etc. For Wima we have Chinese *Kāu-t'ien*; Greek *Kadphises*, and in Kharōshthī the form here discussed. There is nowhere any trace of a *l*, but several writings which point to a dental, and probably to a voiced dental fricative, a *ḍ*. And in this connection it should be borne in mind that the Kharōshthī *akshara* which most closely resembles the St. Andrew's cross is the dental *th*. *A priori*, therefore, Professor Rapson's old explanation would seem to be more likely than the new one.

We do not know the derivation or etymological explanation of the word. Professor Lévi³ has maintained that it means 'ruler of Kapiśā'. Whether he is right or not, it is highly probable that it was thus understood in Kapiśā itself, where it was perhaps also used about the successors of the two first Kushānas. And in Kapiśā it could then hardly be pronounced otherwise than *Kāpiśa* or *Kappiśa*. Some of the coin legends also point to disappearance of the sound preceding *p* (*ph*). The writer of our inscription, which has been found in ancient Kāpiśī, would therefore be familiar with the use of the compound *akshara* as a rendering of the sound *pi*, and it is not to be wondered at that he took the St. Andrew's cross to be the sign of *i*, leaving out the *i*-stroke itself.

The result would be the same even if the cross originally stood for *l*. For it is almost certain that old *lp* became *pp* in the North-Western Prākṛit. There are not, it is true, any instances of old *lp* in later Indian Kharōshthī inscriptions. But both Shāhbāzgarhī and Mānsehrā have *apa*, *kapa* for Sanskrit *alpa*, *kalpa*, respectively, and the Dutreuil du Rhins manuscript gives *apa* for *alpa* and *sagapa* for *saṁkalpa*. Moreover we find *atapī* for Sanskrit *akalpika*, side by side with 'Sanskrit' forms such as *kalpa*, *kalpī* in Saka, which language has been influenced by the North-Western Prākṛit.

This state of things leads us to question the interpretation of our sign as *lp* in the Niya documents. The forms transliterated *alpa*, *śilpa*, *śilpiḡa* by Professor Rapson were pronounced *appa*, *šippa*, *šippiḡa*, respectively, in the dialect, and we may reasonably draw the inference that the other sign, *l* written above *p*, was used where a Sanskrit loanword was pronounced as in Sanskrit e.g., in *(ka)lpitaṁti*.

¹ *Actes du XIV^e Congrès des Orientalistes*, i, p. 219.

² I abstract from the form *Kassa* which Professor Rapson, *Kharōshthī Inscriptions*, p. 312, proposes to read on a copper coin, because the actual reading is not certain. To me it looks like *Katsa*.

³ *J. A.*, ccciii, 1923, p. 52 = Sylvain Lévi, Jean Przyluski and Jules Bloch, *Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India*. Translated by Prabodh Chandra Bagchi, Calcutta 1929, p. 120.

So far as I can see, our only key to the pronunciation of the compound *akshara* are the coin legends of Wima Kadphises. And we have no reason for assuming a pronunciation *lp* in them. If the letter was originally devised for writing foreign, *e.g.*, Iranian, words containing the consonantal compound *ḍp*, which does not occur in Indian dialects, it is conceivable that it was locally pronounced *lp*.¹ But it is hardly necessary to resort to such an assumption in order to explain the Niya writings. And in our record, at all events, the compound is meant to render *pi*.

With regard to **orthography** and **grammar**, we may note that no distinction has been made between the dental and the cerebral *n*. Thus we have *imeṇa kuśalamuleṇa*, but *pituno, danam-muhe*. The last mentioned word illustrates the well-known tendency to nasalize a vowel before a nasal, and also shows that the nominative of *a*-bases ended in *e* and not in *o*, as is the rule in the western part of the territory in which the North-Western Prākṛit was in use. The dialect used in our inscription is, as might be expected, the same as in other Kharōshthī inscriptions.

As has already been remarked, the beginning of the record, probably about twenty *aksharas*, has disappeared. It probably contained a date, either in the old Saka or in the Kanishka era.

The inscription opens with a damaged *ya*, or apparently rather *ye*. It is evidently the termination of a feminine noun, in the genitive or in the locative. This word cannot be restored with any approach to certainty. If it was the last word of the date portion, we might think of *purvaye*, as in the Taxila Plate. Other dated inscriptions from Afghanistan, however, use *kshunammi* and not *purvaye* after the date. Moreover, the ensuing dative *pujae* makes it probable that we should expect *purvae* and not *purvaye*. The same consideration may be urged against restoring words such as *bharyaye* or *upasikaye*. We might think of *kuṭimbiniye* or of *kapiṣiye*, but we cannot say anything for certain.

The first complete word is *atariye*, which Professor Thomas is no doubt right in restoring as *Antariye*, the genitive of an elsewhere unknown name *Antarī*. It is evidently the name of the donor of the sculpture, and dependent on the following *danam-muhe*, gift.

The remaining words do not present any difficulty. They are : *imeṇa kuśalamuleṇa [pi]tuno pujae*. We might expect a *bhavatu* to follow, and there are perhaps some faint traces of three *aksharas*, which might be read *bhavatu*, above the line, after *pujae*. My reading and translation are therefore :

TEXT.

. . . y[e] A[m]tariye danam-muhe imeṇa kuśalamuleṇa pituno pujae [bhavatu]

TRANSLATION.

. . . gift of Antarī ; through this root of bliss (may it be) for the worship of [her] father.

No. 5.—A NOTE ON THE MAMANE DHERI INSCRIPTION.

BY STEN KONOW, PH.D., OSLO.

The Mamāne Dherī inscription of the year 89 of the Kanishka era was published by me in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, III, i, pp. 171 ff. A small portion of the record is so defaced that I could not make it out from the photograph and estampages at my disposal. I tentatively read the last word of this part as *puyae*. In the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, 1928-29, p. 142, Mr. M. Delawar Khan has contributed a note on the record, and a new

¹ Cf. *l < ḍ* in Pashto γḍl, Avestan *gaḍa* ; *l < m* Avestan *duma*, and vice versa, Sogdian *ḍykh*, Sanskrit *tēkha* ; *ḍukh*, Sanskrit *tōka* ; *kḍp*, Sanskrit *kalpa*, etc.

BEGRAM BAS-RELIEF INSCRIPTION.





reproduction will be found on Plate LVIIIc. We are informed of the fact that Mr. N. G. Majumdar proposes to read *arogadakshinae* instead of *puyae*, and a careful comparison of the new reproduction with my plate shows that he is certainly right. With the exception of the initial *a*, all the *aksharas* can be traced. It is further possible to see that *arogadakshinae* was preceded by a word of three *aksharas*, the first of which must be *pi*, so that we can confidently restore *piduno* or *pituno*. This completes the record, which should accordingly be read :

Sam 20 20 20 20 4 4 1 *margasiras(r)a masi 4 1 ise khsunami*
niryaide ime deyadharme Dharmapriena shamanena piduno arogadakshi-
nae upajayasa Budhapriasa puyae samanuyayana arogadakshinae.

No. 6—THAKURDIYA PLATES OF MAHA-PRAVARARAJA.

BY PROF. V. V. MIRASHI, M.A., NAGPUR.

These plates were discovered in November 1931 at **Thākurdiyā**, a village six miles from Sāraṅgarh, the chief town of a feudatory state of the same name in Chhattīsgarh, C. P. They were kindly sent to me in January 1933, by Mr. R. D. Naik, B.A., LL.B., the Diwān of Sāraṅgarh at the instance of Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Honorary Secretary of the Mahākōsala Historical Society. They are now in the possession of the Chief of Sāraṅgarh, who has kindly permitted me to edit them.

They are **three copper-plates** each measuring 3·6" by 7·1". The first and the third are inscribed on one side only, while the second, which is somewhat thicker, is inscribed on both the sides. The edges of the plates are neither fashioned thicker, nor raised into rims. About 1" from the middle of the proper right margin each plate has a roundish hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter for the ring on which the plates are strung. The ends of this ring, which is 8" in thickness and 3·2" in diameter, were secured in a circular seal of bronze 3·2" in diameter. About a quarter of the lower portion of the seal is broken off, but the emblem and the legend on it are intact. The ring was not cut when the plates were sent to me. The weight of the three plates is 70 *tolas* and that of the seal with the ring is 49 *tolas*.

The plates were much corroded when first found, but have since been cleaned by the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The text of this inscription is, with a few exceptions, practically identical with that of the other inscriptions of the dynasty and there is no uncertainty in its reading. The symbol on the seal also closely resembles that on the other seals of the dynasty. It has already been described by Dr. Fleet¹ and Dr. Sten Konow². The concave and slightly countersunk surface of the seal is divided by two horizontal parallel lines into two equal parts. The upper half contains in relief the figure of **Lakshmi** with a halo surrounding her face, standing on a lotus and facing full front. She holds a lotus in her right hand and something circular in her left. On each side of her there is an elephant standing on a lotus, and holding a pot in his uplifted trunk to pour water on the head of the goddess. In the right as well as the left corner there is a water lily.³ The lower half of the seal contains the **legend** in verse deciphered below.

The **characters** are of the box-headed variety of the Central Indian alphabet as found in the copper-plates of Mahā-Jayarāja and Mahā-Sudēvarāja and also in the silver coin of Prasan-

¹ C. I. I., Vol. III, pp. 191 and 196.

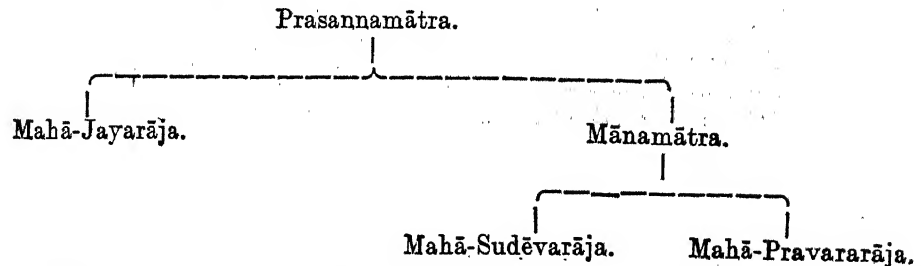
² Above, Vol. IX, p. 171.

³ In the seals described by Dr. Fleet and Dr. Konow there is a *śaṅkha* in the proper left corner.

namātra. They resemble in general the characters of the Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarman¹ and are somewhat more elongated and angular than those of the Siwanī² and Riddhapur³ plates of the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasēna II. As in the Ārang plates⁴ of Mahā-Jayarāja, in medial *i* the length is denoted by a dot in the middle of the circle which indicates its short form. The medial *ū* is denoted in two ways—the usual one of indicating length by a short stroke to the right as in *bhū* and *sū* (cf. *bhūtā* l. 11 and *sūryya* l. 16) and the other in *chū* (cf. *chūḍamāṇi* l. 1) and *yū* (cf. *yūyaṇ* l. 10). The medial *ri* is denoted by a flourish to the left; the medial *au* is tripartite (cf. *dhau* of *dhautā* l. 2). The sign for the cerebral *ḍ* occurs twice in *chūḍamāṇi* l. 1 and *Tuḍārāsh-ṭriya* l. 4. The *gh*, *p*, *s*, and *sh* are open at the top. The right arm of *l* goes over the letter in the form of a curve and appears as a vertical stroke to the left; *m* appears in its angular form, *n* with a loop and *t* without it. The loop of *kh* is larger than its hook. The final *t* as in *dadyāt* l. 17 and *vasēt* l. 19 is denoted by two vertical strokes on the top. The loop of *y* is complete in *Vājasanēyinē* l. 9 and *dvijāya* l. 13 and contains a dot in *sūryyasutās=cha* l. 16. The final pause is denoted by two vertical lines, the first of which has a hook at the top. The numerical symbols for 3 and 2 occur in lines 22 and 23 respectively.

The language is Sanskrit. Except the legend on the seal and the usual imprecatory verses at the end, the whole inscription is in prose. As regards orthography, we have to note the reduplication of the consonant which follows *r* in *sarva* l. 8, *dharmmaṇ* l. 13, *svarggē* l. 18, etc. *V* appears doubled after *anuvāra* in *paradattā[m*]vā* l. 20 and *saṁvvatsara* l. 22. *B* is distinguished from *v* as in *sēk-āmbu* l. 2 and *bahubhir=* l. 19. *Ri* is used instead of the vowel *ri* in *sriṣṭaḥ* l. 10 and for the *rēpha* in *darīṣayati* l. 12 and *variṣa* l. 17. The palatal *ś* wrongly appears for the lingual *sh* in *śasṭi* and *variṣa* l. 17 and the dental *s* for the palatal *ś* in *śasi* l. 6. The *visarga* appears superfluous after its change to *s* in *grāmaḥ stridaśa* l. 5; so also the *anuvāra* after its change to a nasal in *bhavarānti* l. 17 and *sīmarānta* l. 2, etc. One *d* is wrongly dropped in *tasmādvijāya* l. 13.

The plates were issued from Śrīpura by Mahā-Pravararāja on the second day of Mārgaśīrsha in the third year of his increasingly victorious reign. They record the donation of a village Āshāḍhaka in the *rāshṭra* or sub-division named Tuḍā⁵ to a Brāhman named Purandara of the Parāśara-gotra of the Vājasanēyin (Śākhā of the Yajurveda). The importance of our inscription lies in this that it has brought to light the name of a new prince Mahā-Pravararāja in the dynasty of the so-called "Kings of Śarabhapura". Again, unlike the charters of the other kings of this dynasty, these plates have been issued from Śrīpura and not from Śarabhapura. From several plates of Mahā-Jayarāja and Mahā-Sudēvarāja, which have been published, we can make out the following genealogy:—



It appears that Mahā-Jayarāja was the elder son of Prasannamātra. He seems to have died without issue and was succeeded by his nephew Mahā-Sudēva. All the copper-plates of Mahā-Jayarāja and Mahā-Sudēvarāja are issued from Śarabhapura. This town has not been identified

¹ Above, Vol. XIX, p. 100.

² J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XX, pp. 58 ff.

³ C. I. I., Vol. III, p. 243.

⁴ C. I. I., Vol. III, p. 191.

⁵ [See p. 22 n. 1.—Ed.]

but Mr. L. P. Pandeya's suggestion¹ that it is represented by modern Śarabhagarh, the chief town of a big zamindari of the same name in the Gāngpur feudatory state in Orissa appears plausible. The town seems to have been founded by a king named Śarabharāja, just as Pravarapura was founded by King Pravarasēna II of the Vākātaka dynasty. It is not known when this Śarabharāja flourished. He may be identical with Śarabharāja whose daughter's son Gōparāja fell in a fierce battle at Eran in the Saugor district of C. P., in which he assisted Bhānugupta as recorded in an inscription² at Eran dated G. E. 191 (510 A.D.). In that case he may have flourished in the latter half of the fifth century. Prasannamātra and his descendants were evidently born in the family of Śarabharāja and may not have been separated from him by many generations; for, as stated above, the characters of their charters closely resemble those of the Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarman which have been referred to the latter half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century A.D. The present plates seem to indicate that Mahā-Pravararāja, who evidently succeeded his elder brother Mahā-Sudēvarāja, removed the capital from Śarabhapura to Śrīpura which he himself may have founded.³ The town is not known to have been in existence before the fifth or sixth Century A.D. It is named after Śrī or Lakṣmī who figures on all the seals of "the Kings of Śarabhapura". In the legend on the seal of the present charter Pravararāja is said to have won the earth with his arms. Such an expression does not occur in the legends on the seals of his brother and uncle. It seems, therefore, that Pravararāja extended his kingdom in the west and must have, therefore, felt the need of shifting his capital to a more centrally situated place like Śrīpura.

It seems that the dynasty came to an end soon after Mahā-Pravararāja; for no descendant of either Mahā-Sudēvarāja or Mahā-Pravararāja is known. By his conquests in the west Mahā-Pravararāja seems to have come into conflict with the Sōmavāmśī kings of Bhāndak and though he succeeded for a while, his dynasty seems ultimately to have been overthrown by some Sōmavāmśī king, probably Tivaradēva whose Rājim and Balodā plates are issued from Śrīpura; for he is the first king of the Sōmavāmśī dynasty whose inscriptions are connected with that town. Besides, he describes himself as the lord of the entire Kōsala country⁴ in the Balodā plates and such a title he could have assumed only after conquering the territory now known as Chhattīsgarh, where Mahā-Pravararāja and his ancestors were ruling. Tivaradēva's Rājim and Balodā plates are inscribed in box-headed characters which appear to be later⁵ than those of the "Kings of Śarabhapura". None of the inscriptions of his predecessors at Bhāndak or his successors at Śrīpura is in box-headed characters. It seems that these characters were in use in Kōsala owing to the influence of the Vākātakas; for from the Bālāghāt plates of Prithvīshēna we learn that the king of Kōsala, who was probably one of "the Kings of Śarabhapura", was a feudatory of his father Narēndrasēna. When Tivaradēva conquered the territory he also at first adopted

¹ L. P. Pandeya—A Silver coin of Prasannamātra—*Proceedings of the Fifth Oriental Conference*, p. 461. [Dr. Sten Konow thinks that Śarabhapura may be identical with the present Śarabhavaram twenty miles north-west from Rajahmundry in the Godāvari district of the Madras Presidency or one of the few other villages with a similar name in the neighbourhood (above, Vol. XIII, p. 108).—Ed.]

² *C. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 91.

³ R. B. Hiralal who places Śarabhapur kings after the Sōmavāmśī kings of Śrīpura identifies Śarabhapura with Śrīpura. He says "It (Śarabhapura) may perhaps have been a new name imposed on the conquered city of Śrīpura by the victor from the fabulous animal of that name who is believed to be a match for a lion with reference to the claim of the Sirpur dynasty to be Kēsaris" (Above, Vol. XI, p. 186 footnote). This conjecture is rendered impossible by the discovery of the present plates; for, herein we find the city named as Śrīpura even by the last prince of the Śarabhapura dynasty. Secondly Tivaradēva and his successors who reigned at Śrīpura are not known to have ever assumed the title of Kēsarin.

⁴ Cf. 'prāpta-sakala-Kōsal-ādhipatyah' above, Vol. VII, p. 105.

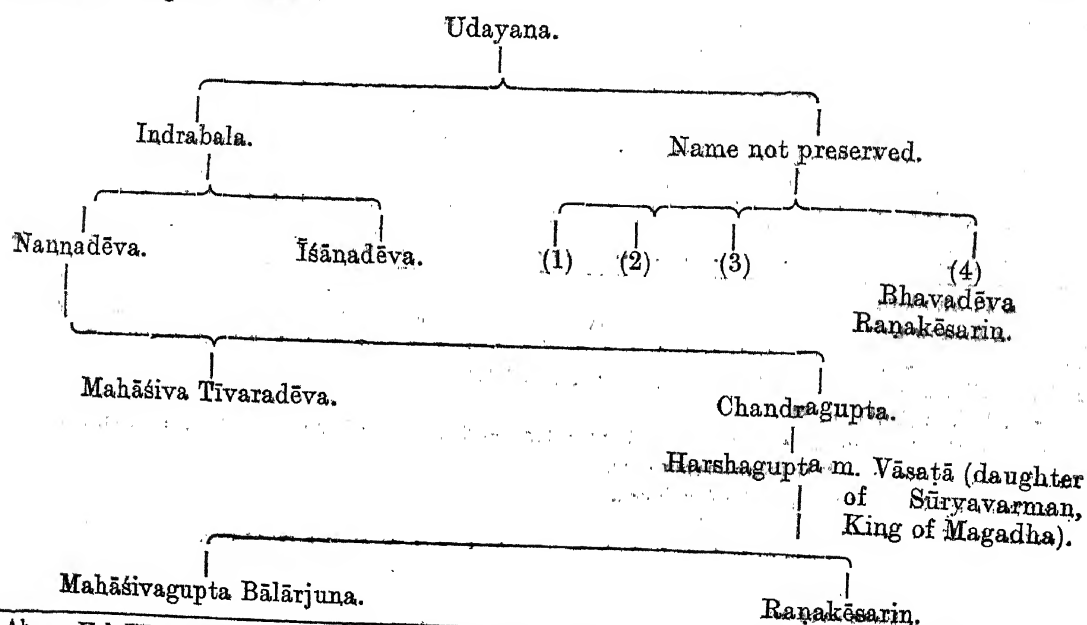
⁵ They are more elongated and angular in appearance than those in the charters of Śarabhapura kings. Again the passage यावद्रविश्रिताराकिरणप्रतिष्ठतीरावहारं जगद्वतिष्ठते तावदुपभोग्यः which regularly occurs in the grants of Śarabhapura kings seems to have been borrowed in the Rājim and Balodā plates of Tivaradēva.

the same characters in incising his charters. His successors, however, seem to have reverted to the nail-headed characters which their ancestors were using at Bhāṇḍak.

It is necessary to discuss the question of the date of Tivaradēva at some length in order to fix the date of the present plates. While editing the Kudopali plates of Mahābhavagupta II, Prof. Kielhorn remarked: "The Rājim copper-plate inscription of Mahāśiva Tivaradēva undoubtedly belongs to about the middle of the eighth century"¹. As he remarked elsewhere, this view was based on the evidence of palaeography, language and style. None of these grounds can, however, be regarded *now* as decisive. As stated above, both the Rājim² and Balodā³ plates of Tivaradēva are inscribed in box-headed characters resembling those used in the charters of the Vākāṭaka kings. When Prof. Kielhorn wrote, the relation of the Vākāṭaka and Gupta kings was not known. He, therefore, accepted Dr. Fleet's identification of *Mahārājādhirāja* Dēvagupta, the maternal grand-father of the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasēna II, with Dēvagupta of Magadha, the son of Ādityasēna, mentioned in the Deo Bārnār inscription and assigned the Dudia plates of Pravarasēna II to the beginning of the 8th Century and the Rājim plates of Tivaradēva to the second half of the same century. Since then the Poona and Riddhapur plates of Prabhāvatiguptā have definitely proved that *Mahārājādhirāja* Dēvagupta was none other than Chandragupta II. The Vākāṭakas were, thus, contemporaries of the Early Gupta Kings and their records must, therefore, be referred to the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era. As stated above, they are inscribed in box-headed characters. The plates of Tivaradēva, which are also incised in similar characters, can no longer be referred to the 8th Century on palaeographic grounds.

Nor is the evidence of language and style in favour of the late date. The charters of Tivaradēva are, indeed, composed in a style of high flourish, full of long compounds and puns; but so are those of many kings of Valabhī who flourished in the sixth and seventh century A.D.⁴. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for a more reliable evidence for fixing the date of Tivaradēva.

From several inscriptions found at Bhāṇḍak and Śirpur, we get the following genealogy of the Sōmavamśī kings of Kōśala⁵ :—



¹ Above, Vol. IV, p. 253.

² C. I. I., Vol. III, p. 291.

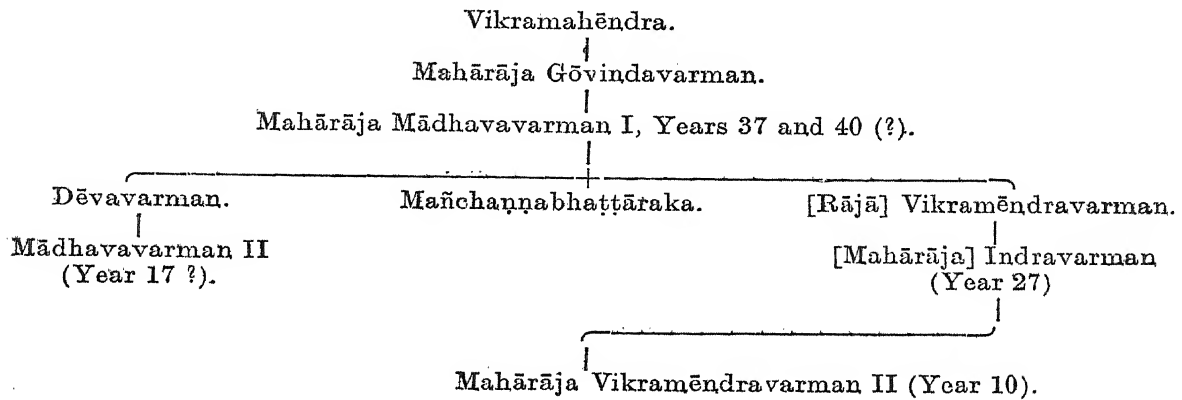
³ Above, Vol. VII, p. 102.

⁴ Cf. for instance, the description of Dhruvasēna II of Valabhī in the Botad plates of G. E. 310 (619-20 A.D.).

⁵ R. B. Hiralal—*Descriptive list of inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, second edition, p. 103.

From the Śirpur stone inscription of the time of Mahāśivagupta Bālārjuna, we learn that Bālārjuna's mother Vāsaṭā was the daughter of Sūryavarman "who was born in the family of the Varman kings, great on account of their supremacy over Magadha"¹. There is no king of this name in the dynasties of Magadha except the Maukhari prince Sūryavarman whose Harāhā stone inscription² incised in the reign of his father Īśānavarman, is dated (Mālava) Saṃvat 611 (555 A.D.). The name of this prince is not known from other records of the Maukharis. As Sūryavarman is called King in the Śirpur stone inscription above referred to, he may have succeeded his father and ruled for a short time, though, being a collateral, his name is not mentioned in the records of his brother or his descendants. Chandragupta, the grand-father of Mahāśivagupta Bālārjuna was thus a contemporary of Sūryavarman and flourished probably from 550 to 570 A.D. and his elder brother Tīvaradēva from 530 to 550 A.D.

The date thus arrived at for Tīvaradēva is corroborated by the evidence afforded by the records of the Viśṇukunḍin kings. After examining all the available charters of these kings Mr. Dinesh Chandra Sarcar has given the following genealogy³ :—



Mahārāja Mādhavavarman I was the most powerful king of the dynasty. He is described in his as well as his successors' records as one who had performed a thousand (*Agnishīlma*) sacrifices and eleven *Aśvamēdhas* (horse-sacrifices). He is also described in his plates as "*Trivara-nagara-bhavana-gata-parama-yuvati-jana-viharana-ratiḥ*"⁴ or as "*Trivara-nagara-bhavana-gata-yuvati-hridaya-nandanah*"⁵ i.e., as one who sported in company of (or delighted the hearts of) the best ladies in the mansions of the city of Trivara. This expression has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Dr. Hultzsch took it to mean that Mādhavavarman I lived at Trivaranagara, but he could not identify the city. It seems clear, however, that Trivaranagara means 'the city of Trivara', i.e., Tīvaradēva, King of Mahākōśala. But then what does the above expression signify? It cannot mean that Mādhavavarman married a lady from the family of Tīvaradēva; for the expression refers to a number of ladies (*yuvati-jana*) in the mansions of the city of Trivara, whom he delighted. We must, therefore, take the expression to refer to Mādhavavarman's victory over Tīvaradēva. Tīvaradēva was a powerful king. As stated above, he claims in his

¹ निषङ्के मगधाधिपत्यमहतां जातः कुले वर्मणां पुण्याभिः कृतिभिः कृती कृतमनःकल्पः सुधाभीजिनाम् । यामासाद्य सुतां हिमाचल इव श्रीसूर्यवर्मा नृपः प्राप प्राक्परमेश्वरश्चरतागर्वानिखर्वं पदम् ॥

² Above, Vol. XIV, p. 115.

³ *Ind. Hist. Quarterly*, Vol. IX, p. 278.

⁴ Pulombūru plates of Mādhavavarman, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Society*, Vol. VI, p. 20.

⁵ Ipūr plates of Mādhavavarman, above, Vol. XVII, p. 336.

charters to have attained suzerainty over the whole Kōsala country. A victory over such a great king must be a source of pride to Mādhavavarman. Hence we find it referred to in both his inscriptions. The idea that a victorious king captivates the hearts of young ladies of the enemy's city—nay even of the enemy's family—occurs sometimes in Sanskrit and Prākṛit literature¹. It would not, therefore, be wrong to suppose that Mādhavavarman I vanquished Tivaradēva. In any case, he was his contemporary.

When did this Mādhavavarman flourish? His Pulombūru plates² record that when he crossed the Gōdāvarī to conquer the eastern region he donated the village Pulombūru in the Guḍḍavāḍi *vishaya* to Śivaśarman, the son of Dāmaśarman and grandson of Rudraśarman of the Gautama-gōtra and Taittiriya-śākhā, on the occasion of a lunar eclipse which occurred on the full moon day of *Phālguṇa*. Again the Pulombūru plates³ of the Eastern Chālukya King Jayasīṃha I, which were discovered along with the above plates of Mādhavavarman, record the grant of the same village to Rudraśarman, the son of Śivaśarman and grandson of Dāmaśarman of the Gōtama-gōtra and Taittiriya-śākhā. From the details given above it is quite clear that Śivaśarman, the donee of Mādhavavarman's plates, was the father of Rudraśarman who received the village from Jayasīṃha I. It seems that Rudraśarman who is called *pūrv-āgrahārika* (former owner of the donated village) lost possession of the village in troublous times due to the invasions of Pulakēśin II in the beginning of the seventh century A.D. He, therefore, seems to have made representations to Jayasīṃha I some-time after peace and order had been established in the kingdom and received the *agrahāra* village again from him.

If we calculate the interval between the reigns of Mādhavavarman I and Jayasīṃha I, we find that some 60 or 70 years must have elapsed between these two rulers. Mādhavavarman's Pulombūru plates are dated in the 40th year of his reign⁴. They were, therefore, issued towards the close of his reign. He seems to have ruled over an extensive empire; for he performed as many as eleven *Āśvamēdhas*. Three of his sons are known from inscriptions—(1) Dēvavarman (2) Mañchannabhaṭṭāraka⁵ and (3) Vikramēndravarmān. As Mādhavavarman had a long reign of more than forty years, none of his sons seems to have succeeded him. In any case, we do not know of any plates issued by them.⁶ Mādhavavarman II, the grandson of Mādhavavarman I, who calls himself the lord of Trikūṭa and Malaya mountains, seems to have held possession of the western provinces after the death of Mādhavavarman I, while another grandson, Indravarmān, seems to have succeeded him in the east. His plates are dated in the 27th regnal year. He is not likely to have reigned much longer, for his son Vikramēndravarmān is said to have come to the throne when he was a mere boy.⁷ Vikramēndravarmān's plates were issued in his tenth regnal year. The reigns of Indravarmān and his son thus cover a little more than 37 years. As no successor of Vikramēndravarmān is known, he seems to have been dethroned by Pulakēśin II, who placed his brother Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana in charge of the Eastern province, who reigned

¹ Cf. Rājasekhara's *Viddhaśālābhāṅjikā*, IV, 8 and *Gauḍavaho* (V. 1069).

² *Jour. Andhra. Hist. Res. Society*, Vol. VI, p. 17.

³ Above, Vol. XIX, p. 254.

⁴ I have accepted the view of Mr. D. C. Sircar, *Ind. Hist. Quarterly*, Vol. IX, p. 275.

⁵ The name of this prince occurs towards the end of the Ipūr plates (First set). Above, Vol. XVII, p. 334. None of his descendants are known.

⁶ It is noteworthy that no royal titles are prefixed to their names even in the records of their sons. [That no plates of these rulers have yet been found may not be taken as a proof that they did not rule. In the Rāmatirtham plates, Vikramēndravarmān also bears the title of *rājā* like his son Indravarmān who was the ruler and the donor of the grant.—Ed.]

⁷ परममाहेश्वरस्य महाराजस्य श्रीइन्द्रभट्टारकवर्धनः प्रियज्येष्ठपुत्री गरिष्ठः श्रेष्ठ एव सकलगुणाखण्डितस्य सत्यगुणारोपितसकलराज्यभारः परममाहेश्वरी महाराजः श्रीमान् विक्रमेन्द्रवर्मा एवमाज्ञापयति.

for about 18 years (615-633 A.D.). As the Pulombūru plates of Jayasimha referred to above are dated in the fifth¹ regnal year, we can calculate the interval between the dates of the two sets of Pulombūru plates as follows² :—

	Years.
Indravarman	27
Vikramēndravarman	10
Vishṇuvardhana	18
Jayasimha	5
Total	60

As Mādhavavarman I, Indravarman and Vikramēndravarman may have continued to reign for some years after their respective plates were issued, this figure may have to be increased by about ten years, *i.e.*, a period of about seventy years may have elapsed between the gifts of Mādhavavarman I and Jayasimha³. It appears that Śivaśarman was a young man of 25 to 30 years when he met Mādhavavarman I in his expedition to the east, while his son was an old man of 50 to 60 years of age when he regained the lost *agrahāra* village from Jayasimha. Now Jayasimha issued his plates in *circa* 638 A.D. Deducting 70 years from this, we get *c.* 568 A.D. as the approximate date of Mādhavavarman's plates. We find that there was a lunar eclipse in the month of *Phālguna* in 565 A.D. This may, therefore, be accepted as the date of Mādhavavarman's plates. As these plates were issued in his 40th regnal year, we may accept 525-568 as the probable duration of Mādhavavarman's reign⁴. We have fixed above 530 to 550 A.D. as the date of Tivaradēva on the evidence of the Śirpur inscription, which we thus find corroborated by the date of Mādhavavarman I, who, as described in his charters, was a contemporary of Tivaradēva.⁵

¹ Agreeing with Mr. Somasekhara Sarma (*Jour. Andhra. Hist. Res. Society*. Vol. V, p. 183) I read the numerical symbol in Jayasimha's Pulombūru plates as 5.

² The years of Mādhavavarman II's reign are not included here, as he was ruling in the west contemporaneously with Indravarman. [But cf. Dr. Hultzsch's view, above, Vol. XVII, p. 338.—Ed.]

³ [The argument does not appear to me as very convincing. If we have to allow other rulers between Mādhavavarman I and Indravarman or even another ruler, *viz.*, Vikramēndra, who also bears the title of *rājā*, the situation would become worse. It is very doubtful if Mādhavavarman I could be so far removed from Jaysimha even if he was not actually the predecessor of the latter in time as Prof. Bhandarkar thinks. See his *List of Northern Inscriptions*, p. 291, n. 3. Moreover, there were other lunar eclipses in *Phālguna* between 565 and 638 A. D.—Ed.]

⁴ Agreeing with Mr. D. C. Sircar, I have identified Mādhavavarman of Pulombūru plates with Mādhavavarman I mentioned in the Chikkulla and Ipūr plates (First set) on the ground of similarity of description. Mr. J. Dubreuil, who distinguishes between them, places Mādhavavarman I about 450 A.D. The tradition in the *Sthalamāhātmya* of Śrī-Parvata on which he relies (*Ancient Hist. of the Deccan*, p. 73) is worthless for historical purposes. Prabhāvatiguptā was not known as Chandrāvati and was, moreover, a devotee of Vishṇu and not of Śiva. See her Riddhapur plates. If Mādhavavarman I owed his throne to a Vākāṭaka prince, it must be to Harishēpa (C. 500-530 A.D.) who conquered the Āndhra country. The Vākāṭaka princess whom he married was probably Harishēpa's own daughter.

⁵ The late Dr. Hiralal accepting Kielhorn's date for Tivaradēva placed the Śirpur Lakshmaṇa temple inscription of Tivaradēva's grand nephew in the eighth or ninth century A.D. (Above, Vol. XI, p. 184). But the characters of the inscription which closely resemble those in the Ganjām plates of the time of Śaśāṅka (619-620 A.D.) are decidedly earlier. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar's identification of Chandragupta mentioned in the Sanjan plates of Amoghavarsha I (Śaka Samvat 793) with Tivaradēva's brother (Above, Vol. XVIII, p. 240) cannot be accepted; for that Chandragupta, who is mentioned with Nāgabhaṭa in the inscription was probably a king of Central India, and not of Kōśala. It is noteworthy in this connection that Kōśala is mentioned subsequently in the description of the later conquests of Gōvinda III. Trivara who is mentioned in the Kondedda, Nivinā and Puri plates as defeated by the Śailōdbhaya king Dharmarāja *alias* Mānabhīta was probably a descendant of the earlier Tivaradēva who issued Rājim and Balodā plates. We know of several instances of such repetition of names in the dynasty of the Sōmavamsī kings of Kōśala and Orissa to which Tivaradēva belonged.

We have shown above that Tivaradēva flourished later than the "Kings of Śarabhapura" and was probably responsible for their overthrow. Mahā-Pravararāja, the donor of the present plates, is the last known king of the 'Śarabhapura dynasty'. He seems, therefore, to have flourished in the beginning of the sixth century (*circa* 515 to 535 A.D.).

The overthrow of the kings of Śarabhapura by Tivaradēva accounts for the war between Mādhavavarman I and Tivaradēva. As we have seen the kings of Śarabhapura were probably feudatories of the Vākātakas. In the beginning of the sixth century the power of the Vākātakas was declining. The reign of Harishēṇa the last known Vākātika king came to an end about 530 A.D. Mādhavavarman I who is known to have married a Vākātika princess, probably a daughter of Harishēṇa, seems to have taken vengeance for the destruction of the kings of Śarabhapura by invading the kingdom of Tivaradēva and occupying his capital for a while as suggested in his Pulombūru and Īpūr plates.

As for the geographical names occurring in these plates Śrīpurā is modern Śirpur in the Raipur District of C. P. Tuḍā¹ which gave its name to the district in which the donated village was situated, may be identified with one of the villages named Tuṇḍa, Tundra, Tundri or Tundra-gaon in the vicinity of Seorinārāyan about 25 to 30 miles from Thākurdīyā. It may be noted in this connection that the Tuṇḍāraka-*bhukti* mentioned in the Śaraṅgaḍh plates of Mahā-Sudēva has been identified by R. B. Dr. Hiralal with Tundra 6 miles south of Seorinārāyan. The village Challa-caraka granted in that charter may be identified with Childa 82-31' and 21-30'. The village Āshāṭhaka granted in the present plates may be represented by modern Asoud 82-54' and 21-45', about two miles to the north of the Mahānadi, which is within a distance of fifteen to twenty miles from the villages Tuṇḍa, Tundra, etc., mentioned above.

I edit the inscription from the original plates.²

TEXT.

The Seal.

- 1 मानमाव[सु]त[स्ये]दं स्व[भु]जोपार्जितचित्तः [1*]
- 2 [ओ]मववरराजस्य शासन[- *] शत्रुशासन [- *] [11*]³

First Plate.

- 1 ओ⁴ स्वस्ति [1*] ओपुरादिक्रमोपनतसाम⁵न्तमकुटचूडा⁶मणिप्रभाप्र-
- 2 सेका⁷स्वधौतपादयुगलो रिपुविलासिनोसीम⁸न्तोद्धरणहेतुः⁹-
- 3 व्वसुवसुधागोप्रदः¹⁰ परमभागवतो मा¹¹तापितुपादानुध्यातः
- 4 ओमहाप्रवरराजः तुडाराष्ट्रि¹²याषाढके प्रतिवासिनः सम्राज्ञा-
- 5 पयति [1*] विदितमस्तु वो यथास्माभिरयं ग्रामः¹³स्त्रिदशपतिसदन-
- 6 सुखप्रतिष्ठाकरो यावद्रविशसि¹⁴ताराकिरणप्रतिहतघोराश्वका-

¹ [Correct reading appears to be *Tunda*.—Ed.]

² The excellent facsimiles, which accompany this article, were kindly supplied by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A., Superintendent, Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

³ Metre : *Anuṣṭubh*.

⁴ Expressed by a symbol.

⁵ The *anuvāra* is superfluous.

⁶ The engraver first wrote *dhā* but afterwards corrected it as *ḍā*.

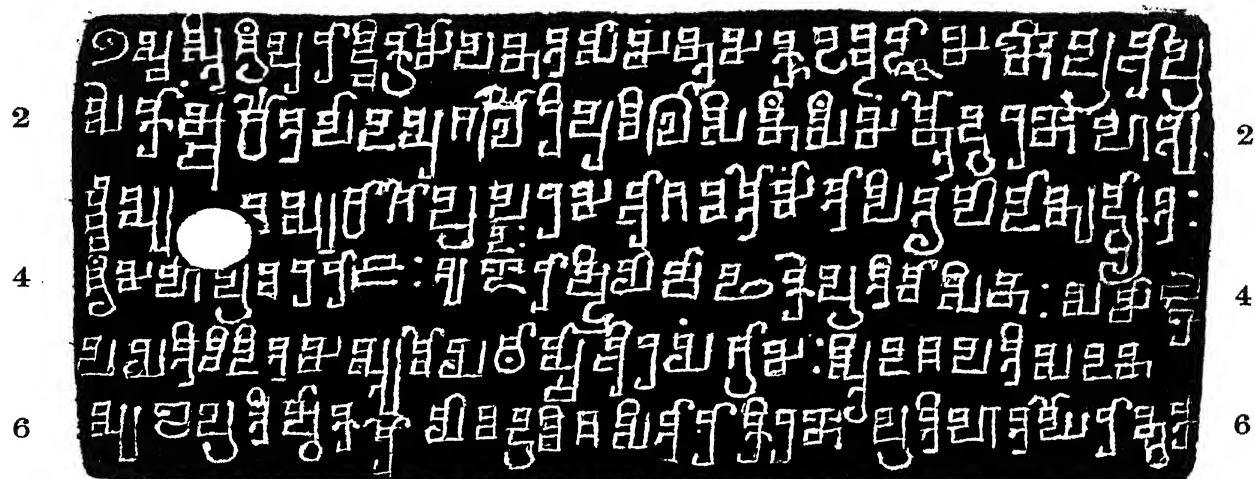
⁷ The *visarga* is superfluous.

⁸ दः which was first omitted is written below the line.

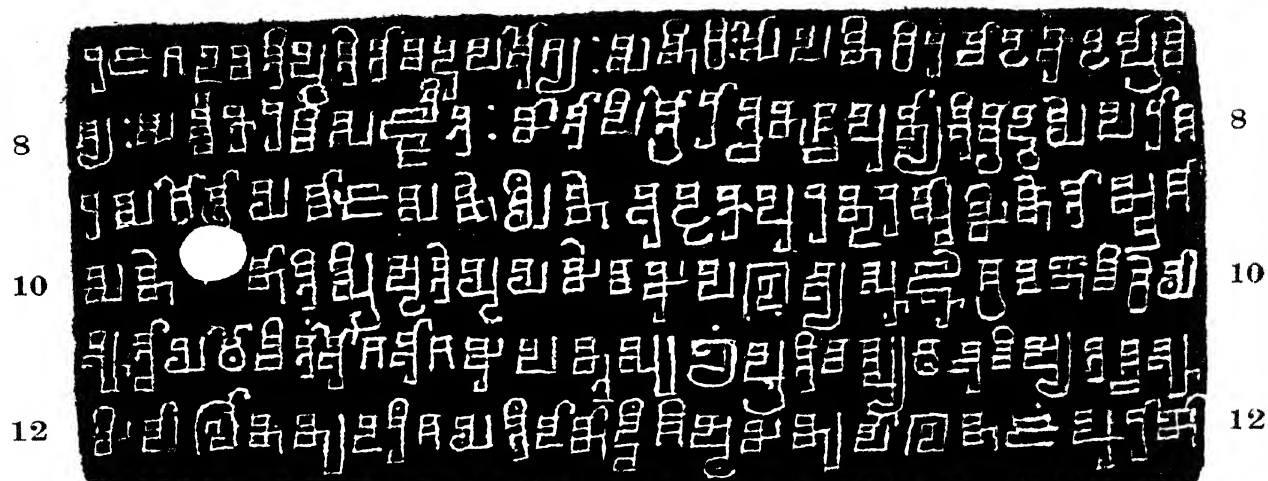
⁹ Read माता¹⁰

¹⁰ [Reading is तुडाराष्ट्रि—Ed.]

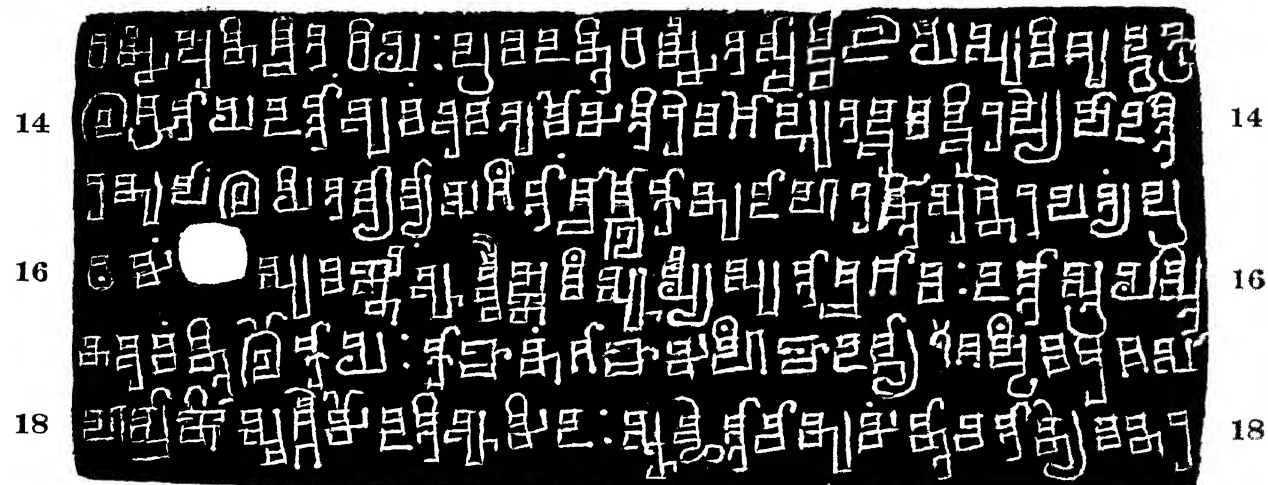
¹¹ Read ग्रामि¹²



Second Plate: First Side.



Second Plate: Second Side.



Third Plate.

20 20 22 22
 20 20 22 22

SEAL.



(From a photograph).

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 7 (रं) जगदवतिष्ठते तावदुपभोग्यः सनिधिः सोपनिधिरचाटभटप्रावे-
 8 श्यः सर्व्वकरविसर्ज्जितः मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये पराश-
 9 रसंगीत्राय वाजसनेयिने भट्टकपुरन्दरस्वामिने ताम्र¹शा-
 10 सनेनातिस्त्रिष्ट²[:।*] ते यूयमेवमुपलभ्य आज्ञाश्रवणविधेया
 11 भूत्वा यथोचितं भोगभागमुपन्त³ सुखं प्रतिवक्ष्यथ [।*] भविष्यतश्च भू-
 12 सिपालाननुदरिष्यति [।*] दानादिस्त्रिष्टमनुपालनजं पुराणा

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 13 धर्मेषु निश्चितधियः प्रवदन्ति धर्मं [।*] तस्माद्विजाय⁵ सुविशुद्धकु-
 14 लश्रुताय दत्तां भुवं भवतु वो मतिरेव गोप्तुं [॥*]⁶ तद्वद्विरप्येषा दत्ति-
 15 रनुपालयितव्या [।*] व्यासगीतांश्च श्लोकानुदाह्रन्ति [।*] अग्नेरपत्यं प्र-
 16 थमं सुवर्णं⁷ भूर्वर्षावी सूर्य्यसुताश्च गावः [।*] दत्तास्त्वयस्ते-
 17 न भवन्ति⁷ लोका यः काञ्चनं ग्राह्यं महीञ्च दद्यात् [॥*] शष्टो वरिष्मत्-⁸
 18 हस्त्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।*] आच्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता⁷ च तान्येव नर-

Third Plate.

- 19 के वसेत् [॥*] बहुभिर्ब्रह्मसुधा दत्ता राजभिः[।*] सगरादिभिः [।*] यस्य य-
 20 स्य यदा भूमित(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥*] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताव्वा¹⁰ यत्ना-
 21 द्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।*] मही¹⁰ महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छेयानुपाल-
 22 नमिति [॥*] ¹¹समुखाज्ञया प्रवर्द्धमानविजयसंख्य¹²त्सर ३ मार्ग-
 23 शीर्ष दि २ उत्क्रिण¹³ शीलसिद्धेन¹⁴ ॥

¹ Read ताम्र°² Read °स्त्रिष्टः³ Read सुपमयन्तः⁴ Read दर्शयति⁵ Read द्विजाय⁶ The anusvāra is superfluous.⁷ Read षष्टिं वर्ष°⁸ Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁹ Read मही.¹⁰ Read समुखाज्ञया.¹¹ Read संवत्सर.¹² Read परदत्तां वा.¹³ [Plate shows Gōla°—Ed.]¹⁴ Read उत्कीर्ण.

No. 7.—DAYYAMDINNE PLATES OF VINAYADITYA-SATYASRAYA; SAKA 614.

By R. S. PANCHAMUKHI, M.A., MADRAS.

The subjoined inscription¹ is engraved on **three copper-plates** discovered at **Dayyamdinne** a village in the Adoni taluk of the Bellary District. It is noticed in the *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1916 and described as follows: "The ends of the ring are fixed into the bottom of an almost circular seal, one inch in diameter, bearing on its counter-sunk surface the crude figure of a standing boar facing the proper right, as in the case of the Harihar Grant of Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya published in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VII, pages 300 ff. The plates measure between $8\frac{3}{8}$ " and 9" in breadth and between $3\frac{3}{8}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. The ring, which is oval in shape, measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. The plates and the seal weigh 112 *tolas*". The inscription is edited below for the first time from the ink-impressions prepared in the office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent (now Superintendent) for Epigraphy, Madras.

The inscription is in a fairly good state of preservation though some letters in the second plate are damaged and rendered indistinct. Only one side of the first and last plates bears writing. The **characters** belong to the southern class of alphabets and resemble closely those of the Sorab and Harihar grants, which belong, like the present one, to the Chālukya king Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya. The **language** is Sanskrit. Excepting the invocatory verse at the beginning and benedictive and imprecatory verses at the end, the record is throughout in prose. In respect of **orthography** it may be remarked that the consonants *ṇ*, *t*, *d*, *n* and *v* are doubled after *r* as in °*ārṇṇavam* (l. 1), *kīrtti* (l. 14), *Sēnānir-ddaitya-balam* (l. 19), etc. The rules of *sandhi* are not strictly observed, as for instance in *pañchāśad-nivarttana* (ll. 29-31). There are numerous clerical mistakes in the record owing to the carelessness of the engraver.

The **object** of the record is to register the grant of fifty *nivartanas* of land each, to **Dūsaśarman** and **Kaṇṇaśarman** of the Kauśika-gōtra, and **Sarvaśarman** of the Ātrēya-gōtra, in the eastern quarter of the village **Uḷchal** in **Naḷavāḍi-vishaya**, and fifty *nivartanas*, to **Sarvaśarman** of the Gārgyāyana-gōtra, in the southern quarter of the same village, made by the **Western Chālukya** king **Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya** who was encamped at **Taḷayakhēḍa-grāma** near the northern bank of the **Tagara** river. The grant was made at the request of a certain **Marddakārī**, on the **full-moon day** of **Āshāḍha** in **Dakṣiṇāyana-kāla** falling in the **twelfth year** of Vinayāditya's reign, when **six-hundred and fourteen Śaka years** had expired. The record was composed by **Śrī-Rāmapuṇya-vallabha** who also wrote the other charters of this king.

The details of date given in the present record have been calculated by the late Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai² whose remarks on them run as follows: "If the reference were to Śaka 614 (expired)....the Āshāḍha full-moon would be that which fell on June 4 (Adhika-Āshāḍha)..... or that which fell on July 4 (Nija-Āshāḍha).... Neither day would be the summer solstice whether of the tropical or sidereal sun. But if we took Śaka 614 as referring to the current Śaka year, i.e., to A.D. 691-92, then Āshāḍha full-moon would have been on June 16, A.D. 692³ which would be.....very near the tropical summer solstice". It is proved in the sequel that the intended date of the record must be July 4, A.D. 692, and that *Dakṣiṇāyana-kāla*

¹ C. P. No. 7 of 1915-16.

² M. E. R. 1916, App. G, p. 102. *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. I, part ii, p. 35.

³ It ought to be A.D. 691, since the commencement of the year (*Chaitra*, *su.* 1) fell in March A.D. 691.

cited in the record must be taken to mean a day in *Dakṣiṇāyana*¹ and not a day of *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti*. It may be noted that the record does not mention the *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti* as such but specifies the day as falling in *Dakṣiṇāyana* only.

The charter is important as it helps us in determining the date of accession of Vinayāditya with greater certitude than hitherto. So far six² dated records of the king have come to light. But owing to the irreconcilable regnal years given in them it has not been possible to ascertain his initial year definitely. In this set of six are included the Jejūri copper-plates recently published in this journal³ whose date has added further difficulties in solving the problem. But if we study all the dates of Vinayāditya with reference to the details contained in the Dayyamdinne plates, we arrive at a definite result, as shown below, viz., some day between *Āshāḍha śu. 2* and *Āshāḍha śu. 15* of Śaka-Samvat 603 expired, i.e., between 22nd June and 4th July of A.D. 681 for the commencement of the first current year of the king.

According to the Sorab grant,⁴ Śaka 614 expired, *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti*, Rōhiṇī, Saturday fell in the 11th regnal year of the king. This date corresponded to Saturday, 22nd June, A.D. 692, on which day the *tithi* was *Nijā-Āshāḍha śu. 2*. The present charter bears the same Śaka date and was issued on the full-moon day of *Āshāḍha* in *Dakṣiṇāyana* which, however, is stated to have fallen in his 12th regnal year. Of the two alternative equivalents for the *Adhika-* and *Nijā-Āshāḍha* in that year, viz., 4th June and 4th July A.D. 692, the latter has to be accepted since 4th June would neither be a day of *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti* nor a day in *Dakṣiṇāyana*; for *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti* took place, as stated above, only on the 22nd day of that month. Further, 4th June could not have fallen in his 12th year since his 11th year lasted till at least 22nd June. Thus the dates of these two grants, combined, yield the initial date to fall sometime between 22nd June and 4th July A.D. 681. This starting point of Vinayāditya's reign agrees perfectly well with the dates given in his Lakshmēśvara inscription,⁵ and the Karnūl⁶ and Harihar⁷ grants. The Togarchēḍu⁸ grant and the Jejūri plates, however, point to some day between 18th October A.D. 678 and 2nd July A.D. 679 for the first year of the king. This day probably marks the time of Vinayāditya's nomination to the throne during the lifetime of his father.⁹ It may be remarked that the Śaka years quoted in the Lakshmēśvara inscription and the Togarchēḍu grant must be considered as referring to the current years and not expired ones. Dr. Kielhorn¹⁰ is inclined to take this view in regard to the former record. These

¹ Such citations are not rare in inscriptions. See for example App. G to *M. E. R.* for 1916, p. 101, No. 561 of 1915. The gift in the present case might have been actually made on the day of *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkrānti* and issued on the date recorded in the plates. See also above, Vol. XV, p. 253.

² There are two forged grants of the same king which are noticed in *M. E. R.* for 1906, No. 12 of App. A and *ibid.*, for 1917-18, No. 3 of App. A. In *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, p. 240, is noticed the Paṭḍā grant of this king dated Śaka 617 corresponding to his 14th regnal year.

³ Above, Vol. XIX, p. 62.

⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 149.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 112.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 89.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 300.

⁸ *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, p. 242.

⁹ See below, p. 29.

¹⁰ Kielhorn's *List of Southern Inscriptions*, App. II, p. 2.

results will become clear from the following classified table of dated records of Vinayāditya in which the corresponding initial years also are shown :

Inscription.	Regnal year.	Details of date.	Approximate English equivalent.	Initial day of the first current year.
1. Jejūri Plates . . .	9	Saka 609 (expired), Āshāḍha, śu. 15.	2nd July, A.D. 687	(I) Between 18th October, A.D. 678, and 2nd July, A.D. 679.
2. Togarchēdu grant . .	10	Saka 611 (expired), Kārttika, śu. 15.	18th October, A.D. 688. (Fleet; 3rd November, A.D. 689). ¹	
3. Lakshmēśvara inscription	5	Saka 608 (expired), Māgha, śu. 15.	20th January, A.D. 686. (Fleet; 3rd February, A.D. 687). ¹	(II) Between 22nd June and 4th July, A.D. 681.
4. Karnūl grant . . .	11	Saka 613 (expired), Māgha, śu. 15.	10th January, A.D. 692.	
5. Sorab grant . . .	11	Saka 614 (expired), Dakṣiṇāyana- sākṛānti, Satur- day, Rōhiṇī.	22nd June, A.D. 692	
6. Dayyāmdinne plates . .	12	Saka 614 (expired), Āshāḍha, śu. 15, Dakṣiṇāyana-kāla.	4th July, A.D. 692	
7. Harihar grant . . .	14	Saka 616 (expired), Kārttika, śu. 15.	9th October, A.D. 694.	

The record is interesting in other respects also. While recounting the achievements of Vikramāditya the present inscription, like all the other records of Vinayāditya, states that he captured Kāñchīpura after defeating the Pallava king who had become the cause of disgrace to his family, subdued the three kings (*dharaṇṇḍharatraya*²) Pāṇḍya, Chōḷa and Kēraḷa and made the inexorable Pallava bow to his feet. Vikramāditya's own records,³ however, are unanimous in proclaiming that he acquired for himself the fortune of his father which had been concealed by (the confederacy of) three kings (*avanipatitritaya*³) and defeated the enemy-kings in country after country. The Gadvāl plates⁴ of his 20th year (A. D. 674) add that he inflicted a crushing defeat on Pallava Narasimhavarman, Mahēndravarman and Īśvarapōtavarman and seized their capital Kāñchīpura. Thus, the defeat of the Pallavas and the capture of Kāñchīpura being common in both the accounts, the confederacy of three kings mentioned in the epigraphs of Vikramāditya must evidently refer to the Pāṇḍya, Chōḷa and Kēraḷa given in his son's records. Fleet's opinion that the three princes were Pallava Narasimhavarman, Mahēndravarman and Īśvarapōtavarman is untenable. It is impossible in the scheme of Pallava chronology to suppose that Narasimhavarman and Mahēndravarman had died and Paramēśvaravarman's rule had already commenced by A.D. 655 in which year Vikramāditya had acquired his hereditary provinces after subduing the confederacy. For

¹ *Dyn. Kan. Dist.*, pp. 368 and 369.

² According to Pāṇini द्वित्रिभ्यां तयस्त्रयस्त्रया ॥२॥४३॥ the terminations तयप् and त्रयज् convey the same meaning. Hence the two expressions occurring in the two sets of inscriptions must be taken to give the same sense.

³ See for instance, above, Vol. IX, pp. 98 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.* Vol. X, pp. 100 ff.

according to all authorities¹ on Pallava chronology Narasimhavarman's reign alone extended beyond A.D. 655. As stated above, Vikramāditya recovered his territory from the Pāṇḍya, Chōla and Kēraḷa kings, and not from the Pallavas, which fact leads us to suppose that the Chālukyan territory was not in the possession of the Pallavas in or immediately before A.D. 655. The Pallava grants,² however, assert that Narasimhavarman defeated Pulakēśin II in the battles of Pariyaḷa, Maṇimaṅgala and Sūramāra and destroyed Vātāpi. In some inscriptions³ he is given the epithet *Vātāpi-koṇḍa*. This is fully borne out by the existence of a rock-inscription at Bādāmi of this Pallava king, written in the Pallava-Grantha characters of the period.⁴ This event is supposed to have taken place after the visit of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang to the court of Pulakēśin II i.e., in about A.D. 643. It is not, at present, possible to guess under what circumstances the Pallava hold was displaced and the three confederates occupied the Chālukyan country in the intervening period.⁵

Another noteworthy point in the present record is the expression *Trairājya-Pallava*. Vinayāditya is stated to have vanquished, at the command of his father, the over-grown army of Trairājya-Pallava and brought his country into a state of peace and quiet. Scholars are divided in their opinion regarding the significance of the term *Trairājya*. Fleet,⁶ Kielhorn⁷ and Krishna Sastri⁸ have taken it to refer to the three South-Indian powers, viz., Pāṇḍya, Chōla and Kēraḷa. Dr. Dubreuil⁹ has posited that the three kings who constituted *Trairājya* were the Pallava, the Pāṇḍya and Siṃhaḷa Mānavamma. Recently, an endeavour has been made by a writer to show that this term as well as the expression *avanipati-tritaya* refer to the three branches of the Pallava dynasty ruling over three different regions of their kingdom¹⁰. One of them ruled, according to him, over Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam and the Tamil country with its capital at Kāñchī, another governed the modern Guntur and Nellore districts and formerly issued its grants usually from Mēnamātura, Tāmbraṇa and Palakkada, and the third had under its control the modern Ceded Districts probably with the exception of Cuddapah. The views of either of the last two scholars are wholly untenable as they lack the support of historical facts of the period and of the proper interpretation of the texts of inscriptions in which the word occurs. This term is found used, besides in the Chālukya inscriptions, also in

¹ K. V. S. Aiyar's *Historical Sketches of the Ancient Deccan*, p. 41; Dubreuil's *Ancient History of the Deccan*, p. 73.

² Kūram, Kāśākuḍi and Vēlūrpālaiyam grants. (*S. I. I.*, Vols. I, pp. 148 ff., II, No. 73, and p. 503).

³ *E.g. S. I. I.*, Vol. II, No. 73.

⁴ There are also some minor inscriptions at Bādāmi written in this script, see *e.g. Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 61.

⁵ It is not impossible that soon after the occupation of Vātāpi by Narasimhavarman I after A.D. 642, the Pāṇḍya, Chōla, and Kēraḷa who were biding a favourable opportunity to avenge the defeat inflicted upon them by the Pallava monarch (see the Kūram plates), joined themselves into a confederacy and, after subduing the Pallavas whose resources had probably been exhausted in their conflicts with the Chālukyan army, marched as far north as Vātāpi, shattered the Pallava hold on it and finally took possession of the Chālukya territory. This supposition would explain the variant statements contained in the Chālukya as well as the Pallava epigraphs and the description of the Pallavas as the cause of disgrace and destruction of the lunar family of the Chālukyas would also be accounted for.

⁶ *Dyn. Kan. Dist.*, p. 368.

⁷ Above, Vol. V, p. 202 n.

⁸ Above, Vol. XI, p. 341 n. 1. See also Hultzsch, above, Vol. IX, p. 101 n. 5 and Pathak, *ibid.*, p. 205, n. 4.

⁹ *The Pallavas*, p. 44.

¹⁰ *The Madras Christian College Magazine*, January 1929, pp. 6 and 8. The author presumes that "the Chōlas did not exist as a political power during the seventh century A.D." (p. 4). This is wrong. They are referred to as an independent ruling family in almost all the records of Vinayāditya and his successors. There is nothing to indicate in the Gadval grant that the Chōlika-vishaya had been directly governed by the Pallavas of Kāñchī, as supposed by him.

gōtras except Bhṛigu. She could not have come of the Bhṛigu, because her husband, b Vātsa, was a Bhṛigu.¹ Let us in this connection discuss the significance of the Vedic nymics which occur in cave and such early inscriptions. Bühler says in one place that “ious instances in the northern and southern inscriptions show that the queens and princesses frequently called by the Vedic *gōtra*-names, such as the Gautamī, the Vātsī, the Vāsishṭh Gārgī, etc.”² The remark is true so far as it goes, but he forgets that the Brāhmaṇa women had such *gōtra*-names. One such instance is of course furnished by our inscriptions which Mūladēva’s mother Maudgalī; another, by a Nāsik Cave record which speaks of a Brāhmaṇa Aśvabhūti as Vārāhīputra³; and a third by a Maṭhura pillar inscription in Monu Prākṛit which mentions the Brāhmaṇa grantee Nāgadatta as not only of the Kaundiny but also as Kauśikīputra.⁴ Now, the first question that here arises is: what was the these metronymics at all? There can be but one reply. When and where polygamy vogue, it is absolutely necessary to distinguish the sons of one wife from those of another. The practice is still prevalent in Rājputānā. If a Rājput prince marries more than one wife, they are always distinguished one from the other, according as she is a Hādī-ji, Rānāvati, and so forth. Such must have been the case in Ancient India also. Kings certainly married more than one queen who were therefore known by the family names of their fathers. But it is worthy of note that this polygamy was present in Ancient India not only among the Kshatriyas but also among the Brāhmaṇas as the three instances adduced above clearly show.

The second question that now arises is this. If the Brāhmaṇas have metronymics derived from the Vedic *Gōtras*, that is just what might be expected. But why should such *gōtra* vogue among the Kshatriyas, at any rate among the members of the ruling class? Let us take for example the Śātavāhana family, whose inscriptions have been found in the Nāsik, and Kanheri Caves. The earliest of them is called Gautamīputra; his son, Vāsishṭhīputra; one of their successors, Mādhariputra. These metronymics are clearly formed from the names of the *gōtras*, and the wonder of it is how they are found in a ruling dynasty. In explanation of this fact it has been argued by some that the Śātavāhanas were of the Brāhmaṇa caste. In support of this position our attention has been drawn to two passages from Nāsik Cave Inscription 2*. The first, which is from l. 5, is *khātiya-dapa-māna-mādanasa*, “of (Gautamī) who humbled the pride and arrogance of the Kshatriyas”. From this it is inferred that Mādhariputra could not have been a Kshatriya. For, if he had been a Kshatriya, there would have been no propriety in his saying that he put down the pride and conceit of the Kshatriyas. Was he then by caste? Is there anything in that inscription which throws light upon the subject? We are thus referred to a second passage in the Nāsik Inscription, namely, *ekadānasa*, which has been rendered by Senart as “the unique Brāhmaṇa”. Some scholars are of opinion that the Śātavāhanas were undoubtedly Brāhmaṇa by caste. It is true that the translation of the passage Senart practically follows Bühler, who renders it by “of him alone (was worthy of the name of) a Brāhmaṇa”⁷. But it is forgotten that the word *ba* of the Prākṛit original can be equated not only with the Sanskrit *Brāhmaṇa* as was done by Bühler and Senart but also with *brahmanyā* as was first suggested by R. G. Bhandarkar

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 33, l. 10.

² Above, Vol. I, p. 394.

³ Lüders, *loc. cit.*, No. 1131.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 1196.

⁵ H. Raychaudhuri's *Political History of Ancient India*, pp. 280-1.

⁶ Above, Vol. VIII, p. 60.

⁷ *Arch. Surv. West. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 110.

out. And yet we have in this dynasty three kings, two of whom bear the metronymic Vāsishṭh putra and one Māṭharīputra.¹ Related to these Ikshvākus are personages holding titles of nobility such as Mahā-sēnāpati and Mahā-talavara. Even they bear such metronymics. If we turn westwards again and consider the cave inscriptions, we find that even there, feudatory chieftains styling themselves as Mahārāṭhi, Mahā-sēnāpati and Mahā-bhōja possess similar metronymics. The question therefore arises: how were these Vedic metronymics in vogue among the ruling classes most of which were presumably Kshatriya by caste? According to Bühler "the explanation is no doubt that these *gōtras* originally were those of the Purōhitas of the royal or noble families, from which the queens were descended, and that the kings were affiliated to them for religious purposes, as the Śrautasūtras indicate".² But was it so really from 150 B.C. to 250 A.D.? Bühler is apparently taking his stand upon the Śrautasūtras. What the Śrautasūtras, however, lay down in the case of a Kshatriya or a Vaiśya is the adoption, not of the Gōtra but of the Pravara of his Purōhita. Thus the Baudhāyana Śrautasūtra³ says: *Kshatriya Vaiśyāṇāṃ purōhita-pravarō bhavat=iti vijnāyatē*. The Āpastamba⁴ has: *atha yēshāṃ (=Kshatriyāṇāṃ) mantrakṛtō na syuh sa-purōhita-pravarās=tē pravṛṇīran*. From these quotations it is clear that what a Kshatriya borrowed from his Purōhita for religious purposes was, not his Gōtra, but his Pravaras. It may perhaps be argued that one set of Pravaras presupposes or specifies a Gōtra only, so that when that Gōtra name is pronounced, only that particular set of Pravaras is indicated. Nor is this argument well-founded. One instance will suffice for our purpose. Let us take the Maṭhara-gōtra from which the metronymic Māṭharīputra is derived. It has the three Pravaras: Kāśyapa, Āvatsāra and Naidhruva. But, these Pravaras, Maṭhara possesses in common with at least eighty other Gōtras, such as Kāśyapa, Chhāgari and so forth. There is no such thing as one set of Pravaras for one Gōtra and one Gōtra only. Even supposing that a Kshatriya affiliates himself to his Purōhita's Gōtra for religious purposes as Bühler supposes, why should that Gōtra be binding upon the Kshatriya for secular purposes, why in other words, should the Kshatriya avoid marriage, not in his proper exogamous group, but in the same Gōtra as that of his Purōhita, though the Gōtra is natural to a Brāhmaṇ but an extraneous something which is foisted upon him? Nowhere is it laid down in any Sūtra or similar writings, explicitly or implicitly, that a Kshatriya, like his Purōhita, shall not marry in the same Vedic Gōtra. Besides, it is not a fact that even in this period the member of a ruling family had a metronymic invariably derived from a Brahmanical Gōtra. Two instances will suffice to prove our point. There is an Amarāvati Buddhist sculpture, the inscription on which records the gift of an *upāsaka* Buddharakshita, who is therein called Gomdīputa.⁵ It is evident from this that his mother was Gōmḍī which no scholar has yet been able to explain. The term Gōmḍī indicates that she belonged to the Gumda family which, however, is not known to be any Vedic Gōtra. It may however be contended that this Buddharakshita originally was not a Brāhmaṇ or a Kshatriya, and so his metronymic has no bearing upon our discussion. Let us therefore take another, namely, Gotiputa, which, we find, was borne by persons of three different ranks, namely, by a king, a Mahārāṭhi and a goldsmith. Possibly this goldsmith also was neither Brāhmaṇ nor a Kshatriya, and may therefore be set aside. But what about the king and the nobleman styling themselves Gotiputa which has been equated by scholars with Gaupṭīputra son of a woman belonging to the Gupta race. Surely Gupta, Gota, or Guta has not yet been

¹ Above, Vol. XX, pp. 16 ff.

² Above, Vol. I, p. 394.

³ *Pravara-praśna*, 54.

⁴ *Pravara-khaṇḍa*, 15.

⁵ Lüders, *loc. cit.*, No. 1271.

shown to be the name of any Vedic Gōtra. This clearly shows that we have personages of the ruler or nobility class bearing a metronymic not connected with any Vedic Gōtra. Again, let us see who was this ruler that called himself Gotiputa. The inscription which makes mention of him is engraved on the pillar of a *tōraṇa* which was originally found at Bhāraut but which is now exhibited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It records that the gateway was erected by Vātsiputra Dhanabhūti, son of Gotiputa Āgaraju (=Gauptiputra Āṅāradyut), and grandson of the king (*rājan*) Gārgiputra Viśvadēva, during the rule of the Śuṅgas.¹ As Viśvadēva is here called a *rājan*, there can be no doubt that his son and grandson pertained to a ruling family. And further it is worthy of note that whereas Viśvadēva and Dhanabhūti are styled Gārgiputra and Vātsiputra, showing that their mothers bore the Vedic Gōtra, Āṅāradyut alone is styled Gotiputa showing that his mother belonged to the Gupta family which was anything but a Vedic Gōtra. The other instance of the occurrence of Gotiputa as a metronymic is supplied by the epigraph on the lion column standing in front of the *chaitya* cave at Kārlē. It says that the column was set up by one Agnimitranaka (Agnimitra) who was a Mahārāṭhi and a Gotiputra, which Prof. Lüders takes to mean 'son of a *Gaupti*'.² Mahārāṭhi denotes a feudatory rank. Agnimitra was thus a feudatory chief, and yet he bears a metronymic which is in no way derived from a Vedic Gōtra. A third non-Vedic metronymic which may be considered here is that furnished by an inscription on a relic casket found in Sonari Stūpa No. II near Bhilsā. It mentions the name of a Buddhist Missionary who is described as the teacher of all Himalayan countries. His personal name is not given, but he is called Kotiputa and Kāsapagota³. His metronymic merits special notice as his original caste is here specified. For we have just seen that he is called Kāsapagota which means that his father was a Brāhmaṇ. But what was he from his mother's side? She was evidently a 'Koti' which is taken by Prof. Lüders as equivalent to Kauntī. But the Professor does not explain what he means by Kauntī. Kauntī, as it is, has to be derived from Kunta, but Kunta as the name of a family or a clan is unknown. The only clan name that approximates to it is Kuntī, a Yādava clan, whose ruler, Kuntibhōja, being childless, adopted Kuntī, the first wife of Pāṇḍu. It will thus be seen that the word Kuntī itself means "(a woman) descended from Kuntī". The Buddhist missionary Kāsapagota would thus have been called Kuntiputra, and not Kauntiputra, if his mother had pertained to the Kuntī lineage. Perhaps the best explanation of the metronymic Kotiputa is to say that his mother belonged not to the Kuntī, but to the Kota, clan. That Kota was the name of a ruling family is clear from the fact that their coins have been found round about Delhi and in Eastern Panjāb.⁴ Besides, the celebrated Allahābād Pillar Inscription speaks of Samudragupta as having captured a scion of the Kōta family.⁵ The Kotas and the Guptas thus were both ruling families in the fourth century A.D. And if they were so ruling side by side in that century, there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that both the clans were in existence about the beginning of the Christian era. The metronymic Kotiputa therefore had better be equated with Kautiputra and the inference drawn that the mother of the Buddhist teacher Kāsapagota came from the Kota family. But whatever the correct explanation of Kotiputa may be, this much is certain that the mother of the Buddhist missionary belonged to a non-Vedic Gōtra.

The above discussion is enough to convince any one that members of the ruling and nobility classes bore metronymics which were sometimes Vedic and sometimes non-Vedic. Similarly,

¹ *Ibid.*, No. 687.

² *Ibid.*, No. 1088.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 158.

⁴ Smith's *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, pp. 258 and 264.

⁵ Fleet's *C. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 6, l. 14.

we have just seen that the Buddhist saint who is described as the teacher of all Himalayan countries was born of a Brāhmaṇ father as his patronymic Kāsapagota shows, but that his mother was Kshatriya woman as she was a Kota by extraction. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that in the ancient period ranging from circa 150 B.C. to circa 250 A.D. there were many inter-caste marriages, which were not only *anulōma* but also *pratilōma*. The history of the Ikshvākus of South India clearly shows that the Brāhmaṇs were ready to give their daughters in marriage to the Kshatriyas if they but belonged to the ruling family.

TEXT.

Inscription in the Durvāsā Cave.

No. 1.

- 1 Sāmi[da]te rajam kārayamtamhi Sivānamdi-panati[k]ena
- 2 Sivadata-natik[e]na
- 3 Sivami[ta]-putena
- 4 [Vachhena] M[o]galiputena
- 5 [Mūla*]d[e*]v[e*]na arāmaṇ pavate ropāpita[m]

Inscriptions in the Chērī-Gōdaḍī Cave.

No. 2.

- 1 [Sivā][namd*]i-[pa*][na]t[i]k[e*][na]
- 2 Sivadata-natikenā Si[vamita-putena*] [Vachhena*]
- 3 [Mo*][ga]liputena amache[na] Mūladevena si[lāga]hā [kā]ritā.

No. 3.

- 1 Sivānamdi-panatikenā
- 2 Sivadata-natikenā
- 3 Sivamita-[putena]¹;

Inscriptions in the Sītāmāḍī Cave.

No. 4.

Sivānamdi-panatikenā Sivadata-natikenā Sivamita-putena Vachhena Mogaliputena
Mūladevena amachena silāgahā kārītā.

No. 5.

Sivānamdi-panatikenā Sivadata²

No. 6.

Yuvati-māle³

No. 7.

Udaya-tārā⁴

¹ This whole line has been faintly engraved.

² The remainder has not been either engraved in the Cave or copied in the estampage.

³ On a pillar, in characters slightly later, probably of the second century A.D.

⁴ On the east wall, in characters of the second century A.D.

No. 1.

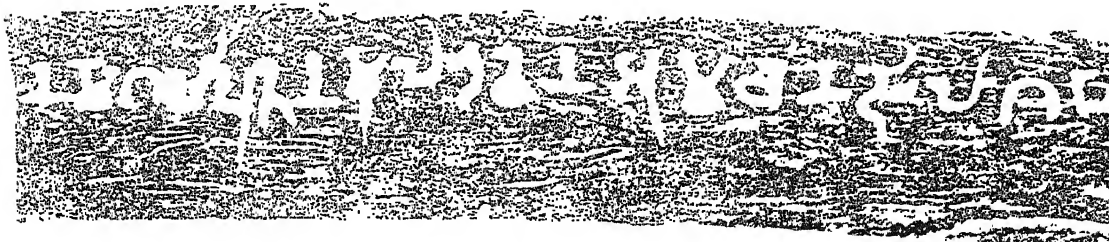


Inscriptions in the Sitamadi Cave.

No. 4.—First Section.



No. 4.—Second Section.



No. 6.



come from Magadha or its neighbourhood in Eastern India. Uduppur is evidently the Uddapura of inscriptions and Otantapurī of the Tibetan writers and is identified with the modern Bihār.¹

Bendall has already pointed out that this script has no connection with Nāgarī but is immediate offspring of an ancient form of the Brāhmī. Devoid of the wedges it conforms the whole, to the script used in India during the 4th century A. D. but what seems strange is that it has so far been found usually in the dedicatory inscriptions engraved on statues coming from Eastern India which can only belong to the period between the 8th and the 12th century A. D. The main features of this script have already been discussed by Bendall and Bühler the latter scholar has drawn attention to the characteristic points of this script which indicate its southern origin. Till we are in possession of further facts we cannot trace the gradual development of this script nor can we fix with certainty the date of its introduction. If the identification of this script with the *Bhaikshukī lipi* of Albīrūnī is correct then this script must have been used in Eastern India side by side with the Eastern Nāgarī which is the usual script found in the inscriptions of that period.

It may not be out of place here to point out a parallel instance that we find in the Śāradā script. Though a descendant of the Western Gupta alphabet it is found employed in Kashmir and in the north-eastern Punjab only from the 9th century A. D. In this case too we perceive that from the end of the 13th century to the 15th century Śāradā and Nāgarī were used simultaneously at least in the Kāngra² District. This fact, however, does not preclude the possibility that both the arrow-head and Śāradā scripts might have been used as literary scripts from an earlier period though they came to be employed as epigraphical scripts only in a later period.

I have already pointed out that the script of this inscription is very similar to that of the Gayā inscription referred to above and Bendall's general remarks on the palaeography of the latter will be applicable to the present inscription also. Here I shall notice only the points of difference found in the letters of these two inscriptions or those points which have not been dealt with by Bendall before. Thus *k* in the Gayā inscription is, as in the Kushāṇa and Gupta scripts, written with a curve at the lower end but in the present inscription this curve is differently shaped; the stroke to the right is not noticeable. *ch* and *j* are more angular in this inscription than in the Nepalese manuscript while *ñ*, *r* and *n* have all curves at the lower end. *ṇ* in the present inscription is more akin to the form found in the manuscript than to that in the Gayā inscription. *N* is as in the manuscript with no loop to the left. *P* has two forms: where it is joined with the vowel *ā* it is open to the right and is distinguishable from *d* only by a small cross stroke across the end of the hook to the right; in other cases it has a wedge to the left. *L* is similar to *p* in shape the only difference being that it is closed at the top. The loop in *m* is much bigger here than in the Gayā inscription. *L* is of the same type as we find in the Allahābād pillar inscription of Samudragupta and also in the Pāhārpur copper plate inscription.³ In connection with the vowel sign *ē* the consonants have usually a wedge to the right (cf. *ḍē°* in l).

The inscription is written in correct Sanskrit and bears no date. It opens with an assertion of the impermanent nature of an individual being. Such an avowal is quite in keeping

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLVII, p. 110. According to the author of *Pag Sam Jon Zang* (Otantapurī was the name of a great shrine situated in the neighbourhood of Nālandā. According to him: *Charta means* 'the soaring high' (Skt. *udḍayan*?). This name was given to this shrine because of its loftiness—See *Pag Sam Jon Zang* ed. S. C. Das, Index, p. clii.

² See Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Part i (A. S. I. New Imperial Series, Vol. XXXVI), p. 44.

³ Above, Vol. XX, pp. 61 ff and Plate.

There are several mistakes of commission and omission in this record, especially in the verbal portion of it. While some of them are due to the negligence and ignorance of the engraver others must be attributed to the scribe that committed the record to writing and passed it off as being incised on stone. Though the mistakes are too many to be catalogued here, attention may be drawn to a few. Under mistakes of spelling may be noted *malar-rtāmarai* (l. 4) where *r* takes the place of *t*, *Puliyūr-tiru* (l. 7) where *r* has to be replaced by *rt* and *malar-chchēvaḍi* (l. 8) and *tīrkum* (l. 11) where *r* has to be corrected into *r* and *rk* respectively. *Śūram* and *puruśai* in line 6, *tiri*, *tiliya* in line 10 and *mukkaṭ* (l. 12), *ōṇa* (l. 11), *polavar* (l. 17), *y-aruvayar* (l. 19) are mistake for *śuram*, *puriśai*, *tirai*, *tiriya*, *mukkaṭ*, *ōḍa*, *pulavar* and *y-arivaiyar*. Under omission of letters and words, the following may be cited :—*yu* is omitted after *kāvi* (l. 5), *v* is omitted in the middle of *de* of *kkurraḍeṅgaḷ* (l. 11), *māḍamum* is omitted before *māḷigai* (l. 5) and *ṇu* is omitted after *ma* in *iyamakku* (l. 13). For wrong insertion of letters see *mudaliya(r)* (l. 3), *dāṇḍ(v)ḍagan* (l. 10), *kaḷi(kki)ṇṇil* (l. 12) and *kum(sa)ba* (l. 17). Errors in grammatical forms are found in *vēndargaḷaikkurra* (l. 11) which must be *vēndargaḷukk-uṇṇav*-, *mārvēḷaikk* for *mār-vēḷukk* (l. 10) and *vaḍa-Kōṇṇanai* (l. 11) which must be *vaḍa-Kōṇṇaṇ*.

In the purely eulogistic account which runs from line 1 to line 4, the panegyrist states that when this king was crowned, the bow and the tiger, which are the crests of the Chēra and Chōḷa kings,¹ disappeared ; and the fish, which is the crest of the Pāṇḍya,² sported on the golden mountain, i.e., Mēru ; the Tamil and Vēdic literature prospered ; and all kings paid their tributes. Reference is made to the garland of Indra worn by the Pāṇḍya. From line 4 commences the historical portion. On being crowned, the king is said to have sent a large army against the Chōḷa country, to have set on fire *Tañjai* (i.e., Tanjore) and *Uṇṇandai* (i.e., Uṇṇaiyūr), the principal cities of the Chōḷas, to have destroyed many tanks, rivers and water sources, halls, fortifications, towers, theatres, mansions, palaces and pavilions, to have ploughed the enemy's country with asses, to have driven the Chōḷa king into the forest and to have taken away his crown. The victorious Pāṇḍya king is then said to have gone to *Āyirattai*³ where he performed the anointment of heroes ; to have entered the sacred city of *Puliyūr*,⁴ i.e., Chidambaram, and paid obeisance to Śiva dancing with his consort in the golden hall⁵ of the temple ; and to have finally reached *Ponṇamarāvati*. While staying in the last-mentioned place, the Pāṇḍya king sent word to the Chōḷa promising to give back *Śōṇāḍu* and the crown which he had lost. On hearing it, the Chōḷa returned with his wife, and presenting his legitimate son first, himself remaining behind, prostrated under the victorious lion-throne of the conqueror and begged. After removing the heat of *Vaḷavaṇ* (i.e., Chōḷa) caused by his flight and loss of territory with a libation of water, the Pāṇḍya gave back to the Chōḷa king's legitimate son the crown and the expansive country (of *Śōṇāḍu*). In support of this gift, he is also reported to have given a royal writ impressed with the fish seal, the title *Chōḷapati* and his ancient city.

¹ On this account the Chēra is called *Villavaṇ* and the Chōḷa *Puliyuyarttōṇ*.

² *Miṇṇavaṇ* is one of the names of the Pāṇḍya.

³ At the end of the introduction, this place is called by its other name *Mudikondaśōḷapuram*.

⁴ *Vyāghrapurī* is the name given to it in Sanskrit. The hymns of the *Dēvārām* refer to it by the name *Tillai* and *Puliyūr* and speak highly of the dance of Śiva in this place. One of the verses of *Sundaramūrti* Nāyaṇār describes the place thus : *Maṇṇ-ulaṇṇā-kāval pūṇḍav-urimaiyūr=Pallavarukku=ttirai koḍā maṇṇavar marukkaṇ-cheyyum perumaiyūr=Puliyūr=chchirrambalatt=emberumūṇai=pperrāṇ=ayirē*—

⁵ While the *Tiruvāḷāṅkāḍu* grant states that the Chōḷa king *Parāntaka I* covered the *dabhra-sabhā* with gold, the *Leiden* plates say that he covered the temple at *Vyāghraṅgrahāra* (i.e., *Puliyūr*) with gold. One of the stone inscriptions of *Tirugōkarnam* in the *Pudukkottai* State, dated in the 12th year of *Rājakēśarivarma Kulōttuṅga (I)*, informs us that that king covered the large hall at *Chidambaram* with gold (No. 411 of the *Madras Epigraphical Collection* for 1904).

In the abstract of the historical introduction given above, one point that is particularly worthy of note is that when the Chōla king begged in the manner aforesaid, *viz.*, by presenting his son first, the libation of water was made to himself, while the crown and kingdom were bestowed on his legitimate son.

Now comes the question of the identification of the Chōla king and his legitimate son, that are referred to as having been the recipients of the ignominious honour. There is some difficulty with regard to this. As both Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I and Rājarāja III count their regnal years from A.D. 1216, it would be natural to say that the invasion undertaken by the former was against the latter, and that the latter and his son were the ill-fated persons referred to. That this answer, though natural, is superficial and incorrect, and does not take into consideration all the factors that really count in the matter, will be evident from the sequel. In the first place, it is necessary to know when the Pāṇḍya king effected his conquest of the Chōla territory and took the Chōla king's crown and country, and when again he restored them. This last point could be answered by observing the order of mention of the events in the introduction or better still by noting the earliest year in which these events are found registered in the king's inscriptions. The narration of the events in the introduction shows clearly that the invasion of the Chōla country was undertaken immediately after the Pāṇḍya king's coronation. It appears also that the restoration of the captured country was not delayed long, for we are informed that after taking the country the Pāṇḍya king went to Āyirattali and had his anointment performed there, went to Puliyūr and paid obeisance to the god Naṭarāja, probably as a thanks-offering, and proceeded to Poṇṇamarāvati where he, inviting the Chōla king, presented to him—or rather his son—the crown and kingdom. The numerous stone inscriptions of the king range in date from the 2nd¹ to the 24th² year. In the earliest of these, *viz.*, the one dated in the 2nd year, 'Śōṇāḍu koṇḍa' (who took the Chōla country) occurs. As such, the country must have been taken in A.D. 1216-17. Since this event, which happened soon after Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I assumed regal powers, 'Śōṇāḍu koṇḍa' became the short title and distinguishing mark of the king. And it is particularly worthy of note that even the inscriptions which commence with the introduction *Pūmaruviya* and register all his achievements, when they come to mention the name of the king, mention him with this short title. It thus appears that 'Śōṇāḍu koṇḍa' had become almost a part of his name, that being the first great achievement. As the presentation of the Chōla country is specifically stated to have been made to Kulōttuṅga III in two stone inscriptions³ and as his latest inscriptions show that he reigned for 40 years⁴, *i.e.*, until A. D. 1217, it is clear that the country was given back soon after it was taken in 1216-17. There is no doubt that the Chōla opponent of Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I was Kulōttuṅga III and not Rājarāja III, for even though the latter's regnal years are counted from A.D. 1216, his actual rule commenced two years later. Here it may be noted that in the case of most South Indian kings—especially the Chōlas—we know that the regnal years are counted not from the actual date of accession to power but from a prior date which we may take to be the year of their nomination. In some cases, these two dates are very near each other, while in others they are abnormally distant. The specific mention of the fact noted above, *viz.*, that the Chōla country was given back to Kulōttuṅga III precludes our carrying the event to a later date than A.D. 1216-17 up to which only Kulōttuṅga III's inscriptions are found and nothing can be argued

¹ No. 549 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1926.

² No. 394 of the same collection for 1917.

³ No. 72 of the same collection for 1924 and No. 9 of 1926.

⁴ No. 282 of the same collection for 1909.

from the omission of the epithet 'Śōṇāḍu vaḷaṅgi' (who presented the Chōḷa country) in records of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I dated prior to the 6th year.¹ Generally, the giving of a country may be said to have been accompanied by the giving it back to the def king on his owning the overlordship of the conqueror and perhaps also on his agreeing to stipulated tribute. Now can it not be said that Rājarāja III was the legitimate son of Chōḷa king that had the strange honour of being invested with a crown by the enemy Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I under very humiliating conditions? One of the points in favour of view is that Rājarāja III counted his regnal year from A.D. 1216 when the capture of Chōḷa country and its restoration by the Pāṇḍya seem to have been effected. Another be found in the statement of reasons for the second war against the Chōḷa which cert took place in the reign of Rājarāja III. The very words of the inscription are "*muṇṇam r kku muḍi vaḷaṅguṇ=chēvaḍi-kkūḷ inṇam vaḷipaḍuvōm eṇṇādu ēval edir śellād=iṇai maṇṇutta , viḍu tūṣi*," etc. "The Chōḷa (meaning Rājarāja III) who did not mind remaining subm under the feet of him who formerly gave him his crown, refused to obey his commands, d him tribute and sent a large army with a vanguard (against the Pāṇḍya)." This clearly sug that it was to Rājarāja III that Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I gave the crown.

Lines 11 to 13 report that the Pāṇḍya king successively liberated from prison the North South Koṅgu kings, and attended by these, he entered the palatial city of Madura and rec their homage.² At Madura he heard them describe the ancient limits of their territories not being satisfied with the fairness of the division, he made a redistribution, made them to it and sent them away warning that if any of them should ever transgress the new lim would be made a feast for the god of Death. From the last statement it is clear that the of the two Koṅgus fought against each other, one encroaching on the limits of the other, that Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I had to interfere in their politics. It is, however, not k how both the kings found themselves in prison. As regards the identification of the K kings that are referred to, we might point out that the ruler of South Koṅgu was certainly Vi jēndra,³ whose accession took place in A.D. 1207. Like his predecessor Vīra-Chōḷa, he c to have ruled over the two Koṅgus⁴ : and his latest year of reign known so far is the corresponding to A.D. 1253. But it is likely that he lived two years more.

The king of North Koṅgu whom Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I rescued from prison refer to one of the Adigaimāṇ rulers of Tagaḍūr who had possession of North Koṅgu from early times⁵ or to one of Koṅgu-Chōḷa origin that might have had an independent rule ove part of that province. So far, we know none of the latter. If the reference be to the fo the king may be either Viḍugāḍaḷagiya-Perumāḷ who figures as a subordinate of the (king Kulōttuṅga III in his 22nd year⁷ (A.D. 1200), or his immediate successor. This gāḍaḷagiya-Perumāḷ (called also Viḍugāḍaṇ, Viḍugāḍaḷagiyaṇ or Vyāmuktaśravaṇōjḡval

¹ Nos. 341 and 364 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1916.

² The conquest of the two Koṅgus is also referred to in Nos. 72 of 1924 and 9 of 1926.

³ No. 135 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909 from Komaralingam is dated in the re Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇṇinmaikoṇḍāṇ Vīrarājēndra and couples the 25th year of his reign with Śak (-A.D. 1231).

⁴ No. 106 of the same collection, dated in the 20th year, gives him the title 'who ruled the two I together'. A number of records attribute to him the surname Rājakēsarivarman (see Nos. 121, 128 and 1909).

⁵ No. 136 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909 from Kōḷumam. No. 144 of the same co. is dated in the 21st year of Parakēsarivarman Tribh. Vīra-Chōḷa 'who ruled the two Koṅgus together'.

⁶ A. R. on Epigraphy for 1906, Part II, para. 34.

⁷ Above, Vol. VI, pp. 332-3, and S. I. I., Vol. I, Nos. 75 and 76.

from the omission of the epithet '*Śōṇādu vaḷaṅgi*' (who presented the Chōḷa country) in records of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I dated prior to the 6th year.¹ Generally, the ceding of a country may be said to have been accompanied by the giving it back to the defunct king on his owning the overlordship of the conqueror and perhaps also on his agreeing to a stipulated tribute. Now can it not be said that Rājarāja III was the legitimate son of Chōḷa king that had the strange honour of being invested with a crown by the enemy Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I under very humiliating conditions? One of the points in favour of this view is that Rājarāja III counted his regnal year from A.D. 1216 when the capture of Chōḷa country and its restoration by the Pāṇḍya seem to have been effected. Another point to be found in the statement of reasons for the second war against the Chōḷa which certainly took place in the reign of Rājarāja III. The very words of the inscription are "*munṇam nalkku muḍi vaḷaṅguṇ=chēvaḍi-kkūḷ inṇam vaḷipaduṇvōm eṇṇādu ēral edir śellād=irai maṇṇutta & viḍu tūsi,*" etc. "The Chōḷa (meaning Rājarāja III) who did not mind remaining subjugated under the feet of him who formerly gave him his crown, refused to obey his commands, demand him tribute and sent a large army with a vanguard (against the Pāṇḍya)." This clearly suggests that it was to Rājarāja III that Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I gave the crown.

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¹ Nos. 341 and 364 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1916.

² The conquest of the two Koṅgus is also referred to in Nos. 72 of 1924 and 9 of 1926.

³ No. 125 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909 from Komaralingam is dated in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇḍrīnmaikōṇḍāṇ Virarājendra and couples the 25th year of his reign with Śaka (-A.D. 1231).

⁴ No. 106 of the same collection, dated in the 20th year, gives him the title 'who ruled the two Koṅgus together'. A number of records attribute to him the surname Rājakēsarivarman (see Nos. 121, 128 and 131 of 1909).

⁵ No. 136 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909 from Koḷumam. No. 144 of the same collection is dated in the 21st year of Parakēsarivarman Tribh. Vira-Chōḷa 'who ruled the two Koṅgus together'.

⁶ A. R. on Epigraphy for 1906, Part II, para. 34.

⁷ Above, Vol. VI, pp. 332-3, and S. I. I., Vol. I, Nos. 75 and 76,

described as the son of **Rājarāja Adhikan**¹ (Adhika, Adhikēndra, Adigaimāṇ or Adhikēśa) and a lineal descendant of the Kēraḷa king **Elīṇi**² (Yavanika). His capital was **Tagaḍai** or **Teṇ-Tagaḍai**, i.e., Dharmapuri in the Salem district and his inscriptions are found at Kambayanallūr, Tirumalai, Cheṅgama, Puṅgaṇūr, Laddigam and Agastyakoṇḍa, written in Sanskrit and Tamil verses.³ The range of his inscriptions, his descent from Elīṇi and his capital Tagaḍai clearly show that he was the ruler of Koṅgu (North). As a Chōḷa feudatory, he appears to have restored the Chōḷa dominion in the Gaṅga territory, being entrusted with the charge of it. He claims to have overcome the Kāḍava, the Magada and the Gaṅga.⁴

Now a word may be said about the relationship between the Koṅgu and Pāṇḍya kings. While the South Koṅgu king Virarājendra lived during the time of Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, by whom he was liberated from prison and was honoured out of friendship, his predecessor Vira-Chōḷa was a contemporary of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara I. This is made plain by the fact that a certain chief by name Śōḷaṇ Śilambaṇ *alias* Virachōḷa-Laṅkēsvaradēva, who calls himself one of the *sāmantas* of the South Koṅgu king Perumāḷ Vira-Chōḷa, figures in a third year record of Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara I corresponding to A.D. 1193, as donor of a gift to the temple of Mūlasthānamuḍaiya-Paramasvāmin at Teṇkarai near Shōlavandān, 15 miles from Madura, the capital of the Pāṇḍyas.⁵ This chief continued to live in the reign of Virarājendra and made gifts in his 20th year to the temple of Tiruvālanduṇai-Uḍaiyār at Tiruvālanduṇai.⁶ The successor of Virarājendra was Vikrama-Chōḷa, who ascended the throne in A.D. 1255.⁷ He was the contemporary of Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II and Māravarman Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, and stood in the relation of *machchunāṇār* (brother-in-law) to both of them.⁸ At his influence, these Pāṇḍya kings made provisions for the maintenance of *maḥas* in Tinnevely and other places in the Pāṇḍya country where ascetics lived and *tirujñānam* was taught.⁹ In the war of the Pāṇḍya succession, which commenced in about A.D. 1167-68 preceding the reign of Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara I and which was waged between Parākrama-Pāṇḍya assisted by the Singhalese generals Laṅkāpura-Daṇḍanātha and Jayadratha-Daṇḍanātha on the one side, and another Kulaśekhara on the other side, the latter is said to have been succoured by two Koṅgu kings who are stated in the *Mahāvamsa* to be the two brothers of his mother.¹⁰ Thus, it would be clear from what has been said above, that, bound by ties of near kinship, the Pāṇḍya and Koṅgu kings were helping each other and were maintaining cordial relationship for nearly a century from A.D. 1167-8.

Lines 14 to 16 describe a fresh war with the Chōḷa king, who, it is said, not only did not obey the commands of his Pāṇḍya overlord who gave him the crown, but refusing to pay the usual tribute, sent forth a large army with a vanguard against him. These were immediately put

¹ This chief figures as a subordinate of Kulōttuṅga III in the latter's 10th and 20th years of reign (No. 536 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1902 and No. 115 of 1900).

² Ancient Tamil literature reveals the name of some kings that ruled over Koṅgu with their capital at Tagaḍūr. One of them was Elīṇi. It is interesting to note that he is styled a Kēraḷa.

³ Nos. 544, 545, 547, 552 and 565 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1906 and *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1900, paras 31 and 32.

⁴ No. 552 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1906.

⁵ *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 110, No. 296. The inscription is dated in the 21st year of Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara I and has the introduction *Pūtala-maḍandai*.

⁶ No. 106 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909.

⁷ No. 555 of the same for 1905 dated in the 2nd year and Śaka 1179, and No. 578, dated in the 7th year. and Śaka 1185.

⁸ *A. R. on S. I. Epigraphy* for 1930, Part II, para. 12, and *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, No. 421.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, pp. 155 and 157.

to route and many of the cavalry, elephants, chariots and infantry were cut to pieces and the field was made a feasting ground for kites and crows. After the success in this war, the Pāṇḍya king is reported to have received a *paraṇi*, a particular kind of Tamil poem, composed in honour of himself celebrating all his heroic actions. This second war with the Chōḷa king was no doubt conducted against Rājārāja III, for it seems to have taken place some years after the first war and at a time when Kulōttuṅga III had ceased to rule. The introduction ends saying that the Pāṇḍya king, seated along with his queen Ulagamūḷuduḷaiyāl, was crowned in the hall at Muḍikonḍaśōḷapuram, at all the entrances of which he had ordered golden pillars of victory to be put up.¹

A word may now be said about the second war of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I with the Chōḷas. The one permanent theme of the imperial Chōḷas from the time of Parāntaka I down to Rājārāja III was the subjugation of the Pāṇḍya country and they had several times defeated the Pāṇḍyas in battle. As such, Rājārāja III must have felt keenly the pitiable position of owing the overlordship of, and paying tribute to the Pāṇḍya king to which he was reduced by the daring act of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I committed at the end of the reign of Kulōttuṅga III. The inscription under publication, as we have already noticed, gives clear evidence that he wanted to free himself from this plight by refusing to pay the tribute and by sending a contingent of forces against the Pāṇḍya. Tamil inscriptions do not help us much to determine exactly when it was done. But it can be fixed within narrow limits from other sources as we shall see presently. The Hoysala king Narasiṃha II, who stood in the relation of father-in-law to the Chōḷa Rājārāja III, is said to have marched on the island of Śrīraṅgam² in about A.D. 1222 and soon after, *i.e.*, in A.D. 1224 assumed the title 'the establisher of the Chōḷa country'.³ This and the other claim of his that he was the thunderbolt in splitting the rock that was the Pāṇḍya, shows that he was requisitioned by the Chōḷa king to help him against his enemy the Pāṇḍya king Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. Our inscription states that the Pāṇḍya king waged a deadly war with the Chōḷa and caused great damage; but the fact that the Hoysala king was able to establish a new capital soon after in the Tamil country on the borders of the Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya territories, *i.e.*, at Kaṇṇaṇūr *alias* Vikramapura, 5 miles from Śrīraṅgam, shows that the allied forces of Narasiṃha II and Rājārāja III gained their object. Thus the second encounter of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I with the Chōḷas, which was more in the nature of repulsing an attack made by the latter, might be placed in the period A.D. 1222 to 1224. The earliest inscription that refers to Kaṇṇaṇūr is dated in Sarvadhārin (=A.D. 1228) and it states that Vīra-Sōmēśvara was ruling at the place⁴. But as Narasiṃha's reign lasted till A.D. 1233, Kaṇṇaṇūr should have been made a Hoysala capital during his time and Vīra-Sōmēśvara stationed there to guard the Chōḷa king from being molested. In fact we are given to understand that it was Vīra-Sōmēśvara that built the new capital in the country which he had conquered by the power of his arm,⁵ showing thereby that he took an active part in the war undertaken by his father. Here we may fitly consider one other claim of Narasiṃha and of his enemy Peruṇjiṅga. While the former calls himself 'a very Janārdana in destroying the demon

¹ It must be noted that this portion is found in earlier records immediately after describing the first war with the Chōḷa, where its proper place is, and being almost in the form of introducing the king is bodily removed at the end of all introductions, earlier or later.

² Above, Vol. VII, p. 162.

³ *Ibid.*, and *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 507.

⁴ *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 507.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 508.

Kaiṭabha in the form of the Kaṭava king¹, the latter is styled *Kaṇṇāṭa-bhūpa-māna-mardhana* and *Pāṇḍya-maṇḍala-sthūpana-sūtradhāra*.² These claims are sufficient to establish the fact that the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya was allied with the Pallava Perunjiṅga even before the latter actually assumed regal powers.

The grant portion of the inscription gives us to understand that in the 20th year and 374th day of the king's reign, when he was pleased to remain on the reclining seat of Maḷavarāyaṇ in the hall of the bed-chamber of the palace (or temple) at Tirunelvēli in Kīl-Vēmba-nāḍu, both the *dēvakanmis* of the temple of Tirunelvēli-Uḍaiyār and Śaṅkaraṇ Aḷagiyaperu-māḷ *alias* Maḷavarāyaṇ of Kālaḍi, the Premier, made a request that certain lands of Kayattāṅkuruchchi, which formed part of the *jīvita* not only of the latter but also of his great grandfather Maḷavarāyaṇ, who like him held the office of the Premier, should be made tax-free and given to the temple to meet the expenses of offerings and worship to the image of Śokkaṇār which the Premier had caused to be set up in the temple : and the king complied with their request. It is worthy of note that the chief office of Premier of the country was held by Maḷavarāyaṇ and his great grandfather. In fact, some of the offices in early times were hereditary and persons appear to have been given the necessary training and education to hold them.

The geographical names that occur in the inscription are Tañjai, *i.e.*, Tanjore, Uṇḍai, *i.e.*, Uṇaiyūr,³ Āyirattali, which was also called Muḍikonḍasōḷapuram and of which Paḷaiyāṇ formed part,⁴ Puliyūr, *i.e.*, Chidambaram, Poṇṇamarāvati⁵ in the Pudukkottai State, Madurai, *i.e.*, Madura, Kālaḍi⁶ which is situated in the Travancore State, Tirunelvēli, *i.e.*, Tinnevelly, Kayattāṅkuruchchi, also in the Tinnevelly district, Veṭchiyūr *alias* Munmaḍi-sōḷanallūr and Śakkarapāṇinallūr among villages ; and Miḷalai-kūṇṇam, Tirumalli-nāḍu, Kīl-Vēmba-nāḍu and Śevvirukkai-nāḍu among divisions.

TEXT.

- 1 Svasti śrī [||*] Pū-maruviya Tiru-maḍandaiyum Puvi-maḍandaiyum payatt-iruppa nā-maruviya Kalai-maḍandaiyum Jaya-maḍandaiyum nalañ-chirappa kōl-ā[r*]nda [śiṇa]-ppu[li]yūñ=koḍu[ñ]-chilaiyūñ=kulañd oḷippa[] vāḷ-ā[r*]pola por-[ki]rimēl vari-kkayalgaḷ vīlaiyāḍa iruñ-kaḍal-va-
- 2 [lai]yatt=ipid=aṇam peruga=kkaruñ-Kali kaḍindu śeñ-kōl naḍappa oru-kaḍai-niḷall⁷=iru-nilañ=kulira mū-vagai-tTamiḷu=murañmai[]yī[] vīḷaiṅga nāḷ-vagai-Vēdamu[m*] navinṇ=uḍaṇ vaḷara aiy-vagai-vēḷvīyūñ=chey-vīḷaiy=iyarṇa aru-vagai-chchamaiyamum aḷaguḍan tigaḷa eḷu-
- 3 vagai-[ppāḍa]lum=iyaluḍaṇ parava eñ-ḍiṣaiy-aḷavuñ=chakkarañ=chella-**kKoṇṇaṇar**
Kaliṅgar **Kōsalar** **Māluvar**⁸ **Śiṅgaḷar**⁹ **Teliṅgar** **Kiṇṇara**[r*]¹⁰

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 507.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, No. 1342-B.

³ It is a suburb of Trichinopoly and the ancient capital of the Chōlas.

⁴ This is evident from No. 72 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1924 and from No. 9 of the same collection for 1926. The place is bereft of early inscriptions at present.

⁵ The inscriptions of this place are registered as Nos. 2 to 23 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1900.

⁶ This is reputed as the birth place of Śrī-Śaṅkarāchārya and is stated to be on the bank of the Pārva river in the Kēraḷa country (see Vidyāraṇya's *Śaṅkara-digvijaya*).

⁷ Read *niḷalil* as in No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV.

⁸ *Māḷavar* is the reading in No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V.

⁹ *Śiṅgaṇar* is the form in No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V.

¹⁰ *Kiṇṇarar* may be replaced by *Śiṅar* as in No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, and No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V.

- Gujjarar Villavar Magadar Vikkalar Sembiyar Pallavar muda-
liya(r) pā[r*]ttivar ellām=uraiv-iḍam=aruḷ-ēṇa oruvar-muṇṇ-oruvar muraḷ
muraḷ kaḍava tan-tirai²
- 4 ku[ṇa][r*]nd=iṇaiñcha ilaṅg-oli-maṇi-muḍiy-Indiraṇ pūṭṭiya polai³-kadir-āram
mārviṇiṇ=poliya paṇi-malar⁴-rtāmarai-tTisaimugaṇ paḍaitta Maṇu-neṇi
taḷaippa maṇi-muḍi sūḍi=pPonṇi-sūl-nāṭṭu⁵=ppuliy-āṇai⁶ pōy-azala Kappi-
sūl-nāṭṭiṇ=kayal-āṇai kai(y)vaḷara⁷ veṇ-chiṇṇav-ivuḷiyum
- 5 vēlamum⁸ paraparappi⁹=tTaṇjaiyum=Urandai[yu]ñ-chen-taḷal koḷutti kāvī¹⁰-nīlamum
niṇṇu kavin=iḷarṇa¹¹ āviyum=ārum=aṇi-nīr-nalaṇ¹² aḷittu kūḍamū mā-maḍiḷuṇ=
gōpuramum=āḍ-araṅgum¹³ māḷigaiyum maṇḍapamum pala iḷittu toḷudu=
vand-aḍaiyār nirupar-tan=tōgaiyar=aḷuda kaṇṇir-āru parappi kkaḷu-
- 6 dai-konḍ=u[lu]du kavaḍi vichchi¹⁴=chChembiyaṇai-chchiṇṇam viriya¹⁵ pporuḍu
śūram¹⁶ pugav=ōṭṭi paim-poṇ-maṇi-muḍi paṇittu pPāṇaṇukku kkuḍutt-aruḷi
pāḍ-arūñ-chiṇṇappiṇ=parudi-vāṇ=rōyum¹⁷=āḍaga-ppuruṣaiy¹⁸-Āyirattaiyil¹⁹serā-
Vaḷa[vaṇ] abhishēka-maṇḍapattu vīrā(a)bhishēkam paṇṇi²⁰ pugai|| virittu
nāḷum
- 7 para-rāsar nāma-ttalai piḍuṅgi mīlun=ta[ru]kaṇ-mada-sāṇai²¹ mēl-konḍu nīr-
āḷi-vaiyya=muḷudu[m] podu[v-i]litta²² kūr-āḷi[yu]ñ=cheyya-tōḷumēy²³ konḍu-
pōy ayyappaḍāda²⁴ [a]ru-maṇai-tēr=andaṇar vāḷ deyya-pPuliyūr-tiruv-
ellaiyu[t]=pukku²⁵=ppoṇṇ-am[ba]lam poliya āḍuvār pūvaiyudaṇ ma-

¹ The letter *mu* is written below the line.

² The letter *r* is entered at the beginning of l. 4.

³ No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, has *purai* in place of *polai*.

⁴ Read *malar-ttā*.

⁵ *Nāṭṭiṇ=pul* is the reading in No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV.

⁶ *Āṇai* is the Tamil form of *āṇā* through its Prakrit equivalent. No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V has *yāṇai*, which is evidently a mistake of the engraver.

⁷ *Kayal viḷaiyāda* is the reading in No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV.

⁸ The *ē*-sign of *vē* is entered at the end of line 4.

⁹ Before *parappi* the letters *para* may be taken as having been wrongly entered or read as *pār*.

¹⁰ After *kāvi*, the syllable *yum* has been omitted.

¹¹ No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, has *iḷappa*, while No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, agrees with our text.

¹² While No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, agrees with our text, No. 300 of Vol. V has *nīlan* and No. 520 of 1911 has *arar* meaning 'protection'.

¹³ The word *māḍamum* has been omitted before *māḷigaiyum*. Cf. Nos. 300 and 372.

¹⁴ *Vitti* is the reading in the Tiruppārkaḍal inscription. See also text-line 16, below.

¹⁵ No. 372 has *chiṇṇam-iriya* and No. 300 -*piriya*. No. 520 gives -*eriya*.

¹⁶ Read *śūram*.

¹⁷ It is only *rōy-āḍaga* in No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV.

¹⁸ Read *purisai*.

¹⁹ The reading *Sōravaḷaṇ* is clearly wrong. Note that *serā* rhymes with *vīrā*, but not *śra*.

²⁰ The word *paṇṇi* is replaced by *seydu* in Nos. 300 and 372.

²¹ Read *yāṇai* as in No. 372.

²² Other readings of *iḷitta* are *aḷitta* (300) and *oḷitta* (No. 372).

²³ No. 300 has *mēl* for *mēy*.

²⁴ The reading *iḍaiyappaḍāda* given in No. 300 is an evident mistake.

²⁵ *Pugundu* is the reading in No. 520 of 1911.

- 8 $\eta\eta\eta$ =tiru-mē[ni] kaṇḍu ma[ṇa]ṇ=kaḷippa¹=kkōla-malar-mōl=A[ya]ṇuṇ=
 kuḷir-tuḷāy-Mālum ariyā malar-chchēva[di] vaṇaṇ[ga]² vāṅgu-sīrai-y-aṇṇan=
 tuyil=oliya vaṇḍ=eluppum pūn-kamala-vāvi-sūl **Ponṇamarāpati**[yi]l³ ott-
 ulagan=tāṅgum=u[ya*]r⁴-Mēruvai=kkuṇandu⁵ vaitt-aṇaiya sōdi-maṇi-maṇḍapatt=
 irunt⁶
- 9 śōlai-mali paḷa-naṇ-**Chōṇāḍun**=tāṇ=iḷanda⁷ mālai muḍiyun=tara⁸ varugaveṇṇ=
 al[ai]ppa ⁹vāṇa-nilai kulaiya **Vāḷa**[giri]kk¹⁰=appurattu=ppōṇa Vāḷavaṇ
 urimaiyudaṇ¹¹ pugundu perṇa pudalvaṇai ṇiṇ-pēr-eṇru¹² muṇ kātti=
 veṇṇiy-ariy-aṇai-kkīl viḷundu toḷud=irappa=ttāṇ=ōḍi muṇṇ=¹³iḷanda vemmai-y=
- 10 elāṇ¹⁴=kaiyy-agala dāṇ-¹⁵ō[u]daka[m] paṇṇi taṇ-ḍār-muḍi[yu]ḍaṇē viṭṭa¹⁶ agal¹⁷
 idan=taṇ mār-vēḷaikku¹⁸=ttiliya¹⁹ iṭṭapaḍikk=eṇṇum idu piḍipāḍ-āgav-
 eṇa=ppoṇgu-ti[ri]²⁰-ñālattu=ppū-pālar toḷa²¹ viḷaṅguṇ=cheṇ-kayal-koṇḍ=ūṇṇu=
 tirumugamum ²²paṇḍ=iḷanda Chōḷapatiy-ennu[m*] nāmamun=ton-ṇagaru=mīḷa
- 11 vaḷaṅgi viḍai-kuḍuttu viṭṭ-aruḷi [*] ōṇa²³-kkaḍar-pārīl vēṇḍarga[lai]kk-²⁴
 urraḍeṇḡaḷ²⁵ [ti]ṇkun²⁶=kaḍavul=ivaṇ-eṇṇ-eṇṇi=tta[lai]y-uṇṇ=aḍaiyā[d]ār²⁷ taṇḍal-
 iḍai[yi]ṇ=kiḷaiy-uṇṇena²⁸ muḷuduṇ=kēṭṭ-aruḷ eṇṇ=ētti²⁹ vaṇaṅgum Vāḍa-
 Koṇṇaṇnai³⁰ sīrai-yum mīṭṭu³¹ kaḷaṇ-koḷ-arū-niru³²-ttōḷ-mālai kaḷitt=el-
 vaḷaṅgi-

¹ *Kalittu* is found in Nos. 300 and 372.

² Read *vaṇaṅgi* as in the other two inscriptions.

³ *Patiyil* is replaced by *patiyadaindu* in No. 520 of 1911.

⁴ *Mā* takes the place of *uyar* in No. 300.

⁵ *Koṇandu* (No. 300) and *kuṇarndu* (No. 372) are other forms that occur.

⁶ Read *irundu* as in the other two inscriptions.

⁷ *Iḷandu* is the reading in No. 520 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1911.

⁸ *Tarugu varuga* is the reading in the above.

⁹ *Māna* is another reading (No. 520 of 1911).

¹⁰ *Vāṇagirik* is the reading in No. 372 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. IV, but it is *Vāḷagiri* in No. 300 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V.

¹¹ Nos. 372 and 300 have *oḍum* in place of *uḍaṇ*. No. 520 of 1911 adds *tān* to *oḍum*.

¹² *Eṇa* is the reading in No. 520 of 1911.

¹³ The insertion of *ga* after *ṇ-i* in No. 372 is not supported by the reading of the other two inscriptions, viz., Nos. 300 and 431.

¹⁴ Of *ye* the *e* sign is at the end of line 9 and *y* at the beginning of the next line.

¹⁵ Delete *u*.

¹⁶ *Viṭṭa* may be taken as the hardened form of *viṇḍa* adopted for metrical purposes.

¹⁷ No. 372 has *pugal*.

¹⁸ Read *vēḷukka*: No. 520 also reads *vēḷaikku*. Other inscriptions read *mārvāṇaikku* which must be corrected into *māvaṇaikku*.

¹⁹ Read *tiriya*.

²⁰ Read *tirai*.

²¹ Read *tōḷ* as in Nos. 372 and 300.

²² The letters *pa* and *ḍi* are entered below the line.

²³ Read *ōḍa* as in No. 520 of 1911.

²⁴ Read *vēṇḍargalukk*.

²⁵ The reading *kkuraṅgaḷ* obtained by deleting *de* in the *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, is clearly wrong. The engraver has omitted *v* between the *e* sign and *d* of *de*. This supplied, the reading would be *urraṇ-ēḍaṅgaḷ*. It is to be noted that *ēḍa* rhymes with *ōḍa*.

²⁶ Read *tirkkun*.

²⁷ No. 520 of 1911 has *aḍaiyār* for *aḍaiyādār*.

²⁸ Read *urraṇa*.

²⁹ In place of *eṇṇ-ētti* No. 520 has *eṇa-kkai*.

³⁰ Read *Koṇaṇnai* as in No. 520 of 1911 instead of *koṇa(n)ṇai* of the *S. I. I.*, Vol. V. The text may also be read *Koṇaṇavan*.

³¹ There seem to be mistakes in the passage immediately following *mīṭṭu*.

³² Read *tiru*.

- 12 y-aruliya piṇ[n*]=oru-nāl marṛ-āra-mulaṅgu muraśa=kkaḍaṭ-rāṇai-[muṇ] pugundu
Teṇ-Koṅga[n*] vand=iṭṭa deṇḍaṇukku miṇ-poṅga-chehāndiya¹ ābaraṇaṇ=
takkad-e[nā] vaḷaṅgi ā[rā]da² peru-naṇbiṇ³=avaṇ śiraiyu=miṭṭu Tirumāl⁴
yiru⁵-maruṅgu Śandira-Śūriya[r*] śēvikka šeṇ-kaṭ-karu[mā]l-kali[kki]rṛil⁶
varu-Muṭkaṭ⁷-kaḍavuḷ-eṇa māḍa-Maduraiyir-
- 13 tāṇ pōndu [pu]vaṇi[yi]lē ⁸kūḍa-iru-Koṅgarai[yuṇ=ku]mbiḍu-koṇḍa[varkku] tollai-
ppuvi[kku]m=iṇaṅgāmaṭ=tāṇ⁹=chonna ellaikku=niṛpa isaiṇdiṭṭu perpa¹⁰-kkoṇḍ-
ivaṇru¹¹ śeyyāḍ=oliyil iyamakku¹² veṇru¹³-vēl-virund-ākkudu[m=u]maiyeṇa
viṭṭ-aruli muṇṇa[m*] namakku muḍi-vaḷaṅgu[n*]=[chē]vaḷi-kkīḷ iṇṇa-
- 14 m vaḷipaḍuvōm=ēṇṇādu piṇ[n=o]ru-nāl kāva[la]nadu Puṇa[1*]-nāḍ-e[ṇ*]ṇuṇ=
kaiyāl=ēval=edir-śellād¹⁴=irai maṇutta Śeṇṇi viḍu tūṣiyum pēr-aṇiyum
[okka-chchu]ruṇḍ=oduṅgi vāṣiyum vāraṇamum tērum=aḍaṭ-karu[va]-kkā-
lāṇum¹⁵ veṭṭ-unṇa=kkaṇ[n-i*]raṇḍu-mayaṇ[ga-k]kaiy-[k*]koṇḍu¹⁶ vēlā-valaiyattu
vīṇḍ=avaṇ pōy mey
- 15 naḍuṅga a[m]b-arundum=ā[r*]tta-kaḍal-maṇḍalikar¹⁷-uḍal vem-parund¹⁸-uṇ[ṇa] a-
kkaḷattil āṇaiyiṇ veṇ-maruppuṇ=kaiyyuṇ=ku(n)raitt=eṇgaḷ Mīṇavaṛku pāl-
kuḍam-ām=ēṇru tāṇ vīrar-kōṇ¹⁹ [m]āga-mugaḍu taḍavi maḷai maḍu-
kkum kāga-neḍum-pandaṭ- d-āḍalum kūgaiyum pūḍaluṇ=
kaṇḍum kēṭṭuṇ-kalitta ōḍal-karuṇ-kūn-
- 16 dal vell-eyiṇil śevvāy periya śūlakkavalli²⁰ pali kolga eṇa vāḷtti veṇ-
ru²¹ vagaiyil migaiy=oliya vēndalaṭ=kkoṇru²² śiṇaṇ=taiyū=kkoṇ-
ra²³=neḍu-vāl uyarku šeṇ-kurudi-nīr=itt=oli-śeydu tegu-pulattu veṇ-
kavaḍi²⁴ vitta vīra-muḷud=eḍuttu=ppāḍum paraṇi taṇ pār-vēndar kēṭ-
pikka āḍuṇ=tirumaṇ-

¹ Read *chāṭṭiya*.² *Yāṭṭa* is the reading in No. 520 of 1911.³ *Naṭpill* is the reading in the above.⁴ The metrical line commencing with *Tirumāl* occurs as under in No. 520 of 1911. "*Tirumālu-Nāṇ-mugaṇuṇ=chēvikka=chcheṇ-kaṭ*."⁵ Read *iru*.⁶ Read *kaṭṭiril*.⁷ Read *Mukkaṭ*.⁸ This has been read as *kūṭṭuk* by mistake in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, No. 431.⁹ Read *ṭāṇ*.¹⁰ There seems to be an engraver's mistake here which is not apparent. Perhaps *m=ēṇpa-kkoṇḍ* or *mēṇkoṇḍ* is intended.¹¹ Read *ivvāru*.¹² Read *Iyamaṇukku*.¹³ Read *vev-vēl*.¹⁴ Another variant is *koḷḷād* (No. 520 of 1911).¹⁵ Read *kāl-āḷum*.¹⁶ Instead of *kaṇṇ-iraṇḍu* *kkaiy-kkoṇḍu*, No. 520 of 1911 has *kaṇḍu bayāṇ-koṇḍu* which is metrically a better reading.¹⁷ *ṇ-kuḍal* is a variant (No. 520 of 1911).¹⁸ The metrical line *vem-parund*, etc., *-kuḷattil* is better expressed in No. 520 of 1911 which gives the reading *vem-parundum pēyūm virund-unṇa akkuḷattu*. It is clear from this that there is an omission of *m-pēyūm virund* in our text.¹⁹ No. 520 of 1911 gives the variant *tam vīraṇ-tōḷ* for *tāṇ vīrar-kōṇ*.²⁰ *Śūlakkavalli* is replaced by *śūlattai vēl* in No. 520 of 1911.²¹ For *veṇru vagaiyil* No. 520 has *veṇrum pagaiyaṇ*.²² Read *koṇrum*.²³ The syllable *va* is omitted in No. 520 of 1911.²⁴ *Kavaḍi* is synonymous with *uṇṇā-varagu* and *veḷ-varagu* (*Puṇapporuḷ*, VI. 26).

- 7 jaṇa-nīrgaḷ¹ maṇ-kulīra āṇḡ-avan ²tiṇai-kkaṭṭaṇattu karpu taṇakk=āṇḡy
ōṇḡ³-urimai-kkuḷāmm=oru-kai-tisai⁴=koṇḍum=uri-maṇi-ppaṭṭaṇ-katti maṇi
śūṭṭi mārbil [a]ṇaittu Vaḷavaṇavaṇ=mudal-dēviy=enru pēḡ⁵-perḡ⁶ vaṇḡ
mudalāya pey-vaḷaiyār poiṇḡ-puṇar-kum[sa]ba⁷ mudalāya polavar⁸
puga[!]
- 8 maṇḡala[ṇ*]gaḷ eṭṭum maṇi-kk[ai*]-talatt=ō[n]di koḍi-koṇḍa nerri niraṭṭa
⁹ggōpuraṇ=chūḷ **Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷapura**-maṇḍapattu puguttu¹⁰ tisaitorūm
śom¹¹-por-cheya-tta[mbam] nāṭṭi vāgai-kkadir-vēl vaḍa-vēndar tam pūda[m]-m-
ēga=ttalāiy-aṇiya¹² vira-kkaḷal=aṇindu viḷaṇḡiya maṇiy-aṇi¹³=vīrasinukā-
saṇattu
- 9 vaḷaṇ-keḷu-kavariy=iru-maruṇḡ=aśaippa kaḍal-eṇṇa muḷaṇḡuṇ=kali-nall-iyāṇai vaḍa-
pula-vēndar¹⁴ maṇi-ppuyam piriya ilaṇḡu-kulāiy-arū[va]yar¹⁵ toludu nūḡ-
ēttum¹⁶ **Ulagumuḷuḍuḍaiyāroḍum** vīrr-irund=aruḷiya śrī-kō-Māraṇa[ma*]r-
āṇa Tribhuvanachchakravarttiḡaḷ śrī-**Sōṇāḍu** koṇḍu **Muḍikoṇ-**
-) **ḍaśōḷapurattu** vīrar-abhishēkam paṇṇi aruḷiya śrī-Sundara-Pāṇḍiyadēvaṇku
yāṇḍu 20-vaḍu nāl 374-ṇāl **Kiḷ-Vēmba-nāṭṭu** tTirunelvēli-klōyē-
palliyarai-[k*]kūḍattu=ppaḷippīṭa[m*] Maḷavarāyaṇi eḷundaruḷiy-iḷuṇḍu Uḍai-
yār-**Tirunelvēli-uḍaiyar**=kō[yi]r=pati-pū[da]mūla=p-
- [pa]ṭṭ-ud[ai]=ppa[ṇ]ch-ā[chā]riya-dēvarkaṇṇiḡaḷ śey[ya]-tTiruvāy-moḷḷal aruḷiya-paṇ-
[K]āḷaḍi=chChañkaraṇ **A[ḷaḡiyā]p[e]rumā[ṇ-āṇa]** Maḷa[ḷa]varāyar pūḷḷu
i-kkōyilil āśrayaliṇḡam-āga eḷundaruḷivitta Śokkanār(r)iku tiruppaḷḍināḡe
uḷḷiṭṭu vēṇḍum niva[n]daṇḡalukkum i-
- var piṇanda Śadaiyattu-nāl viśēsha-pūḷai śeyya amudupaḍi śāttuppaḍiy-
uḷḷiṭṭu vēṇḍuvaṇavukkum **Muḷli-nāṭṭu** Irājarāja-chchaturvvēḷi[maṇḡala-
ttu piḍāḡai **Kayattāṇkuruchchiyil** kāl[r*]-paśāṇam viḷaiyu[m*] nilattu
maṇḍala-mudaṇmai[k]ku ivar pitākkaḷ appāḷḷi[ṭ*]ar Maḷava[r]-
- āyaṇku jīvitamāy [pi]ṇbu ivarḡu maṇḍala-mudaṇmaikkū jīvitamāy varu-
ḡira nilattu talai-varuśai¹⁷ nilattiḷē i[v]v-ūr kaḍamaṇiy-iḡukkuṇ kōḷai
oṇṇ-arai¹⁸-vē[li] nilam irubad-āvaḍin eḍirām-āṇḍu-mudal antaḷ[ā]yameṇ
uḷudāṇ-kuḍiyum uṭpaḍa=ddēvadāṇa iraiy-iliyāy iruppaḍāḡa i-

¹ *Nīril maṇaṇ-* is the reading in No. 520 of 1911.

² There must be a better reading for the passage that follows *tiṇai*.

³ Read *ōṇḡum-*.

⁴ No. 520 of 1911 has *oḍukka-kkai-* for *oru-kai-tisai*.

⁵ Read *pēr-*.

⁶ *Kuḍutta* is a variant.

⁷ Read *kumba*.

⁸ Read *palavar*.

⁹ Delete the first *g* and read *gōpuraṇ=*.

¹⁰ Read *pugundu*.

¹¹ Read *śem*.

¹² Read *aṇaiya* as in No. 520.

¹³ *Maṇiy-aṇi* is replaced by *kadir-maṇi* in No. 520 of 1911.

¹⁴ The letters *tam* are inserted in No. 520.

¹⁵ Read *arivaiyar*.

¹⁶ = *ētta* is the reading in No. 520 of 1911.

¹⁷ Read *variśai*.

¹⁸ Read *arai*.

- 24 ḍa-ppera-vēṇum-eṇṇu ivar namakku-chchoṇṇamaiyil i-ddēvarṅku-tiru-ppaḍimārr-
 ulliṭṭu vēṇḍun-nivandaṅgaḷukkum ivar pira[n*]da Sad[ai*]yattu-nāḷ viśeṣha-
 pūjai śeyya amudupaḍi sāttu[p]paḍi ulliṭṭu vēṇḍuvaṇavukku[m] Mulli-
 nāṭṭu Rājarāja-chchaturvēdimaṅgalattu piḍā-
- 25 gai Kayattāṇ[ku]ruchchiyil kār-pasāṇam vīlaiyum nilattu maṇ[ḍa]la-mudaṇ-
 maikku ivar pitākka[l] appāṭṭa[r] Maḷavarāyaṅku jīvitamāy piṇbu
 ivarṅku maṇḍala-mudaṇmaikku jī[vi]tamāy varuḡiṇa nilattu talai-varuśai
 nilatti[lē] ivv-ūr kaḍamaiy=iṇṇukkuṇ=kōlāl oṇṇ-arai-vēli nilam iv-
- 26 v-aṇḍu-mudal antarāyamum uḷudāṇ-kuḍiyum utpaḍa dēvadāṇay=iṇṇaiy-iliyā[y]y-
 iṇṇupadāga iṭṭu variyilār eḷutt-iṭṭa uḷ-variyyum nam ōlaiyum tara-
 [ch]choṇṇōm kai-kkoṇḍu tiruppaḍimārr-u[l]*iṭṭa nivandaṅgaḷ śella=ppaṇṇu-
 gav=eṇṇum ip[paḍi] Śandir-Ādittavaṅ=chelvad-ā
- 27 ga kalliluṇ=chembilum veṭṭivittu=kkoḷgav-eṇṇu tiruvāymolīnd-arulīṇapaḍikku
 ivai Tirumalli-nāṭṭu=tTaḍaṅgaṇṇichchirṇūr-uḍaiyāṇ Śōṇṇ Uyyaniṇ-
 ṇāḍuvāṇ-āṇa Kurukulattaraśaṇ eḷuttu — ivai Mīlalai-kkūṇṇattu Kīl-
 kūṇṇu Veṭchiyūr-āṇa Mummudiśō-
- 28 ḷanallūr Vēḍaṇūruḍaiyāṇ Araiyāṇ Śivallavaṇ-āṇa M[ā]davarājaṇ eḷu[t]tu ||
 Ivai Śevvirukkai-nāṭṭu=chChakkarapaṇinallūr Arai[yaṇn²] Viradamuḍichchāṇ-
 āṇa Pallavarājaṇ eḷuttu ||³ḍ

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1—4.)—Hail ! Prosperity ! The goddess of Wealth abiding on the lotus flower and the goddess of the Earth, residing in his arm ; the goddess of the Arts abiding on the tongue and the goddess of Victory, growing in their excellence ; the angry tiger filled with strength and the fierce bow, hiding themselves, being shattered ; the scaly fish sporting on the shining golden mountain (*i.e.*, Mēru) ; Virtue increasing abundantly on the earth surrounded by the expansive ocean ; the righteous sceptre swaying (*in all directions*) driving away the black Kali (*age*) ; the wide earth becoming cool under the shade of (*his*) single parasol ; the three kinds of Tamil⁴ glowing in order ; the four kinds of the Vēdas⁵ being learnt (*by students*) and growing simultaneously ; the five kinds of sacrifices⁶ being performed in accordance with (*established*) practice ; the six kinds of faiths being⁷ finely expounded ; the seven kinds of music⁸ spreading along with *iyal* ; (*his*) disc moving as far as the eight quarters ; all kings such as the Koṅkaṇa, Kaliṅga, Kōsala, Māḷuva, Śiṅgaḷa, Teliṅga, Kinnara, Gurjjara, Villava, Magada, Vikkala, Śembiya and the Pallava, bringing with them the tributes due, and rushing before one another and praying for places to be assigned for their residence ; the beautiful garland set with lustrous

¹ Read *varisai*.

² Read *Araiyāṇ*.

³ In continuation of this is engraved an inscription of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍāṇ.

⁴ These are *iyal*, *isai* and *nāḍagam*.

⁵ These are the Ṛig, Yajus, Sāman and Atharvan ; the upa-Vēdas are also four, *viz.*, Āyur-, Dhanur-, Artha- and Gāndharva.

⁶ *Vēḷvi* means *yāga* or *yajña*. The reference is apparently to the five *yajñas*, *viz.*, Brahma, Daiva, Bhūta, Pitṛi and Mānusha.

⁷ These are Bhairava, Vāma, Kālāmukha, Māviraḍa, Pāsupata and Śaiva. There are six other *Samayas*, *viz.*, Lōkāyata, Bauddha, Jaina, Mīmāṃsā, and Bhaṭṭāchārya or Māyāvāda.

⁸ As *pāḍal* is here distinguished from *iyal* (prose), it must have reference to *isai* (music). As such, the seven kinds of music correspond to the seven *svaras*, *viz.*, *Nishāda*, *Rishabha*, *Gāndhāra*, *Shadja*, *Madhyama*, *Daivata*, and *Pañchama*. Cf. *Eḷu-vagai-pāḍal* with *ēḷ-isai* in *Ēḷisaimōgaṇ* and *Ēḷisaivallabhī*.

gems put on by Indra¹ shining in his breast ; (*the Pāṇḍya*) was crowned to widen the path of Manu who was brought into existence by Brahmā residing on the dew-settled lotus flower.

(Ll. 4—8.)—Causing the tiger to be removed from the country surrounded by the **Poṇṇi** (*i.e.*, the Kāvērī), and the fish to spread in the country surrounding **Kaṇṇi**² (*i.e.*, Kanyākumārī), sending forth (*his*) angry steeds and elephants and setting on blazing fire (*the cities of*) **Taṇjaī** and **Uṇḍai**³ (*i.e.*, Tanjore and Uṇaiyūr), and causing the *kāvi* and *nīlam*⁴ to lose their bloom ; destroying tanks, rivers and other water sources ; breaking down several halls, ramparts, towers, theatres, palaces, and pavilions, and causing to flow rivers of tears shed by the queens of kings who were not friendly to him, and ploughing (*their lands*) with asses and sowing seeds of *kavaḍi*⁵ and fighting with the **Śembiyaṇ** (*i.e.*, the Chōḷa) so as to deprive (*him*) of his anger and driving (*him*) out to enter the forest, taking (*his*) golden crown set with gems and bestowing (*it*) on the **Bāṇa**⁶ ; performing the anointment of heroes in the anointing hall of the unfriendly **Valavaṇ**⁷ (*i.e.*, Chōḷa) at **Āyirattali**⁸ the glory of which is hard to be extolled and whose golden walls touch the sunny sky ; (*and thus*) extending (*his*) fame, (*he*) daily cut off the fearful heads of enemy kings. Mounting again on (*his*) fierce rut-elephant, (*he*) removed the commonness of the whole of the sea-girt earth. (*Then*) carrying only (*his*) sharp disc and (*his*) well-formed shoulders, (*he*) entered the sacred limits of the holy **Puliyūr** (*i.e.*, Chidambaram) where live Brāhmaṇas studying the rare Vēdas without the least doubt, saw the sacred form (*of Natarāja*) united with (*his*) consort, finely dancing in the golden hall ; and (*his*) mind being filled with extacy, (*he*) prostrated at the flowery feet (*of the god*), which could not be known (*even*) by Brahmā who resides on the beautiful lotus flower and by Viṣṇu who wears a cool garland of *tuḷāy*.

(Ll. 8—11.)—At **Poṇṇamarāvati**⁹ which is girt with tanks bearing lotus flowers where the bees (*by their humming*) rouse from sleep swans with bent wings, staying in a pavilion (*set with*) lustrous gems presenting the appearance of the world-supporting Mēru brought and placed there (*he*) invited (*the Chōḷa king*) to go (*to him*), saying that (*he*) would give (*back*) the **Chōḷa country** covered with gardens and water streams, and the wreathed crown which he (*i.e.*, the Chōḷa) had lost. (*On hearing this*), the Valavaṇ, who, being shorn of his high state, had gone beyond

¹ The smaller Śiṅṅamanūr plates make mention of the wearing of the garland of Indra and of securing one-half of his throne among the achievements of unnamed mythical Pāṇḍya kings. Similarly the Sanskrit portion of the Bigger Śiṅṅamanūr plates refer to a Pāṇḍya king's wresting the garland of Indra and of another's sitting on his throne. The Tamil portion also speaks of a Pāṇḍya sovereign appearing on the throne of Indra with his necklace. The Vēlvikuḍi plates refer to a Pāṇḍya sharing with Indra one-half of his throne and his garland. In the historical introductions of the inscriptions of Rājendra-Chōḷa I, it is said that he took from the king of Ceylon the garland of Indra which a Pāṇḍya king formerly deposited with him.

² The Pāṇḍya king is often referred to as *Kaṇṇi-kāralaṇ*.

³ These were the capitals of the Chōḷa kings. For references to Uṇḍai, see *Śiṅṅapāṇṇaruppaḍai*, line 83 and *Puṇṇāṇṇūru*, vv. 39, 58, 69, 352.

⁴ *Kāvi* and *nīlam* are the names of flower plants.

⁵ See note 14 on p. 10 above. I am indebted to Rao Saheb C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar, Coimbatore, for drawing my attention to *Puṇṇapporuḷṇēyābāmālai*, VI. 26.

⁶ *Bāṇaṇ* means also 'a bard'. We cannot be certain if a *Bāṇa* chief or a bard is meant. In the later records of Pāṇḍya kings, there figure chiefs bearing the name or surname *Māvali-Vāṇarāyaṇ*.

⁷ With the existing traces the word may be read as 'Sōra-Valavaṇ' or 'Śērā-Valavaṇ'. The latter, which rhymes well with '*vīrābhīshēka*', means 'of the enemy Valavaṇ'. If the former reading is adopted, it may be taken as the proper name of the hall. But it would mean 'the thief Valavaṇ' and it seems unlikely that the anointing hall of the Chōḷa king was so termed.

⁸ *Āyirattali* was a place of considerable importance in medieval Chōḷa times.

⁹ *Poṇṇamarāvati* was the scene of two battles during the war of Pāṇḍya succession in the 12th century A.D.

Vāḷagiri, returned with his queen¹, and presenting his son before (*the Pāṇḍya*) saying 'yours', fell down (*i.e.*, prostrated) at his victorious lion-throne, extolled and begged (*the Pāṇḍya*) making a libation of water which removed the heat caused by his (*i.e.*, the Chōḷa king's) and prior loss of territory, and saying 'this shall always be the deed of support (*piḍipāḍu*) having given back to his (*i.e.*, the Chōḷa king's) son a wide ground along with cool-wreath crown' and giving him a royal writ² (*tirumugam*) impressed with the fish which shine on shoulders of kings ruling the earth girt with surging waves, together with the surname (*Chōḷa*) which he had formerly lost and his ancient city, (*the Pāṇḍya king*) gave him leave to depart.

(Ll. 11—13.)—Considering (*the Pāṇḍya king*) to be god in removing the faults of kings in world surrounded by the roaring ocean, the North Koṅgu king bowed to him and extolled him begged to be heard fully how he was fettered and had undergone suffering in the war by those who did not join him (*i.e.*, his enemies). (*On hearing it, the Pāṇḍya*) rescued him from prison, removed the garland from his glorious shoulders and showed him the way (*out*). On another day when the South Koṅgu king, entering the van of the ocean-like army resound with the noise of the war drum, made salutations, he (*the Pāṇḍya king*), considering (*him*) as fit (*for it*), gave him a shining ornament which (*he himself*) had worn : and out of excess love removed his captivity also. Like the three-eyed god (*i.e.*, Śiva), he (*the Pāṇḍya*) mounted as it were on a red-eyed huge bodied black elephant (*and worshipped on either side by the two Koṅgu kings*) just as the god Viṣṇu³ is worshipped by the Sun and the Moon entered Madura, the city of palaces⁴, and received simultaneously in the world the salutation of the two Koṅgu kings.⁵ Not agreeing to the ancient (*limits*) of (*their*) kingdom, he made them remain within the limits prescribed by himself;⁶ and then despatched them saying that if any failed to do as bidden, he would make him a feast for the god of Death with trident.

(Ll. 13—16.)—On a subsequent day, when the Chōḷa king, (*resolving*) not to remain submissively under the feet of him who formerly gave him his crown, refrained from executing the commands and refused to pay tribute, actuated by the proud thought that Puṇai-nāḍi belonged to its ruler, and sent forth a van guard and large army, (*the Pāṇḍya*) cleared the

¹ The word *urimai* generally means 'possession'. It has also the special significance of 'wife'. Therefore it may not be improper to translate the phrase '*urimaiyodum pugundu*' as 'entered with confidence', i.e. see better to render it as 'returned with his queen and son' who were his only possession now, having been deprived of his crown and country.

² The passage "*taṇ-qār-muḍiyuḍaṇṇē, etc., piḍipāḍāga*" is not free from scribe's errors. Besides, there are some variations in reading. The proper division of words and differences in reading have to be pointed out to make the meaning clear. Our text has :—*taṇ-qār-muḍiyuḍaṇṇē viṭṭa agal-idaṇ-taṇ-mārcēṭṭaiṭṭiṭṭa iṭṭipadik eṇṇam-idu piḍipāḍ-āgar-eṇṇa*. . . . Here *vēṭṭaiṭṭu* is a mistake for *vēṭṭuṭṭu* and *iṭṭiṭṭa* is a mistake for *iṭṭiṭṭu*. A different reading is *mārcēṭṭaiṭṭu* which has also to be corrected into *mārcēṭṭuṭṭu*. In either case, the meaning is 'legitimate son' and corresponds to the Sanskrit '*aurasa-putra*'. The word '*piḍipāḍu*' may be rendered into 'deed of support'.

³ It is worthy of note that the order of the king was impressed with the royal crest.

⁴ That the two Koṅgu kings went attending on the Pāṇḍya is made evident not only by the comparison instituted with Viṣṇu attended by the Sun and the Moon but also from what follows, *viz.*, '*kūḍa iṭṭi-Koṅgu raiyṇṇ kumbiḍu koṇḍu*'. They were despatched to their country only after returning to Madura.

⁵ Madura is known as 'Nāṇ-māḍa-Kūḍal'.

⁶ Though, perhaps for administrative purposes, the Koṅgu country was divided into two divisions 'North' and 'South', there appear to have been more divisions in it. Pērūr is described in the *Dēvārām* as being in the North Koṅgu, *i.e.*, West Koṅgu. The division Maḷa-Koṅgu occurs in the Siṅṅamanūr plates.

⁷ From this passage it is clear that the Koṅgu country was simultaneously administered by at least two kings and that the extent of each one's territory was also settled. Sundara-Pāṇḍya brought about a repartition

Vālagiri, returned with his queen¹, and presenting his son before (*the Pāṇḍya*) saying 'he is yours', fell down (*i.e.*, prostrated) at his victorious lion-throne, extolled and begged (*the Pāṇḍya*)². Making a libation of water which removed the heat caused by his (*i.e.*, the Chōla king's) flight and prior loss of territory, and saying 'this shall always be the deed of support (*piḍipāḍu*) for having given back to his (*i.e.*, the Chōla king's) son a wide ground along with cool-wreathed crown' and giving him a royal writ³ (*tirumugam*) impressed with the fish which shine on the shoulders of kings ruling the earth girt with surging waves, together with the surname *Chōlapati* which he had formerly lost and his ancient city, (*the Pāṇḍya king*) gave him leave to depart.

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⁵ Madura is known as 'Nāṇ-māḍa-Kūḍal'.

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⁷ From this passage it is clear that the Koṅgu country was simultaneously administered by at least two kings and that the extent of each one's territory was also settled. Sundara-Pāṇḍya brought about a repartition.

A BUDDHIST INSCRIPTION FROM KARA.



N. P. Chakravarti,

Pl. No. 3220. E. 24

SCALE: FULL SIZE.

SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA.

with the Buddhist doctrine according to which the realization of the impermanent nature of all things leads to the attainment of right knowledge. After this short introductory sentence, the inscription registers the gift of the queen¹ **Chandalladēvi** who was a lay worshipper and the wife of the *Rāṇaka* **Mahīpāla**. No further details of the donatrix or her husband are given in the inscription. We cannot trace this Mahīpāla in any other inscription known to us but the title *Rāṇaka* shows that he was at the most a feudatory of some paramount ruler. This title is found so far as the inscriptions of Bengal, Bihār and Orissa are concerned only from the 9th century onwards.² Till further evidence is forthcoming we cannot say definitely who was the overlord of this *Rāṇaka* Mahīpāla.

TEXT.

- 1 N[ā]ma-[rū]pam=anityam | Rāṇaka-śrī-
- 2 Mahīpāla-ba(va)dhū-paramōpāsi-
- 3 ka-rājñī-śrī-[Cha]ndalladēvyā dō-
- 4 ya-dharmō=yam||

TRANSLATION.

The individual being (lit. name and form) is impermanent. This is the religious gift of the queen (*Rājñī*) **Chandalladēvi**, a devout female lay worshipper and the wife of the *Rāṇaka*, the illustrious **Mahīpāla**.

No. 10.—TINNEVELLY INSCRIPTION OF MARAVARMAN SUNDARA-PANDYA I.

BY

K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, B.A., COIMBATORE.

The subjoined inscription of **Māravarmān Sundara-Pāṇḍya I** is engraved on the outside of the west wall of the second *prākāra* of the Nelliappar temple at **Tinnevelly**. It was copied in 1894 by the Madras Epigraphical Department³ and the text of it is given in Tamil in the *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume V⁴. So far, no inscription of this king has been edited critically in the pages of this Journal or the *South-Indian Inscriptions*. For the highly interesting information which the record contains, both in its historical introduction and in its grant portion, it is taken up here for publication.

The inscription consists of 28 lines of writing. It is in **Tamil** prose and verse. Though the **alphabet** employed is Tamil, Grantha letters are used in writing Sanskrit words such as *svasti śrī* (l. 1), *āśrayalinga* (l. 21), *Rājarāja-chchaturvvēdimāṅgalam* (ll. 22, 24), *viśeṣha-pūjai* (l. 24), etc. The introductory portion alone runs from line 1 to line 20 and is composed in Tamil verse of *Agaval* metre. It contains more than 125 metrical lines. The name of the poet that composed it is not given as is the case with all Tamil inscriptions; but there is no doubt that it is a creditable piece of work. The rest of the inscription is in prose.

¹ The inscription uses the term *Rājñī* which has evidently been used as the feminine form of *Rāṇaka*.

² Cf. the inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal and Magadha and those of the Śēna, Varman and Chandra kings of Bengal. The Bhāṇja kings Śatrubhaṇja and Raṇabhaṇja bore the title of *Rāṇaka* (*Bhandarkar's List*, Nos. 1490, 1492-95). This title is also found in the Ganjām and Bānpur Plates of Daṇḍimahādēvi. The Rajput title *Rāṇā* evidently originated from *Rāṇaka*.

³ No. 140 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1894.

⁴ No. 431 on pages 155-157.

No. 9.—A BUDDHIST INSCRIPTION FROM KARA.

BY N. P. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., PH.D., OOTACAMUND.

According to a report published in the 'Leader' of the 7th August, 1932, the inscribed plate under consideration was presented to the Allahābād Archæological Society by Sheikh Jamal Ahmad, the Senior Vice-Chairman of the Allahābād District Board and a Zamindar of Kara. Kara is a place of historical importance and is situated at a distance of about 5 miles north-east from Sirathu and 41 miles from Allahābād. The Secretary of the Allahābād Archæological Society sent the plate to the Director General of Archæology in India who again sent it to the Government Epigraphist for India for decipherment. No information was available as to the exact find place of the inscription.

The plate which measures $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ is of copper and is triangular in shape with the corners rounded off. It was so shaped evidently for the purpose of fixing it at the bottom of an image which must have been the object of gift mentioned in the inscription. An image of Buddha with a similar inscribed plate fixed at the bottom of the pedestal was discovered years ago in the neighbourhood of Gayā.¹

The present record contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines of writing which is in a fair state of preservation with the exception of 3 or 4 letters at the beginning of the first line and 2 or 3 letters at the commencement of the second. These letters have partly rubbed off and grown indistinct. The fifth letter in the third line is damaged and this injury to the plate seems to have been caused by some sharp instrument striking against it. The weight of the plate is $8\frac{1}{2}$ tolas.

The most interesting feature of this inscription is its palæography. The alphabet of the record is of the 'arrow-head' variety. Bendall first discovered this script in some manuscripts from Nepāl and brought it to the notice of scholars in the 7th International Oriental Congress². Later on, while editing the inscription from Gayā, he pointed out that the script used in the Gayā record was the same as that used in the Nepalese manuscripts referred to above, the only difference being that the former showed 'wedges' instead of 'arrow-heads' at the top of the letters.³ The script used in the present record is practically the same as that found in the Gayā inscription. Very few inscriptions written in this script have been discovered till now. Besides the two just mentioned, I am aware of only five other inscriptions written in this script but none of the latter has so far been published. One of them is stated to be inscribed on the pedestal of a statue of Jambhala⁴ which is now preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Waddel notices four other inscriptions in this script which he discovered at Uren⁵ in the Mungīr District of Bihār.

Bendall identified this script with the *Bhāikshukī līpi* mentioned by Albīrūnī. According to the latter scholar this script was 'the writing of Buddha' and was used in Udunpur in Pūr-vadēśa.⁶ Probably by saying that this script was the writing of Buddha, Albīrūnī meant to say that it was usually employed by Buddhist monks—for which reason it came to be known as *Bhāikshukī* or that of the *bhikshus*. All the inscriptions in this script which we know so far have

¹ See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 77 and Fleet *C. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 19, note 1. In the references quoted above the image is stated to have belonged to James Robinson, C. E. of Gayā. The same image later on seems to have passed into the possession of Mr. Saurindra Mohan Sinha of Bhāgalpur who presented it to the Museum of the Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad, where it is now preserved. See R. D. Banerji, *History of Bengal* (in Bengali), 2nd ed., p. 85, and *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XX, pp. 153 ff.

² *Verhandlungen des VII Internationalen Orientalisten Congresses*, Arische Section, p. 111.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 77 f.

⁴ See *Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XX, pp. 155.

⁵ *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXI, pt. i, p. 17 and Pl. IV, Nos. 1-2.

⁶ Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, i, p. 178.

translates it by "the only supporter of Brāhmaṇs"¹. Bhagwanlal Indraji, however, takes *bamhaṇa* as equivalent to *Brāhmaṇa*, but takes the expression to mean 'the only holy man'.² Personally I would prefer the first. But whatever interpretation is approved, this much is certain that *bamhaṇa* need not necessarily be taken as equivalent to *Brāhmaṇa* and can also stand for *brahmaṇya*, and thus the prop in support of the Brāhmaṇ origin of the Śātavāhanas becomes feeble and shaky. How then, it may be asked, are we to explain the first of the passages which has been quoted from Nāsik Cave Inscription No. 2 and which represents Gautamīputra to have humbled the pride and arrogance of the Kshatriyas? Even if we take the word *Kshatriya* here in its usual sense, namely, the second of the four castes, the passage in question at the most would prove that Gautamīputra was a non-Kshatriya, but not necessarily that he was a Brāhmaṇ. Are we, however, compelled to take this word in this sense? Cannot *khatiya* (= *Kshatriya*) bear any other signification? In this connection we must remember that there was a tribe called Kshatriya or Kshattri, mentioned both by foreign writers and in Sanskrit literature. Thus Arrian who wrote an account of Alexander's invasion of India says that when this Macedonian emperor was in camp on the confluence of the Chenab and the Indus, he received deputies and presents from Xathroi (Khathroi), an independent tribe of Indians.³ The same tribe is apparently mentioned as Kshatriyas by Ptolemy.⁴ As has been pointed out by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal⁵, they appear to be mentioned by Kauṭilya along with the Kāmbojas and Surāshtras as the Saṃghas subsisting both upon agriculture and arms. They are no doubt the Kshattri described in the *Manusmṛiti*, and the Kshatriyas of the later inscriptions (see e.g., the Lāḍnū Inscription of Sādhāraṇa⁶ who and his ancestors are spoken of as Kshatriyas of the Kāśyapa-gōtra). They appear to be represented by the Khatris of the modern day. Originally, however, they formed an independent tribe living not far from the confluence of the Chenab and the Indus. It will thus be seen that this tribe may very well have been the Kshatriyas whose pride and conceit Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi crushed down. If the latter went on conquering as far northwards as the Śakas, Yavanas and Palhavas, there is nothing strange in his putting down the Kshatriyas who lived in their neighbourhood just as the Mahākshatrapa Rudradāman is reputed to have exterminated the Yaudhēyas⁷. No irrefragible evidence is thus forthcoming from Nāsik Cave Inscription No. 2, or, for the matter of that, from any source, which demonstrates that the Śātavāhanas were Brāhmaṇs. On the other hand, there is a passage in the same Nāsik Cave Inscription which is worth considering here. It is the passage where Gautamī Balaśrī is called *rājarishi-vadhusadan akhilaṃ anuvīdhīyamānā*, "wholly conforming to the title 'wife of the Royal Sage'". It may be pertinently asked: what is meant by a *Rājarshi* (Royal Sage)? It may be contended that the term simply denotes 'a sage-like king', be he a Brāhmaṇ or a Kshatriya. But it has to be remembered that *Rājarshi* is always employed in contradistinction to Brahmarshi which unquestionably means 'a Brāhmaṇ Sage'. The use of the term *Rājarshi* is thus enough to show that the Śātavāhanas were not Brāhmaṇs.

Or we may set aside the Śātavāhanas for a while and consider the Ikshvākus of the south whose inscriptions have been found in the Āndhra country at Jaggayapēṭa and Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. That the Ikshvākus were the Kshatriyas of the solar race is too well-known to be pointed

¹ Trans. Inter. Cong. Ori., London, 1874, pp. 310-11.

² Bomb. Gazet., Vol. XVI, pp. 552 and 554.

³ McCrindle's *Ancient India: Its Invasion by Alexander the Great*, p. 156.

⁴ Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 360.

⁵ Hindu Polity, Pt. I, p. 60.

⁶ Above, Vol. XII, pp. 23 ff.

⁷ Above, Vol. VIII, p. 44, l. 12.

the Malēpāḍu plates of Puṇyakumāra (Cir. 8th century¹ A.D.), the Viṣṇupurāṇa² and Jinasēna's Ādipurāṇa³ (9th century A.D.). In the Viṣṇupurāṇa, the word occurs along with Mushika in the passage⁴ चैराज्यं मुषिकजनपदाक्षककाह्वयो भोज्यति । Fleet has identified Mushika with a part of the Malabar coast between Quilon and Cape Comorin.⁵ *Trairājya* should, therefore, be naturally located near it. Further the word is explained by the commentator of Jinasēna's Ādipurāṇa as referring to Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa. It is therefore reasonable to think that *Trairājya* of the Chāḷukya inscriptions refers to these three countries only. This view finds considerable support from the analogous expression राज्यत्रये occurring in Vikramāditya (I)'s records which in the context means the administration of the three kings (अवनिपतिचित्तय), viz., Pāṇḍya, Chōḷa and Kēraḷa.

From the foregoing discussion it may be said that the constituents of *Trairājya* were not the Pallava, Pāṇḍya and Siṃhaḷa Māṇavamma as postulated by Dr. Dubreuil. If the Ceylon king had actually joined the confederation, this remarkable event would have been mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa* as an important achievement of Māṇavamma.⁶ Further the Pallava could not have formed a member of the *Trairājya* since he is mentioned separately. The contention that the *Trairājya* was composed of three kings ruling over three different parts of the Pallava kingdom is similarly untenable⁷ for the above-mentioned reasons. According to this view, we ought to find the existence of the Pallava sway over the Nellore, Guntur and the Ceded Districts in and before A.D. 643 when the confederation is supposed to have temporarily subverted the Chāḷukya power. But this is not the case. The situation of stone inscriptions and of villages granted in copper-plate records⁸ of this early period would show clearly that parts of the Guntur, Nellore and the Ceded Districts had already been conquered by Pulakēśin II in his famous *dig-vijaya* and become subject to the Chāḷukya rule.

The defeat of the three powers, namely, the Pāṇḍya, Chōḷa and Kēraḷa by Vinayāditya appears to have taken place after the date of the Gadval plates (A.D. 674) since it is not alluded to there. After the victorious campaign of the Chāḷukya king into the Pallava and Chōḷa countries in that year, the Pallava king Paramēśvaravarman must have mustered his forces and sought the assistance of the Chōḷa and the other two powers of South India in order to give a crushing blow to their common enemy Vikramāditya. The combined forces of these four powers entered the Chāḷukyan territory and probably sacked and captured the 'city of Raṇarasika' on this

¹ Above, Vol. XI, p. 337.

² Chapter 4-24-67 of the Veṅkaṭēśvara Press edition.

³ Chapter XXX, verse 35. This reference was pointed out by Pathak above, Vol. IX, p. 205.

⁴ Mr. K. P. Jayaswal adds स्त्रीराज्य to this in his quotation from the same Purāṇa (*J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIX, p. 129).

⁵ *Dyn. Kan. Dist.*, p. 281. See Mr. K. V. S. Aiyar in *J. R. A. S.* April 1922, p. 175 and also Nunda Lal Dey's *Geographical Dictionary of the Ancient and Medieval India*, p. 134. [*Musikanagara* is mentioned in the Hathi Gumpā Inscription of Khāravēla, see above, Vol. XX, p. 77 and note 3.—Ed.]

⁶ Dubreuil does not discuss the composition of *avanipati-tritaya* which, as pointed out above, signifies the same three powers as *Trairājya*. It is impossible that the Siṃhaḷa king Māṇavamma who ascended the throne in A.D. 668 (Hultzsch)—according to Dubreuil in A.D. 660 and A.D. 691 according to Wijesimha—could have entered the alliance as a crowned king and helped the Pallava Narasiṃhavarman I in defeating the Chāḷukyas in about A. D. 643.

⁷ Fleet originally held the same opinion but subsequently abandoned it (*Dyn. Kan. Dist.*, p. 362 n.).

⁸ See, for instance, the Koppāram plates (above, Vol. XVIII, pp. 257 ff.), the Niḍuparṇu grant (*ibid.*, p. 55), the Chendalūr plates of Sarvalōkāśraya (*ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 238), the Annavaram inscription of Vikramāditya (*Nellore Inscriptions*, Darsi 2; and Dr. Venkataramanayya's *Trilōchana-Pallava and Karikāla-Chōḷa*, p. 16), the Gooty inscription and the Sorab grant of Vinayāditya, and Nos. 333, 343, 359 and 364 of 1920 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection.

No. 8.—SILAHARA CAVE INSCRIPTIONS.

By PROF. D. R. BHANDARKAR, Calcutta.

The inscriptions which are edited here for the first time were found in Caves at **Silaharā** in the Rewah State, Central India. More than twenty-five years ago a rubbing of one of the records was sent by a schoolmaster to Rai Bahadur Hiralal, the celebrated archæologist of C. E. who in his turn some time ago brought it to the notice of the Government Epigraphist, D. Hirananda Sastri. During the year 1927-28, the latter officer visited the caves and published an account of the same together with a summary of their inscriptions on pp. 136-8 of the *Archæol. Surv. Ind., An. Rep.*, of the same year. The estampages which he took during his official visit to the monuments were kindly made over to me for detailed treatment, and the present paper is the result of it.

The caves at Silaharā are about sixteen miles to the north-east of Jaithāri, a station on the Katni-Bilaspur Branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. It lies between Latitude 23° 2' North and Longitude 81° 50' East. They are a group of four artificial caves with traces of one more excavation and are situated on the east bank of a small river called the Kāvāñ, presenting a picturesque view. The name *Silaharā*, as suggested by Dr. Sastri, is probably a modern form of *Śilāgrīha* which occurs as *silāgahā* in these inscriptions. Of these four monuments, only three, namely, the Sītāmādi, the Durvāsā and the Chēri-Gōdaḍi Caves are well preserved. The fourth has a hole in the roof of one of its cells. The first three caves only contain inscriptions, some of which are in the Brāhmī script, and some in the 'Shell' characters. Here, we are concerned only with the inscriptions in the Brāhmī script.

From the form of the letters all these inscriptions except one seem to belong to the first century A.D. What is palæographically worthy of note about them is that the characters *u* and *v* have occasionally flat and angular bases and that the base-line of *n* also is sometimes slightly curved. These peculiarities are first clearly noticeable in the cave inscriptions of Ushavadāta, which pertain to the beginning of the second century A.D. But there they appear as the permanent and not incidental forms of those letters. Moreover, besides *p* and *v*, the letters *kh*, *gh*, *j* and *m* are found in Ushavadāta's epigraphs invariably with flat and angular bases, which are not noticeable at all in our cave inscriptions. The inference is not unreasonable that our epigraphs are slightly earlier in date than those of Ushavadāta; and if the latter belong to the first quarter of the second century, we cannot be far from right if we assign the Silaharā inscriptions to about the middle of the first century A.D.

Other palæographic peculiarities also deserve to be noticed. Thus *d* consists of two curves, one concave and one convex, joined in one way or the other and thus giving rise to two different forms of *d*. Similarly, the letter *t* appears in two different forms. The character *m* in *Sivamita* in No. 3, l. 3, is unlike *m* in other places in these inscriptions, and as such is worthy of note.

These are seven inscriptions. All of them except two bear more or less the same import. They are engraved in the inner walls of the caves, the Durvāsā containing one, and the Chēri-Gōdaḍi two and the Sītāmādi three. The last of these caves has one more inscription but it is cised on a pillar and with a different import. All these records are complete as far as they go, but the longest and most detailed of these is that engraved in the Durvāsā Cave. In the Sītāmādi Cave, however, while one inscription is complete, the other has apparently not been fully incised, supposing of course that the whole of it has been copied in the estampage before us. The object of the inscriptions is to record the excavation of caves by the *amātya* Maudgaliputa Mūladēva of the Vatsa-gōtra, while Svāmīdatta was the ruler of the kingdom. Who this Svām

datta was is not known. We know of only one Svāmidatta who according to the celebrated Allahābād Pillar Inscription was king of Kōṭṭūra in Dakṣiṇāpatha and was conquered by Samudragupta who flourished in the fourth century A.D. But the Svāmidatta of our inscriptions must have lived in the first century. And there is neither epigraphic nor numismatic evidence to point to any king of this name during this period.

As we have just seen, the caves were excavated, not by the king Svāmidatta, but by his minister Mūladēva, whose pedigree for three generations has been given. He was son of Sivamita (=Sivamitra), grandson of Sivadata (=Sivadatta), and great grandson of Sivānamdi (=Sivānandī). It is worthy of note that the terms used for 'grandson' and 'great grandson' are *natika* (= *naptrika*) and *panatika* (= *pranaptrika*), but they are obviously used in the sense of *pautra* and *prapautra*. These last words no doubt generally occur in the inscriptions of Aśoka, but they are sometimes replaced by the other words also in some versions of his edicts (cf. e.g., the Girnār with the other copies of RE. IV.).

What the original object of these excavations was may be now briefly considered. The inscriptions found in the Chēri-Gōdaḍi and Sītāmāḍi Caves simply say that they were *silāgahā* or rock mansions, but that engraved in the Durvāsā Cave describes it as *ārāmaṃ pavate* or 'pleasure-house on the hill'. There can be little doubt that they were intended as dens for mirth and frolic. This inference is supported by Inscriptions Nos. 6—7 in the Sītāmāḍi Cave. They are no doubt engraved in characters of the second century A.D., and are thus one century posterior to the other epigraphs. Nevertheless, they are sufficiently close in time to the others. Now one inscription reads *Yuvati-māle* = *Yuvati-mālē*. *Mālām* means "a high ground, rising or elevated ground". The word occurs in v. 16 of Kālidāsa's *Mēghadūta*, where the word is thus explained by Mallinātha: *śaila-prāyam=unnata-sthalaṃ*, 'an elevated hilly place.' Consequently *Yuvati-māle* is to be understood as denoting some hill place for meeting young women. The other inscription reads *Udaya-tārā*, 'the Rising Star', which apparently is the name of some female artiste. The Silaharā Caves thus seem to have been excavated for sportive and merry-making purposes and continued as such for at least a century more. All the caves except one that have so far been discovered were intended as religious edifices. If we take the Buddhist caves, they were either *chaityas*, 'worship halls' or *layanas* 'residences for monks'. If we take the Brahmanic or Jaina caves, they were cut to serve as temples or abode of ascetics. The only exception just referred to is the two caves of Rāmgarh, called Sītā-bhēṅgā and Jōgimārā¹. The former of these was apparently an amphitheatre, and the latter a love den. Both have an inscription each. That in the first contains some verses in praise of poetry. That in the second purports to say that there was a *dēvadāsī*, Sutanukā by name, who was loved by Devadinna, native of Bārāṇasī and a banker (*rūpadaksha*) by profession.² It appears that the Jōgimārā Cave was excavated originally by Devadinna for gratifying his amorous propensities. The Silaharā Caves also were perhaps cut for the same purpose, and served as pleasure retreats to Mūladēva, minister of Svāmidatta.

This Mūladēva, as stated above, has been described both as Vachha (=Vātsa) and Mogaliputa (=Maudgaliputra). The first is a patronymic and shows that he belonged to the Vatsa-gōtra, that, in other words, he was a Brāhmaṇ. The second is a metronymic and means "son of (a woman) of the Muḍgala or Maudgala family". Muḍgala is a section of both the Bharadvāja- and the Atri-gōtra,³ Maudgala again is a section not only of the Bharadvāja or the Vasishtḥa, but also of the Bhṛigu-gōtra.⁴ The mother of Mūladēva may have belonged to any one of these

¹ A. S. I., *An. Rep.*, 1903-04, pp. 74-5 and pp. 123 ff.

² Lüders, *List of Brāhmī Inscr.*, No. 921. I, however, differ from the Professor in regard to the interpretation of *rūpadaksha*. For this technical sense of the word *rūpa*, see my *Carmichael Lectures*, 1921, pp. 124 ff.

³ *Gōtra-pravara-nibandha-kadambaṃ*, p. 63, l. 9 and p. 81, l. 5.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 62, l. 5 ; p. 110, l. 14 ; and p. 37, l. 5.

occasion. They were routed by Vinayāditya probably in A. D. 678-79, when he was nominated to the throne as indicated by his Jejūri plates and the Togarchēḍu grant.

Of the geographical places mentioned in the record *Taḷayakhēḍa-grāma* has been identified by the late Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri with Thairkeḍḍa on the north bank of the river Tēr (Thairna).¹ Dr. Fleet has identified *Naḷavāḍi-vishaya* with portions of the Anantapur and Kurnool Districts.² *Uḷchaḷ* which was situated in this *vishaya* is probably to be identified with *Ulachāla*³ in the Kurnool taluk of the Kurnool district. If this is correct, Fleet's identification of the *Naḷavāḍi-vishaya* will be confirmed. Recently two inscriptions of the Nala dynasty have been obtained, viz., the Rithāpur⁴ plates of Bhavattavarman and the Poḍāgaḍh inscription⁵ of his son Skandavarman, which locate their kingdom somewhere in the Central Provinces on the side of Yeotmal, and Poḍāgaḍh in the Jeypore Agency. It is too premature to establish any connection between the *Naḷavāḍi-vishaya* and the Nala country since they are far removed from each other. The present record contains the second known reference to *Naḷavāḍi-vishaya*, the first being found in the Kurnool plates⁶ of Vikramāditya I.

TEXT.

Second Plate; Second Side.

- 22⁷विना(न)-
 23 यादित्यसत्याश्रयश्री[५*]थिवीवल्लभमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरभ-
 24 दारकस्त्वर्वानिवमाज्ञापयति[१*] विदितमस्तु वोस्माभिः चतुर्दशोत्तरषट्कुते-
 25 षु शकवर्षेष्वतीतेषु प्रवदं(र्हं)मानविजयराज्यसंवत्सरे द्वादश(शे) वर्त्तमा-
 26 ने तगरनद्युत्तरसमीपे तळयखेडग्राममधिवसति विजय-
 27 स्तम्भावारे आषाढपौर्णिमास्यां दक्षिणायनकाले मर्हकारोवि[ज्ञा]पनया

Third Plate : First Side.

- 28 नलवाडिविषये उक्क्यळ्ळनामग्रामे कौशिकगोत्राय दूशशर्मणे पूर्वस्या-
 29 न्दिशि राजमानेन पञ्चाशद्भि(न्नि)वर्त्तनक्षेत्रं अपि च कौशिकगोत्राय कण्णश-
 30 भ्(र्म)णे राजमानेन पञ्चाशद्भि(न्नि)वर्त्तनक्षेत्रं अपि च आन्नेयगोत्राय स-
 31 र्वशर्मणे राजमानेन पञ्चाशद्भि(न्नि)वर्त्तनक्षेत्रं अपि च गार्ग्यायणगोत्र-
 32 सव(र्व)शर्मणे दक्षिणस्यान्दिशि राजमानेन पञ्चाशद्भि(न्नि)वर्त्तनक्षेत्रं
 33 सर्व्वबाय(धा)परिहारं दत्ता(त्ता)नि [॥*] वेदव्यासेन व्यासेनोक्त[म् ॥*]
 अस्मदंश(श्यै)र-

34-36 Imprecatory verses.

- 37 किमि[ः*] श्रीरामयुण्यव[ज्ञ]भसेना . राजन(जेन) लिखितं [॥*]

¹ *M. E. R.*, 1916, p. 130.

² *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, pt. ii, p. 363.

³ *Alphabetical List of Villages in the Madras Presidency*, Kurnool district, p. 5.

⁴ Above, Vol. XIX, p. 100.

⁵ *M. E. R.*, 1922, p. 80, No. 283; above, Vol. XXI, pp. 155 f.

⁶ *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 225 ff. Since the Madakasira taluk now belongs to the Anantapur district, Anantapur should be substituted for Bellary in Fleet's identification of this *vishaya*.

⁷ Lines 1 to 22 are a reproduction of the first eighteen lines of the Jejūri plates (above, Vol. XIX, pp. 63-4).

off and cut to pieces the horses, elephants, chariots and the fighting proud infantry. (*At seeing this*), he (*the Chōla king*), his two eyes becoming dim, fell down on the ground and fled (*from the field*), his body quaking with fear. The fierce kite ate the (*dead*) bodies of the *maṇḍalikās* (*lying stretched like*) the noisy ocean, the water of which the clouds were imbibing.¹ The chiefs of heroes cut off the white tusks and trunks of elephants in the field thinking they would serve as milk-pots to their king *Miṇavaṇ* (*i.e.*, the Pāṇḍya). Finishing the conquest, the king made the following invocation to the goddess :—“ Let her who wears the *arkka* garland and huge trident, who has white teeth, red mouth and fearful black locks, who is ever pleased at seeing the dances and hearing the sounds and songs of . . . under the canopy of crows which touching the top of the sky, reaches the very region of the clouds, receive this war-oblation ”.

(Ll. 16—20.)—The victor, whose anger was not abated by killing kings that had not given up impermissible excesses, who for keeping up the life of his long sword gave it the water of red blood and made it shine (*forth*), who sowed white seeds of *kavaṇi* in the field of battle, who made his vassals hear the *paraṇi*² composed to celebrate all his heroic deeds, who made the earth cool with the water of his sacred bath, who, taking from his harem³ a multitude of wedded⁴ queens whose constancy to him (*ever*) remained un-impaired, and putting them on elephants' back, fastened to them fillets of gems, crowned and embraced them to his breast. Celebrated damsels like the prime queen of *Valavaṇ* bearing bangles holding in their jewelled hands the eight kinds of signs such as pots filled with water which the poets describe as auspicious⁵, he entered the pavilion at *Muḍikonḍaśōlapuram* surrounded with towers whose tops were fitted with flags, set up golden pillars of victory in all the directions and put on the heroes' ankle-rings linked with the ornament of foot-chain, his feet being worshipped by northern kings holding shining javelins and wearing *vāgai*-garlands. King *Māravarmān* *alias* the glorious *Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva*, the emperor of the three worlds, after taking the Chōla country and performing the anointment of heroes at *Muḍikonḍaśōlapuram*, was pleased to be seated on the lion-throne ornamented with lustrous gems, attended with the waving of lusty fly-whisks on either side, along with *Ulagamuḷuduḍaiyāl* who was praised by damsels wearing *kuḷai*⁶ and who never part from the jewelled shoulders of northern kings having armies of fine fat elephants sounding like the roaring of the ocean.

(Ll. 20—28.)—In the 20th year and 374th day of (*the reign of the king*) when he was pleased to remain on the reclining seat of *Maḷavarāyaṇ* in the hall of the bed-chamber of (*his*) palace at *Tirunelvēli* in *Kiḷ-Vēmba-nāḍu*, the *dēvakaṇṇmis* wearing silk garments and observing five-fold precepts, attached to the feet of the god in the temple of *Uḍaiyār-Tirunelvēli-uḍaiyār* having orally expressed that, for meeting the daily scale of expenses of *Śokkaṇār* which *Śaṅkaraṇ Aḷagiyaperumāl* *alias* *Maḷavarāyaṇ* of *Kālaḍi* had worshipped and had subsequently been pleased to set up as an *āśrayaliṅga* in this temple and for offerings and unguents required during the special worship to be conducted on the day of his natal star *Śadaiyam*, one and a half *vēli* of first rate land as measured by the rod used in this village for determining taxes, from out of

¹ Comparison is intended between the cloud and the kite as well as the ocean and the dead bodies.

² *Paraṇi* is a poetical composition in praise of a chief who, at the head of battle, has killed 1,000 elephants. Many such pieces are referred to in the historical introductions of Tamil kings and these have not come down to us.

³ Provisionally, I have taken the word *tiṇaikkattāṇam* to mean a harem.

⁴ The word *urimai* is used in the sense of ‘ wife, queen ’.

⁵ These marks are :—*chāmara* (fly-whisk), *pūrṇa-kumbha* (pot filled with water), looking glass, *uṭṭi* (elephant-goad), *muraṣa* (drum), lamp, flag and double fish.

⁶ *Kuḷai* means an ear ornament.

the lands of **Kayattāṅkuruchchi**, a hamlet of **Rājarāja-chaturvēdimāṅgalam** in **Muḷli-nāḍu** yielding crops in *kār* and *paśāṇam*, which was at first given as *jīvita* to **Maḷavarāyar**, the grandfather of his father for the premiership of the kingdom, and which subsequently became a *jīvita* to this (**Maḷavarāyar**) for his premiership of the kingdom, should be entered tax-free and (*its*) *antarāyam*, *uḷudāṅkudī*, etc., should be given as *dēvadāṇa* from the year opposite to the 20th year, and **Maḷavarāyar** having re-iterated the same to us (*i.e.*, the king), we declared that, for the expenses of the daily requirements of this god and for the requirements of offerings and unguents during the special worship to be conducted on the day of his natal star *Śadaiyam*, one and a half *vēli* of first rate land as measured by the rod used in this village for determining taxes from out of the lands of **Kayattāṅkuruchchi**, a hamlet of **Rājarāja-chaturvēdimāṅgalam** in **Muḷli-nāḍu** yielding crops in *kār* and *paśāṇam* which was given as *jīvita* to **Maḷavarāyar** the grandfather of his father for the premiership of the kingdom and which subsequently became a *jīvita* to this (**Maḷavarāyar**) for the premiership of the kingdom, shall be entered tax-free and (*its*) *antarāyam*, *uḷudāṅkudī*, etc., given as *dēvadāṇa* from this year and that a copy of the entry in the tax-register as well as our order shall be issued : (*and therefore*) receiving this, let the expenses of daily requirements, etc., be met, and let it be so incised on stone and copper so that the same may be conducted as long as the moon and the sun last. This is the signature of **Śōraṇ Uyya. nīṇṇāḍuvāṇ** *alias* **Kurukulattaraiyaṇ** of **Taḍaṅgaṇnichchirūr** in **Tirumalli-nāḍu**. This is the signature of **Vēḍanūruḍaiyaṇ** **Araiyaṇ** **Śīvallavaṇ** *alias* **Māḍavarājar** of **Veṭchiyūr** *alias* **Mum-maḍiśōlanallūr** in **Kīl-kūrū** a subdivision of **Mīlalai-kūrū**. This is the signature of **Araiyaṇ** **Viradamuḍichchāṇ** *alias* **Pallavarājaṇ** of **Śakkarapāṇinallūr** in **Śevvirukkai-nāḍu**.

No. 11.—JAINAD STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE PARAMARA JAGADDĒVA.

BY DHIRENDRA CHANDRA GANGULY, M.A., Ph.D., BENARES.

The sub-joined inscription belongs to the reign of the king Jagaddēva of the main branch of the Paramāra family, who held sway over Mālava in the latter part of the 11th century A.D. No other inscription of this monarch has hitherto been noticed. The epigraphic records of the Paramāras do not even mention his name. The new inscription is engraved on a slab of stone, now lying detached on the floor of a *maṇḍapa* attached to a temple in the village of **Jainad** about six miles north-east of **Adilābād**, in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. There are remains of another temple in the vicinity, and close by is a heap of carved slabs, which are reported to have been brought to this locality from a tank in the neighbourhood. Mr. Muhammad Yasin, Taluqdar of the District, brought this record to the notice of Mr. G. Yazdani, M.A., Director of Archaeology, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Yazdani made a short notice of this inscription in the *Annual Report* of his Department for the year 1925-26. Its transcription with short introductory notes, prepared by Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu, and a facsimile have been embodied as Appendix B of the *Annual Report* of the above mentioned Archaeological Department for the year 1927-28, but Mr. Krishnamacharlu's reading is not free from errors. I edit this inscription with the permission of Mr. Yazdani, who very kindly sent me an ink-impression of it.

The inscription contains 28 lines of writing covering a space 1' 6¼" long and 1' 4" broad. Some letters in lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, are badly broken, and a number of letters at the beginning of the line 28 are completely effaced.

The characters are Nāgarī of the 11th century. Attention may be drawn to the forms of *sth* (in *sthira*, l. 2), *shṇ* (in *Vishṇu*, l. 4), *ksh* (in *kshīṇa*, l. 9), and *bh*. The signs for *sch*, *śva*, and *kh*, and those of *h* and *dg* are so much alike that sometimes it is very difficult to distinguish.

The language is Sanskrit, and the whole inscription with the exception of *ōm namaḥ sūryāya* at the beginning is written in prose. There are altogether 28 verses in different metres. As regards orthography the sign for *v* denotes both *v* and *b*; sometimes dental sibilant is used instead of palatal (e.g., *prasasti* for *praśasti*, l. 10; *rāsibhiḥ* for *rāśibhiḥ*, l. 20; *suddhō* for *suddhō*, l. 25). The consonant following the superscript *r* is doubled, as for example, *ravēr=vvārē*, *bhānur=nniratyayam* (l. 1), etc.

The inscription records that Jagaddēva's father was Udayāditya, and his paternal uncle was the king Bhōja (v. 6). Jagaddēva is stated to have invaded the country of the Andhra king, and inflicted a severe defeat on him (v. 7). He uprooted the king of Chakradurga (v. 8), and slew many soldiers of the king of Malahara at Dōrasamudra (v. 9).¹ He also won victory over the Gūrjara warriors near the Arbuda mountain (v. 10). He conquered the king Karṇa (v. 12).

Bhōja referred to above was evidently the great king of the same name, who ruled in Mālava from about 1000 to 1055 A.D. The history of Bhōja is well known to us from other sources. The latter part of his reign was unhappy. Shortly before 1055 A.D., the Kalachuri Karṇa and the Chaulukya Bhīma I made an alliance against him, and invaded Mālava from the east and the west. When the battle was progressing, Bhōja suddenly died of a malady, and Mālava was taken possession of by the Kalachuris and the Chaulukyas². In that difficult period, Jayasimha, the son of Bhōja, sought help from the Chālukya Sōmēśvara I, king of Kalyāṇi, and with the aid of the latter's son Vikramāditya (VI) succeeded in regaining his throne by ousting Karṇa and Bhīma from Mālava³. Since that time Jayasimha remained a staunch friend of Vikramāditya, who was under his father, the governor of Banavāsī in the third quarter of the 11th century. Vikramāditya was deputed by his father to protect the interest of his empire in the south. The Eastern Chālukya Rājārāja, the king of Vēṅgī, died in 1062 A.D. His son Rājendra II (later on Kulōttuṅga Chōla I) was too young to govern his kingdom. Vikramāditya intended to avail himself of this opportunity of conquering Vēṅgī, and organised a vast army for that purpose. Jayasimha, who was indebted to Vikramāditya for his past services, seems to have joined him in this expedition in order to help his cause. The allied armies advanced towards Vēṅgī and threatened the Eastern Chālukyas. The young Rājendra could not resist their onslaught, and Vēṅgī fell in the hands of Vikramāditya and Jayasimha. In that predicament Vijayāditya VII, the younger brother of the deceased Rājārāja, took up the cause of his nephew, and appealed to the Chōla Virarājendra (A.D. 1062-1069) for assistance. The Chōla king responded to his prayer and marched towards Vēṅgī at the head of a large army. He confronted his enemies on the bank of the Kistna near Bezvāda (Vijayavādī). In the action that followed the Karṇāṭas and the Paramāras were severely worsted, and the cousin (or younger brother) of Jayasimha with many other generals lost their lives. Vēṅgī was reconquered by the Chōlas, and Virarājendra appointed Vijayāditya to rule it on behalf of Rājendra-Chōla.⁴ The Tiruvengāḍu inscription⁵ of the second year of the reign of Virarājendra tells us that he defeated the army sent into Vēṅgaināḍu by Vikramāditya. The Karuvūr inscription⁶ of the fourth year of his reign records that 'he despatched (the banner of) the ferocious tiger into all directions and cut off the beautiful heads surrounded by garlands (won) on battle-fields, of Vāraṇ, of the [Kēraḷa], (who wore) large ankle-rings, (and) of the younger brother (or cousin) of Ja(na)nātha of Dhārā.' The Maṇimaṅgalam

¹ [See note 5, p. 58.—Ed.]

² Mērutuṅga's *Prabandha-chintāmaṇi*, by Tawney, pp. 73-75.

³ Bilhāṇa's *Vikramāṅka-charita*, *Sarga* III, v. 67.

⁴ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 193.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 37.

inscription¹ of the fifth year (1067 A.D.) of his reign gives us a more detailed information. It states that 'having moved (his camp), he declared :—“(We) shall not return without regaining the good country of Vēṅgai, which (we had formerly) subdued. You,² (who are) strong, come and defend (it) if (you) are able!”—That army which had for its chiefs Jananāthaṇ, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Rājamayaṇ, whose *mast* elephants trumpeted in herds, and Mupparaṣaṇ.’

Jananātha, referred to above, is in all probability identical with Jayasiṃha, who was at that time on the throne of Dhārā³. Others, mentioned, seem to have been officers of Vikramāditya. In the latter part of his reign, Jayasiṃha had to encounter a catastrophe, which was more severe than the previous one. After the death of Sōmēśvara I, his son, Sōmēśvara II, ascended the throne of Kalyāṇi in 1068 A.D. He soon entered into a quarrel with his younger brother Vikramāditya.⁴ When the Chālukya empire was threatened with a fratricidal war, Jayasiṃha turned against Sōmēśvara II, and probably intrigued with Vikramāditya for the overthrow of the Chālukya king. This seems to have provoked Sōmēśvara to declare war against Mālava. He made an alliance with the Chaulukya Karṇa (A.D. 1063-1094), the successor of Bhīma on the throne of Gujarāt, for the destruction of the Paramāra sovereignty, and in order to help him in his military operation despatched his general Gaṅga Udayāditya, and his feudatory, the Hoysaḷa Eṇṇayaṅga, with a large contingent. Jayasiṃha made a strenuous effort to defend his kingdom against this incursion of Karṇa and the Karṇāṭas but utterly failed. In the fierce battle that followed he lost his life, and Mālava was easily conquered by the invaders. During this cataclysm Udayāditya, a scion of a junior branch of the Paramāra family, who was probably a subordinate chief in the Bhilsa District, drove the invaders from Mālava with the help of the Chāhamāna Durlabha III, king of Śākambharī, and himself became the king of the country.⁵

The Nāgpur stone inscription,⁶ dated 1104 A.D., composed by Udayāditya's son Naravarman, describes Udayāditya as the ‘*bandhu*’ of Bhōja. The inscription under discussion states that Bhōja was the ‘*pitrivya*’ (father's brother or cousin; or any elderly male relation) of Jagaddēva, son of Udayāditya.

Critical examination of these two evidences leads me to suggest that Udayāditya was not the brother of Bhōja but a cousin. This gains support from an inscription⁷ of the 15th century, which records Gōndala and Śūravīra as the father and grand-father respectively of Udayāditya. The last known date of Udayāditya is 1086 A.D.⁸

The *Rās Mālā*⁹ relates that Oodayadit had two wives, one belonging to the Solunkhee dynasty and the other to the Waghela clan. By the Solunkhee queen he had a son named Jug Dev, and by the Waghela queen another son named Rindhuwul. Prince Jug Dev was an intrepid warrior, and his fame as a general spread all over India. He had three wives. The first was the daughter of Rāja Rāj, the Dak Chowra king of Took-Toda, which, since Rāja Rāj himself was blind, had

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

² This is addressed to the king who held Vēṅgī.

³ [Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar is of opinion that there is no warrant to take Jananātha figuring in inscriptions of Virarājendra as the king of Dhārā (above, Vol. XXI, p. 226, n. 3 and p. 242 and n. 2).—Ed.]

⁴ *Vikramāṅka-charita*, Introduction, p. 33, ed. by Bühler.

⁵ Above, Vol. II, p. 185; *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 164; *E. C.*, Vol. V, Ak, No. 120a; Vol. VII, Sh, No. 64; Vol. IV, part II, p. 19; Sōmēśvara's *Surathōtsava, kavi-praśasti*, v. 20; *Prithvirāja-vijaya, Sarga V*, vv. 76-78; above, Vol. I, p. 236; author's *History of the Paramāra Dynasty*, pp. 127-132.

⁶ Above, Vol. II, p. 185.

⁷ *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. IX, p. 549.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1914, p. 241.

⁹ Forbe's *Rās Mālā*, Vol. I, pp. 117 ff.

been under the regency of his son Beerj. The second was the daughter of Sidh Rāj Jesiṅgh Dev, the king of Gujarāt, and the third was the princess of the house of Rājā Phool of Bhojnagar. Rindhuwul married the daughter of Gumbheer, a chief of Gord. Udayāditya, influenced by his Waghela queen, made Rindhuwul his heir-apparent. Jug Dev, through the jealousy of his step-mother, was reduced to poverty. He left Mālwa, and, in order to make a living, accepted military service under Sidh Rāj in Gujarāt. Within a very short time he became a favourite of his master on account of his valour and faithfulness. On one occasion he sacrificed his son, and offered his own life and that of his wife to ensure the safety of Sidh Rāj from some impending peril. Sometime afterwards, learning that Sidh Rāj was making preparations for the invasion of Mālwa, he resigned his office, and left for Dhārā in order to defend his native country. He was received with great affection by his father, who subsequently appointed him his successor superseding Rindhuwul. Soon afterwards Udayāditya died, and Jug Dev ascended the throne of Mālwa, which he occupied for fifty years.

According to Mērutuṅga,¹ Jagaddēva entered the military service of Paramardin (a title of Vikramāditya VI), king of Kuntala, and was highly honoured by the Chaulukya Siddharāja.

The above statements of the Gujarāt chroniclers are marred by gross chronological inaccuracies. Udayāditya could not have been a contemporary of Jayasimha-Siddharāja, who ascended the throne in 1094 A.D.² Even then Jayasimha was a minor, and his government was under regency.³ Jagaddēva certainly did not rule for fifty-two years, since Udayāditya's another son, Naravarman, ascended the throne of Mālava sometime before 1094 A.D.⁴, and enjoyed it till 1133 A.D., when he was succeeded by his son Yaśovarman.⁵ Naravarman, in his Nāgpur stone inscription, does not make any mention of Jagaddēva, and states that he was preceded by his brother Lakshmadēva, who succeeded to the throne of Udayāditya.⁶ Lakshmadēva is not referred to in any other inscription of the Paramāras. It cannot be said definitely whether Lakshmadēva and Jagaddēva were identical person. But that Jagaddēva occupied the throne of Mālava sometime between 1086 and 1094 A.D. cannot be disputed. Two Hoysala inscriptions,⁷ one of them being dated 1196 A.D., describe him as the king of Mālava.

The inscription under review narrates the military achievements of Jagaddēva. The king is said to have won victories over the Gūrjaras near Mount Abu. The verse 10 states that 'even to-day (*i.e.*, at the time of composing the inscription) the sound of the flood-tide of the tears of the wives of the Gūrjara warriors indicates the twang of the bow of Jagaddēva, which is nothing but the announcement of the valour of Jayasimha.' This signifies that Jagaddēva fought under Jayasimha against the king of Gujarāt, and the battle took place long time before the inscription was composed. In these circumstances, Jayasimha, who was a friend of Jagaddēva, can reasonably be identified with the king of the same name, who was the son of Bhōja. Jayasimha, as has been referred to above, drove Bhīma of Gujarāt along with the Kalachuris from Mālava with the help of Vikramāditya. Jagaddēva might have pursued the conquest further, and inflicted another defeat on Bhīma on the foot of the Mount Abu.⁸

¹ Tawney, *Prabandha-chintāmaṇi*, p. 186, cf. Sōmēśvara's *Kīrtikāumudī*, *Sarga* II, v. 99.

² *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 174.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 171.

⁴ *An. Rep. A. S. I.*, 1923-24, p. 135.

⁵ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 351.

⁶ Above, Vol. II, p. 185.

⁷ *E. C.*, Vol. VI, *Tarikere Taluq*, No. 45; *ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 349, p. 168.

⁸ [If the translation given by me in p. 63, n. 1, is correct then Jayasimha referred to in v. 10 should be looked upon as an enemy and not a friend of Jagaddēva and thus cannot refer to the Paramāra Jayasimha. The mention of Gūrjaras would tempt one to identify him with Jayasimha Siddharāja of Anahilapāṭaka. This might, however, give rise to some chronological difficulty if it was true that Jayasimha was still a minor at the time of his father's death.—Ed.]

Jagaddēva led successful raids over Andhra and Chakradurga. Andhra was the name of the country between the lower courses of the Kistna and the Godāvari, the capital of which was Vēṅgī. Chakradurga is evidently identical with Chakrakōṭa, which is situated in the modern Bastar State. During this period, Andhra was under the sway of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla, and Chakrakōṭa was ruled by a Nāga dynasty.¹ Jagaddēva probably led these expeditions during his own rule. But attention is drawn to the fact that the Paramāra Jayasimha was accompanied by his cousin (or younger brother) in his expedition against the Andhra country.² Jagaddēva, who was the cousin and general of Jayasimha, may be considered as identical with the latter.

After the invasion of Andhra, Jagaddēva might have followed Jayasimha in his campaign against Chakradurga. Kulōttuṅga-Chōla, when he was a 'Yuvarāja' (i.e., before 1070 A.D.), defeated the king of Dhārā at Chakrakōṭa. King of Dhārā, referred to, was, during that period, Jayasimha.³

Karṇa, the adversary of Jagaddēva, appears to have been the king of Gujārāt of the same name, who ruled from 1064 to 1094 A.D. After the death of Udayāditya, Karṇa probably made an attempt to reconquer Mālava but was discomfited by Jagaddēva.

The fact of Jagaddēva's invasion of Dōrasamudra is reported also by the records of his enemies. Dōrasamudra, modern Halebidu, in Mysore, was the capital of the Hoysala dynasty, the early rulers of which were subordinates to the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi. They were enemies of both Vikramāditya and Jagaddēva. The Hoysala Eṇyaṅga, on behalf of the Chālukya Sōmēśvara II, and in alliance with the Chaulukya Karṇa killed Jayasimha in battle, and conquered Mālava. The dates of the inscriptions of Eṇyaṅga range from 1062 to 1100 A.D.⁴ He had three sons Ballāla, Viṣṇuvardhana, and Udayāditya. In the latter part of the 11th century, the Hoysalas made an attempt to throw off the yoke of subordination of the Chālukyas. But Vikramāditya determined to keep them under control. He appears to have sought the help of Jagaddēva. Jagaddēva lent his service to the Chālukya king, and being accompanied by the Karṇa army, proceeded to Dōrasamudra, and besieged it. The present inscription records that he succeeded in killing a large number of soldiers of the king of Malahara at Dōrasamudra. Malahara appears to have been the ancient name of Malabar.⁵ The Hoysalas, though suffering a preliminary reverse, eventually succeeded in repulsing their enemies. In this terrible struggle the sons of Eṇyaṅga, viz., Ballāla, Viṣṇuvardhana, and Udayāditya played magnificent parts. An inscription,⁶ dated 1196 A.D., relates that "Ballāla drove back in battle the force which came to

¹ Above, Vol. IX, pp. 178 f.

² *Vide ante*, p. 55.

³ The late Rai Bahādur Hiralal suggested that the verse of the inscription (KSL., No. 756) means that Kulōttuṅga-Chōla conquered the king Dhārā at Chakrakōṭa (above, Vol. IX, p. 179, fn. 2). But Drs. L. D. Barnett, and Wickremasinghe, of the London University, advise me to accept the interpretation of Hultzsch, viz., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla defeated the king of Dhārā at Chakrakōṭa. [The actual reading found in Kulōttuṅga's inscriptions is *Śakkarakōṭṭastu Dhārāvaraṣaṇai* or *Dhārāvaraṣaṇai* which means 'Dhārāvaraṣa or Dhārāvaraṣa (i.e., Dhārāvarsha) at Śakkarakōṭṭa'.—Ed.]

⁴ *E. C.*, Vol. VI, introduction, p. 11; *ibid.*, Vol. V, Ak, No. 102a. [It is uncertain if the date given at the top of the inscription before the invocatory verse is the date of the record. Only if this were so, Eṇyaṅga's last date can be taken as A.D. 1100.—Ed.]

⁵ [Malahara is nowhere known as the ancient name of Malabar. *Malaharakshōṇīśa* in v. 9 seems to be the translation of the Kanarese epithet *Malaparol-gaṇḍa* a title assumed by the Hoysala rulers. *Malapa* or *Malaha* was the name of a hill tribe to the family of whose chiefs the Hoysalas probably originally belonged (cf. *E. C.*, Vol. VI, Introduction, p. 14). *Ra* in Malahara is the genitive termination in Kanarese. This way of retaining the original termination in the later Sanskritised forms occur even in earlier inscription, cf. for example *śāhānushāhī* in the Allahābād pillar inscription of Samudragupta where *ānu* is to be taken as the original Saka termination used in the genitive plural.—Ed.]

⁶ *E. C.*, Vol. VI, Tk., No. 45.

attack him, so that even the Mālava emperor, Jagaddēva, whose proud elephant he made to scream out, said 'Well done horseman'; to which he replied, 'I am not only a horseman, I am Vira-Ballāla', and by his slaughter excited the astonishment of the world." The Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa inscription,¹ dated 1159 A.D., states that "Vishṇu, powerful like Yama, striking with his hand, drank up all at once the rolling ocean, the army of the Mālava king, Jagaddēva, and others sent by the emperor (i.e., Vikramāditya VI)". The Belur Taluk inscription,² dated 1117 A.D., registers the fact that "in Dōrasamudra they (Vishṇu, and Ballāla) defeated the army of Jagaddēva, painted the goddess of Victory with the blood of his elephants for vermilion, and captured his treasury together with the central ornament of his necklace." The Hoysaḷa Narasiṃha I's inscription,³ dated 1164 A.D., records that the three brothers, Ballāla, Vishṇu, and Udayāditya destroyed the army of Jagaddēva in Dōrasamudra. The earliest known date of the record⁴ containing the report of Jagaddēva's defeat is 1100 A.D.

Jagaddēva seems to have later on entered into a quarrel with Vikramāditya, as the result of which the latter had to surrender the northern part of his dominion to the Paramāras. A pillar bearing an inscription⁵, dated 1087 A.D., of the reign of Vikramāditya VI, is lying in the village of Sitabaldi, 6 miles to the east of the city of Nāgpur. Though there is nothing in the inscription to indicate that the kingdom of the Chālukyas extended up to Nāgpur in that period, the existence of the pillar there strongly suggests to that effect. If this proves to be true, Jainad, where the new inscription was discovered, was evidently within the dominion of the Chālukyas about that time. Jainad is situated few miles south of the Penganga. As the stone, bearing the inscription, is an ordinary slab, there is less likelihood of its being carried there from a great distance. In all probability, it belonged to one of the temples in that locality. If my suggestion proves to be true, it is to be maintained that the Paramāra kingdom extended at least up to the Adilābād District in the latter part of the 11th century. The Nāgpur stone inscription,⁶ dated 1104 A.D., likewise suggests that Vikramāditya VI lost his hold over that part of the country sometime before that time. This new acquisition of territories was, in all likelihood, made by Jagaddēva.

Jagaddēva was a handsome person. The Paramāra Arjunavarman, in his *Rasikasaṃjivini*,⁷ states that his predecessor, Jagaddēva, was very graceful, and that his beauty is described by Nachirāja. Sāmalavarman, the king of east Bengal, married Mālavādēvī, the daughter of Jagaddēva.⁸

The object of the inscription is to record that Padmāvatī, the wife of Lōlārka, erected the temple of Nimbāditya, in the city, the name of which is not mentioned. Lōlārka was the minister of Jagaddēva, and appears to have been enjoying that position since the time of Udayāditya. His father was Guṇarāja, and his grand-father was Mahēndu whose wife was Śuṅgā. All of them belonged to the Dāhima family.

The poet *Aśvatthāmā* composed the verses of the inscription.

TEXT.

[Metres : vv. 1, 20, *Anuṣṭubh* ; vv. 2, 3, 7-12, 14, 15, 18, *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* ; vv. 4, 16, 17, 19, *Sragdharā* ; vv. 5, 6, *Upajāti* and v. 13, *Mandākrāntā*.]

ॐ नमः सूर्याय ॥ अकालेपि रवेर्वारि निम्ब(म्ब)पुष्पीन्मैरयं । प्रत्ययं
पूरयन्भानुर्निरत्ययमुपास्यतां ॥१॥ तं वन्देमहि वारुणीजल-

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, Insr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa, No. 349, p. 168.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. V, Bl., No. 58.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, Ng., No. 30.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, Ak., No. 34. [In this inscription Jagaddēva is not described as the king of Mālava.—Ed.]

⁵ Above, Vol. III, p. 304.

⁶ Above, Vol. II, p. 185.

⁷ P. 8.

⁸ *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. X, p. 127.

- 2 निधेर्व्वलावनालीस्थिरस्थानं स्थाणुमभेद्यमाद्यममितच्छायातिमात्रोच्छ्रयं । उन्मी-
लन्ति व(ब)हिः प्ररोहसमये यस्य त्रिलोकीच्छलान्मध्ये-
- 3 व्योम[दिग]न्तरालमतुलाः शाखाशिखापल्लवाः ॥२॥ तद्रूभंगविचेष्टितं भगवतो
भर्गस्य भव्याय वो भूयाद्भङ्गुरिताङ्गुली किसलये पाणौ ध-
- 4 नुः पश्यतः । दग्धुं [त्री]णि पुराणि पन्नग[श]तैर्ज्यावह्निता लंभिते यत्राविर्भवति
स्म भास्वरशरव्याजेन विष्णोर्व्वपुः ॥३॥ आसीदाशीर्व्वचीभिः सक-
- 5 लमुनिजनैर्ममानितो मे[दिनीन्द्रे] राजा मुद्रां वहद्भिः शिरसि व(ब)हुविधैर्व्वो(ब्बो)धित-
श्चाटुवादैः । विश्वामित्रप्रतापव्यपनयनिपुणः प्राप्तजन्मा
- 6 वसिष्ठध्यानाङ्गमध्व[जाच्च] त्रिभुवनविदितः सत्वसारः प्रमारः ॥४॥ तदन्वये
सान्वयनामधेयः श्रीमान् जगद्देव इति क्षितीशः । अभूद-
- 7 भूपालदिगन्तराला[न]र्माणनिर्व्यूढभुजश्रमोयं(यम्) ॥५॥ यस्योदयादित्यनृपः पिता
सीद्देवः पितृव्यः स च भोजराजः । विरेजतुर्यौ
- 8 वसुधाधिपत्यप्राप्तप्रतिष्ठाविव पुष्पवन्तौ ॥६॥ अन्धाधीशमृगीदृशः पतिपरित्यक्ताश्विरं
यच्चमूवाहव्यूहसुराग्रखण्डित-
- 9 भुवि क्षीणाः स्वलन्त्योध्वनि । नीयन्ते नवनीतकोमलपदास्ताम्रप्रभैः पल्लवै-
र्दन्तालं व(ब)नमम्बु(म्बु)धेः परिसरक्षीणीलताश्रेणिभिः ॥७॥ क्री-
- 10 डोच्चाटितचक्रदुर्गनृपतेरद्यापि यस्याज्ञया दण्डानीतगर्जेन्द्रदानसलिलैर्न्यस्तां प्रस(श)-
स्तिं परां । निर्व्यावृत्ति पठन्ति कण्ठलुठितैः कैः
- 11 कैर्निनादैर्नदा शैलीपान्तवसुन्धरासु विपिनोत्संगेषु भृङ्गाङ्गनाः ॥८॥ मध्ये दोरसमुद्र-
मद्रिशिखराकारां कपालावलीमालोक्य
- 12 [दि]रदेन्द्रदन्तमुसलप्रान्तस्मृसां^१ प्रेयसां । साक्रदैः प्रतिमन्दिरं मलहरक्षीणीस^२चित्तो-
दरे शूलं [प]ल्लवयन्ति वा[प्य]सलिलै^३र्यद्वैरिणां व-
- 13 क्षभाः ॥९॥ आश्चर्यं जयसिंहविक्रमकथा स्वाध्यायसध्या^४घनध्वानं यस्य धनुर्ध्व-
(र्ध्व)निं नरपतेर्व्यञ्जन्ति विस्तारिणः । अद्याप्यर्व्वुदपर्व्वतीदर-
- 14 दरीदारेषु रात्रिर्दिवं क्रन्दद्गूर्जरवीरवर्गवनितावाष्पाम्बु(म्बु)पूरोर्मयः^५ ॥१०॥ एक-
त्राहुतयुद्धमूर्धनि धनुःसन्धानधीरः करः कीर्तिं कंदल-
- 15 य[त्र]यन्नविरतो यस्सारिसर्व्वङ्गपः । अन्यत्राम्बु(म्बु)धिवीचिकांचिवसुधामध्ये मधुस्य-
न्दिभिः सूक्तैः सत्कवयः शतं व्यवसिताः स्तोतुं तथाप्यक्षमाः ॥११॥

^१ Read *dvirad-ēndra*.^२ Read *kshōṇīsa*.^३ Read *sandhyā*.Read *sprīśam*.Read *vāshpa*.

See note 1, p. 63.—Ed.]

- 16 उत्पन्नः प्रतिपन्नकर्णनृपतेर्यस्यैक एवोचितः संसारोदरसारसंग्रहसहाध्यायो निधिः
पायसां । यस्याभ्यर्णनिष[भ्र]¹पण्डितशताला-
- 17 पान्निशम्यानिशं² [नि]:शंकः कलराजहन्स(हंस)विरुतै[रद्या]प्यमन्दोत्सवः ॥१२॥
कीर्त्तः पात्रं प्रकृतिपुरुषः पौरुषोत्कर्षभूमिर्भूमेर्भर्तुः भुवनजयि-
- 18 न³ स्वस्य मूर्त्तः प्रतापः । श्रीलोलार्कः समजनि जगद्वक्त्रभो वा(बा)लभावादा-
रभ्यैष प्रथितमहसामन्वये दाहिमानां ॥१३॥ एकामेव मनो-
- 19 हरामभिनवोल्लेखेन रे[खा]मुखा⁴ शृंगाम्प्राप्य महेन्दुरित्यभिधया वोतान्य⁵विस्फूर्जितः ।
लोके यस्य पितामहः शुचिमहःपुञ्जनिजन्नाट-
- 20 यत्याद्यापि द्विपदन्तकुंदकुमुदच्छायैर्यशोरासिभिः⁶ ॥१४॥ आसीद्यस्य पिता पितामह-
मुखान्मोजै⁷श्चतुर्भिश्चिरं गीतः श्रीगुणराज इत्यति-
- 21 शयाद्विश्वेषु वीराग्रणीः । एकः शूरसहस्रसालिणि रणे क्षोदक्षमः [सार्जु]नः⁸ प्रौढः
पल्लवयं(यन्) प्रतापमुदयादित्यस्य नित्यप्रियः ॥
- 22 १५॥ [च]ञ्चिच्चिच्चिच्चिच्चजपटपटलैः पाण्डुरैरातपत्रैः पंक्तिन्यस्तैरपास्तप्रलयघनरवे-
र्भीमदक्कानिनादैः । जा(जा)यन्ते यस्य सैन्यान्यविर-
- 23 लतरलैर्वाजिभिर्वज्रपुंजप्रा[यैः] प्रासासिपाशप्रणयिभिरपरैरश्ववारैश्च वीरैः ॥१६॥
शा[ल]प्रान्मु[:](प्रांशुः) सितांशुप्रतिनिधिवदनः पद्मपत्रायताक्षः
- 24 पीनां[सो] दीर्घवाहुः कनकगिरिशिलासन्निभोरस्थलश्च [।] वाहभ्यू[ह]हेषारवकिसलयित-
श्रीचमूच्छेषु गच्छन्त्यो मध्ये राजपुत्रेष्वपि व(ब)हुषु परि-
- 25 ज्ञायते रेखयैव ॥१७॥ सुद्धो⁹ वाचि शुचिर्मनस्य[जि]¹⁰ जगद्देव[प्रतोषैरिह द्वंद्व-
द्वंद्वहर]¹¹नमन्ननुदिनं वा(बा)ल्याग्रभृत्येव यः । चञ्चच्चाभरम-
- 26 न्तरेण महतीं रा[ष्ट्र]श्रियं निश्चलां वि(वि)भ्राणः ७ ७—७—¹²दलयति द्वेषस्पृशः
पार्थिवान् ॥१८॥ तत्पत्नी पद्मपत्रायतनयनयुगा पद्म-
- 27 [संकाश][वक्त्रा] नाम्ना पद्मावतीति त्रिजगति विदिता [रागतः श्वेत]पद्मा ।
एतस्मिन्नग्रहारे हठहृतकलुषे कारयामास निम्वादित्यप्रासाद-

¹ Read *nishanna*.

² Read *jayinaḥ*.

³ Read *vaitānya*.

⁴ Read *mukh-āmbhōjaiś-*

⁵ Read *suddhō*.

⁶ The reading of the portion with in the brackets is extremely doubtful. It is given by Mr. K. It can be stated with tolerable certainty that there is no such word as *pratōshair=iha*. The facsimile reads *patē ७ ha*, and there is no space for two letters between *tē* and *ha*. The expression *dvam̐dva-dvam̐dva-haran* does not yield any plausible sense. [Reading seems to be *dvam̐dvaṁ dvam̐dva-haran*, etc., which might mean, bowing to the couple (i.e., Śiva and Pārvatī) destroying the two bad qualities (viz., passion and ignorance).—Ed.]

⁷ Here the letters look like *pra sa ७ va ७* [Reading is *prasabhāḍ=ayam*.—Ed.]

⁸ Mr. K. reads *satānāmānā*.

⁹ Read *mukhām*.

¹⁰ Read *rāsibhiḥ*.

¹¹ [Probably we have to read: *kshōḍa-kshamaḥ (ma)ś-*
ch=Arjunaḥ.—Ed.]

¹² Read *suchir=mmānasy=api*.

28 — — — — —¹ ॥१८ ॥ लभतां जगतां
 श्रीचैः संगमं हृदयंगमा । सज्जनन्यस्तभारियमश्वत्थामकवेः कृतिः ॥२०॥

TRANSLATION.

Om Salutation to Sūrya !

(V. 1.) Let the object-fulfilling sun be worshipped faultlessly on Sunday, even at an unusual hour with the flowers and shoots of the *Nimba* tree.

(V. 2.) We reverence the tree-like Śiva who is indivisible and first born, who possesses a great extension of shade and is lofty and stands firm in the range of the wood on the shore of the western ocean, the matchless sprouts of whose branches blossom forth at the time of growing in the shape of the three worlds in between the sky and all its quarters.

(V. 3.) May the movement of the eye-brows of the lord Śiva, who looks at the bow (*held*) in his hand with its sprout-like fingers bent, on which (*bow*) when hundreds of serpents had provided it with a string, the body of Viṣṇu manifested itself in the guise of a radiant arrow in order to burn the three cities—be (*the cause of*) your prosperity.

(V. 4.) There was a very powerful king named **Pramāra**, known in the three worlds, much regarded by sages through blessings, roused from sleep with many a flattering word by the kings bearing his seal on their heads, who was born of fire through the meditation of Vasishṭha, and was adept in defying the valour of Viśvāmitra.

(V. 5.) In his family was born **Jagaddēva**, the lord of the earth, whose name was true to its sense, and the exertions of whose arms were applied to render all the quarters kingless (*i.e.*, free from enemies),

(V. 6.) whose (Jagaddēva's) father was **Udayāditya**, and whose uncle was the king **Bhōja**. These two kings (*Udayāditya and Bhōja*), having secured the stability as sovereigns of the earth, shone like the sun and the moon.

(V. 7.) Abandoned for ever by their lord, the deer-eyed (*ladies*) of the **Andhra** king, with their butter-soft feet, stumbling down, helpless as they were, on the roads, the ground of which was trampled by the hoofs of the horses of his (Jagaddēva's) army, are led by the rows of creepers (*growing*) on the sea-shore supporting them (*as it were*) with their copper-coloured twigs.

(V. 8.) He in sport uprooted the king of **Chakradurga**, and at his command, even now, the streams on the slopes of the mountain, and the female bees in the midst of the forests, recite without ceasing, in different notes coming out of their throats, his all surpassing eulogies, fixed with (*the libation of water in shape of*) the ruddy fluid of powerful elephants of his army.

(V. 9.) In every house the weeping widows of his enemies, having seen in **Dōrasamudra** the peak-like heaps of the skulls of their lords, who came in contact with the pointed club-like tusks of his best elephants, increase with tears the acute pain in the heart of the chief of **Malahara**².

(V. 10.) It is a matter of great wonder, that, even now, the great flood-tide of tears of the wives of the **Gūrajara** warriors, weeping day and night in the cave-entrances of the **Arbuda** mountain,

¹ This portion is badly mutilated.

² [See above, p. 58, n. 5.—Ed.]

indicates fully the twang of his bow, as if it were the deep sound of the recitation of *mantras* in the form of the stories of the valour of **Jayasimha**.¹

(V. 11.) On the one hand, in front of the wonderful conflict, his hand, capable of totally destroying his enemies, and skilled in fitting the bow, does not stop acquiring fame, on the other hand, the poets by hundred in the land which has the waves of the ocean as its girdle, are engaged in praising him with honey-oozing hymns, but even then are unable (*to tether the vastness of his glory*).

(V. 12.) It was he who subdued the king **Karna** and produced² the only fitting lake which rivalled the ocean in collecting beautiful gems in the cavern of the universe. The swans, even now, having heard the hundreds of learned men discoursing together sitting close to it (*i.e.*, the lake) continue without fear, the celebration of his victory.

(V. 13.) There was born in the renowned family of **Dāhima**s an illustrious personage named **Lōlārka**, who, ever since his very childhood, had been dear to the world, who was a repository of fame and excellent valour, who was bravery incarnate, and was a minister of **Udayāditya**, the lord of the earth, and the conqueror of the world.

(V. 14.) His grand-father was **Mahēndu** by name, who, having obtained the only beautiful lady **Suṅgā**, referred to with ever new words of praise and (*bearing auspicious*) marks on her face shone by the sacrificial glamour, and even now gives expression to his pure brilliance in this world with his accumulated fame shining (*white*) like the tusks of elephants, *kunda* flowers, and lotuses.

(V. 15.) His father was **Guṇarāja**, who, on account of his excellence, was the leader of the warriors of the (*three*) worlds, was ever praised by the four lotus-like mouths of **Brahmā**, who (**Guṇarāja**) was mature, was like Arjuna alone capable of standing (*any*) test in a battle, witnessed by thousands of warriors, and who, having increased his valour, became ever dear to **Udayāditya**.

(V. 16.) His armies are known by many waving banners with various designs, by white umbrellas arranged in a line, by loud beatings of (*war-*) drums that could drown even the sound of thundering clouds at the time of the destruction (*of the universe*), by the horses glittering incessantly like a heap of diamonds, and by the riders with lances, swords and nooses.

(V. 17.) Tall like a *Śāla* tree, with his face representing the moon, with his eyes broad like the petals of lotuses, his shoulders bulky, arms long, and chest like the stone of the **Kanaka**-mountain, he was clearly recognised by these marks among many princes whose ears resembling young shoots were deafened by the neighing of the multitudes of his horses.

(V. 18.) He was, to the satisfaction of **Jagaddēva**, truthful and pure-hearted, and ever since his childhood he had been paying obeisance to **Śiva** every day. He maintaining the great and steady royal prosperity, without (*the privilege of the use of*) waving chowries (*only*), crushed forcibly the inimical kings.

(V. 19.) His wife named **Padmāvati**, resembling **Lakshmī** in beauty, with lotus-like face, with a pair of eyes wide like petals of a lotus, famous in all the three worlds, built this palace (*i.e.*, temple) of **Nimbāditya** in this city, the corruptions of which were removed by forec.....

(V. 20.) May this heart-touching composition of the poet **Aśvatthāman** secure association of the ears of the (*people of this*) world with its responsibility placed upon the learned.

¹ [The proper translation of the verse seems to be:—"It is strange that even to-day the extending waves of the flood of tears of the wives of the **Gūjara** heroes weeping night and day in the cave entrances of the **Arbuda** mountain, indicate the twang of the bow of this king which was (*on the other hand*) the evening thunder in the study of the accounts of **Jayasimha**'s valour". The *Smṛitis* enjoin that the study of the **Vēdas** should be stopped when there is an evening thunder, cf. *Yājñavalkya Smṛiti* (T. S. S.), I. 144.—Ed.]

² *I.e.*, dug out.

No. 12.—A NEW COPPER PLATE OF DHRUVA II OF THE GUJARAT RASHTRAKUTA
BRANCH, DATED SAKA 806.

By A. S. ALTEKAR, M.A., D. LITT., BENARES.

The grant of Dhruva II of the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa branch, which is here being edited for the first time, has been neither referred to nor published so far. The set of copper plates on which the grant has been engraved belongs to Mr. Pratapbhai H. Barot of Santa Cruz, Bombay, who very kindly forwarded them to me (through Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar of the Calcutta University) for decipherment and publication.

The plates are three in number. Their size, which is fairly uniform, is 11·8"×8·3". The thickness is about ·1". The edges of the plates have been raised into rims in order to protect the characters engraved. The plates are strung together by means of a ring passing through holes perforated at the centre of the upper sides of the plates, about ·3" from the rims. The ring, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ " in thickness, has an inner diameter of 2". Its ends have been soldered together by means of a seal, being 2" in height and 1½" in diameter at the bottom. Countersunk in its surface is a seated figure, 1" in height, holding hooded snakes in either hand. This is undoubtedly to be identified with the figure of Garuḍa, which is found on many other copper plate grants of the Rāshtrakūṭas. The seal bears no writing.

The grant is engraved on the inner sides of the first and third plates and on both the sides of the second. The whole of the record does not seem to have been engraven by one and the same mason. The first plate and the first side of the second one are by the same hand; the latter has no doubt more lines with greater number of letters in each than the former, but this is probably because the mason had at this stage realised that unless economy in space was made, the record could not be finished in three plates. The second side of the second plate and the third plate show a distinctly different and less elegant duct of engraving and are almost certainly by a different engraver.

The plates are in a fairly good state of preservation. In a few cases, some letters have been damaged but they can be made out from the traces left behind. The surface of the plates has been dressed fairly well, but in a few cases there still remain natural depressions, due to which in some places marks have appeared in the ink-impression which look like letters or medial vowels. Thus at the end of l. 26, the plates have clearly *-machirāsvapadē* only; but the ink-impression shows *-machirāt=svapadē* owing to a depression on the surface to the left of *sva* which looks like *t*. In ll. 36 and 39 the mason has correctly engraved *parāṃ* and *mayā* respectively, but owing to a depression on the surface after the letters *ra* and *ma* the facsimile show *parām* and *māyā* respectively. In l. 56 the letter *vi* in *vidyul-lōlāni* appears like *dī* in the facsimile owing to the same cause.

In this document the engraving of individual letters is distinct, but every line is full of several blunders because the mason did not obviously understand what he was copying. Otherwise he would not have written *sūrya-mutās-cha māvaḥ* for *sūrya-sutās-cha gāvaḥ* in l. 61. The climax in this respect is reached at the end of the l. 40 and the beginning of l. 41 where the mason has engraved *bhagavach-chudh-ādhishtānē* for *bhagavad-Buddh-ā*. It would appear that the copy issued from the secretariate was written in a careless handwriting; the masons, who engraved the document, could not make out all the letters and wrote what they believed to be written on the manuscript before them. The State Record Office did not care to revise and correct the innumerable mistakes committed during engraving.

In Gujarāt during the 9th century two scripts were current, one was the proto-Dēvanāgarī and the other was the lineal descendant of the 'Valabhi' alphabet. The characters of this

record belong to the first variety. The signature of Dhruva II, who issued the plates, is, however, engraved in south Indian old-Kanarese characters as is the case with the sign manuals of Karkka and Dhruva I of the Gujarāt branch on their Nausārī¹ and Baroda² plates respectively. There can be no doubt that in these records, as in the present one, the masons are imitating the actual duct of the handwriting of the donors. It is therefore clear that even as late as 884 A.D., the date of the present record, the members of the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa royal family were accustomed to write in a script which was current neither in northern India, nor in Gujarāt, nor in Mahārāshṭra but in Karṇāṭak. This circumstance is in my opinion very important for determining the home of the Rāshtrakūṭas of Mālkhed. If the original home of the family were in northern India as Fleet had first suggested,³ or in Mahārāshṭra as Mr. C. V. Vaidya opines,⁴ we cannot understand how the princes deputed to rule over Gujarāt could have been using south Indian old-Kanarese script as their mother script.⁵ It is true that as early as 770 A.D., the Rāshtrakūṭa empire had embraced practically the whole of Karṇāṭak including the State of Mysore. But if the royal family had originally belonged to Mahārāshṭra or to northern India, its members deputed to rule over Gujarāt and domiciled there for more than a century, would not have continued to use for their sign manual a script current neither in Rājputāna, nor in Mahārāshṭra, nor in Gujarāt, but in the far-off Karṇāṭak. Karkka was carrying on the administration of the empire at Mālkhed for a long time during the minority of Amoghavarsha I. He and perhaps his son Dhruva I may therefore have picked up the old-Kanarese script, prevailing at Mālkhed, and even used it for their sign manuals in their grants. But by the time of the present grant the Gujarāt branch had long ceased to have any intimate connection with Mālkhed, and the donor of the present grant, Dhruva II, would not have used old-Kanarese characters for his signature, if the former had not been the mother script of the family, carefully preserved by its members even after their domicile in Gujarāt for more than a hundred years.⁶ The fact that Kṛishṇa III of the Imperial Rāshtrakūṭa house should have used in his Jura inscription⁷ Kanarese characters and language to proclaim his victories to the people of Bundelkhand, would also show that the Rāshtrakūṭas of Mālkhed originally belonged to Karṇāṭak, rather than to Mahārāshṭra or Telangāna or Northern India. The whole question of the home of the Rāshtrakūṭas of Mālkhed cannot be discussed here⁷; attention is merely drawn to the light which the sign manuals of the present and some other records of the Gujarāt branch throw on the subject.

A few points of palaeographical interest may be noted here. *Om* at the beginning of the record is denoted by the usual symbol. Two forms of the letter *ra* have been used side by side, cf. *rājasu rāja-simhaḥ*, l. 3; the same is the case with the letter *śa*, cf. *śa* in *Śatakratu*, l. 7, with the *śas* in *Śatakratu-sadṛiśaḥ* in l. 8. The form of the letter *ksha* is highly cursive in some cases, cf. *kshas* in *vaidhavya-daksha* and *kshaṇa-raṇa* in l. 14; in other cases, however, the constituent elements of this conjunct can be clearly distinguished, cf. *lakshmīmān*, l. 24. The record contains final *t* and *m*, but the sign of *virāma* has been written in two different ways. In *bhūt*, l. 11, and *sarīt*, l. 44, *t* is denoted by a vertical with a slight notch or protrusion on the left; in *vallabhō-bhūt*,

¹ J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XX, pp. 135 ff.

² Ind. Ant., Vols. XII, pp. 158 ff., and XIV, pp. 169 ff.

³ Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, pt. ii, p. 384. In ante, Vol. VII, pp. 223-6 he abandons this view and suggests that Lātūr may have been their home.

⁴ History of the Medieval Hindu India, Vol. II, pp. 152-53.

⁵ The fact that the signature of the present donor in his Bagumrā grant, dated 867 A.D. (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, pp. 181 ff.) and in Dantidurga's grant of the same year (Ante, Vol. VI, pp. 287 ff.), is in proto-Dēvanāgarī characters is obviously due to no attempt being made there to copy the precise script used by the kings.

⁶ Ante, Vol. XIX, pp. 287 ff..

⁷ See Altekar : The Rashtrakutas and their Times, pp. 21-5.

l. 20, and *dadyāt*, l. 62, a different symbol of two curves, the larger being above the smaller, is used to denote the same. This very symbol but in the reversed form, the smaller curve being above the larger, has been used to denote *m* in *chitram* in l. 37 : while in the case of *m* in *kumudānām* in l. 71, the *virāma* is written as in modern Dēvanāgarī. When the same words like *yasya* and *tasya* occur consecutively twice in ll. 64 and 65, the numeral 2 is used after the word to indicate that it is to be repeated in reading. The *avagraha* has been denoted in one place only by the modern Dēvanāgarī symbol in *dēyō=chāṭa*, l. 47.

The **language** of the record is Sanskrit throughout. Engraver's blunders apart, there are only a few mistakes in *sandhi* as noted in the next paragraph. The formal part of the record is in prose ; the rest of it is in poetry excepting the letter *ōm* at the beginning and the words *tathā ch=ōktam Rāmabhadreṇa* in ll. 64-65.

Orthography calls for a few remarks only. (1) *Va* has been throughout used for *ba*. (2) Consonants in conjunction with a preceding *r* have usually been doubled (cf. °*r-gōvīndarājō*, l. 3, °*r-ārti-ārti*-, l. 5, etc.) with a few exceptions (cf. °*r-bhṛityaiḥ*, l. 9, *sārtha* and *Pārtha*, l. 25). (3) The *anusvāra* is preferably indicated by a dot ; if the following letter is a dental, it is usually changed into *n*, but in no place has it been changed to a *ṇ* or *ṅ* before a following guttural or palatal. (4) The rules of *sandhi* are usually observed, but there are a few exceptions. In vv. 19 and 20 the last letters of the first verse-halves have been coalesced with the first letters of the second verse-halves, and in l. 21 we find a *sandhi* made between the last letter of the v. 15 and the first letter of the v. 16.

The **date** of the record is given in words in ll. 49-50, but the expression giving it is defective. After making the necessary grammatical corrections the expression reads as follows : *Śaka-nṛipa-kālātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu śhaḍ-uttarēshu*. The most important word denoting the number of centuries has been omitted by inadvertence. There can be, however, no doubt that the expression was intended to be °*samvatsara-śatēshu=ashṭasu śhaḍ-uttarēshu* and that the record was issued in Śaka 806. This date falls between the latest date of the grantor, known at present, Śaka 799 (supplied by the plates of Dantivarman¹), and the earliest known date of his successor, Śaka 810, supplied by his Bagumrā plates.² Astronomical calculations also confirm this conclusion, for the *Dhanus-saṅkrānti* of Śaka 806 (elapsed) did actually take place on the second day of the bright half of Mārgaśīrsha as stated in the record. The year had an intercalary month, and so *Dhanus-saṅkrānti* occurred in Mārgaśīrsha instead of Pausa, as is usually the case. The corresponding date according to the Christian Era is the **23rd of November 884 A.D.** The record thus supplies a new date for Dhruva II, the significance of which will be soon brought out.

The **object** of the present charter is to inform us that when **Dhruva Dhārāvarsha**, son of Akālavarsha, was encamped at **Śrīkhēṇa(ṭa)ka**, i.e., modern Kaira, he granted a village named **Dhaḍayāsaha**, to the Buddhist *viḥāra* of **Kāmpilya**. It may be pointed out that this is the same *viḥāra*, which had received a donation seven years earlier from Dantivarman, a younger brother of the present grantor.³ It is tempting to suggest, as has been done by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, that Kāmpilya of this record is identical with the ancient Kāmpilya, situated in Farrukhābād district of U. P., but such is not the case. Kāmpilya of U. P. is of hoary antiquity, while Kāmpilya of this record is said to have been founded by a Buddhist monk of the same name. The former is situated in Farrukhābād district, but Kāmpilya of this record was situated in the ancient district of **Kāntāragrāma**, which is identical with Katargām, situated on the

¹ *Ante*, Vol. VI, pp. 287 ff.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 65 ff.

³ *Ante*, Vol. VI, pp. 287 ff.

outskirts of Surat. We must therefore look for our Kāmpilya in Surat district. Our record informs us in ll. 40 and 41 that Kāmpilya-*tīrtha* was situated on the Maddāpī, flowing in Kāntāragrāma district. This Maddāpī river seems to be the same as the Mindhōlā river, which flows in Surat district and joins the Arabian Sea about 10 miles to the south of Surat. I would suggest, not without some hesitation, that Kāmpilya-*tīrtha* of our record, situated on the Maddāpī in Kāntāragrāma district is very probably the village Kāpliā situated on the southern bank of the Mindhōlā, about 25 miles east of Katargām. Kāpliā may be an *apabhramśa* of Kāmpilya, or Kāmpilya may be a Sanskritised form of the Prakrit name Kāpliā.

Buddhism was on the decline in the western presidency at the time of Yuan Chwang's visit, and it is interesting to note that we come across very few grants recording donations to Buddhist establishments subsequent to the departure of this Chinese traveller. Kāmpilya monastery of Gujarāt probably represented one of the last strongholds of Buddhism. Our record states that 500 monks were residing in this monastery in 884 A.D. Whether this number 500 is a real number, or whether it is a conventional one like that of the disciples of the Buddha mentioned in Buddhist sacred literature, is difficult to determine.

No information is available about the monk Kāmpilya who was the founder of this monastery. The grant was made at the request of the monk Sthiramati,¹ who seems to have been the presiding abbot of the monastery in 884 A.D.

The opening verse of the record contains a salutation to the gospel of the Buddha. The next 31 verses give the genealogy of the Rāshtrakūṭa line. Of these vv. 2-16 describe the rulers of the main line, and the rest those of the Gujarāt branch. Only a few points need be mentioned about the account of the main line supplied by this record. The genealogy begins with Gōvinda I, his father Indra and grandfather Dantivarman being left out. None of the verses in this record is a new one, and except in the case of Dantidurga, no specific historic exploit is described in connection with any of the emperors of the main line. The account is brought down to Amōghavarsha I. Kṛishṇa II of the main line, who had succeeded his father before the issue of this grant, is passed over, probably because his accession being recent, the secretariate in Gujarāt had not yet got any verses ready in his eulogy. The hostility between the two houses had ceased by this time, and therefore that would not have been the cause of the omission of the name of Kṛishṇa II, especially when we remember that his father, who was the cause of the war, is duly mentioned in the record.

The account becomes more specific with v. 17 when the history of the Gujarāt branch commences. Here also none of the verses is new; they all occur either in the Baroda plates of the donee's grandfather² or in his own Bagumrā plates.³ A few points, however, deserve to be discussed in order to remove some current misunderstandings about the history of the Gujarāt branch. Like most other records, this document also does not mention the prince Gōvinda (a younger brother of king Karkka), who had issued the Kāvi plates in 827 A.D.⁴ This circumstance had led Dr. Hultzsch to suggest that he was a usurper against Karkka and is therefore passed over in the charters issued by his successors.⁵ Dr. Bühler's view was also the same; he thought that the omission of Gōvinda's name was intentional and was meant as punishment for

¹ The syntax is rather peculiar here. The text reads as *Sthiramati-nāmnā bhikṣuṇ=āvarjya cha*. From what precedes and follows this clause, we expect here a clause in dative, stating that the monastery was presided over by so and so. Instead we have an absolutive clause, meaning 'being inclined, i.e., induced (to make the gift) (*āvarjya*) by the monk Sthiramati,' who was obviously the chief of the establishment. [*Ā-varj* may also mean 'to choose' or 'to bring into possession'; *āvarjya* here probably signifies 'being accepted.'—Ed.]

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp 158 ff.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 145 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 181 ff.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV, p. 197.

his disloyalty.¹ This opinion of these two distinguished scholars seems to be untenable. It is now shown by the v. 26 of the Sanjān record of Amōghavarsha that he was born at Śrībhavana or Sarbhon in southern Gujarāt in c. 808 A.D., when his father was encamped there at the end of his northern expedition. He was thus a boy of about 6 at the time of his accession. His uncle Karkka was his guardian in his minority. He had to fight hard to reinstate his cousin when the feudatories had rebelled against him; it is therefore clear that he must have spent most of his time at the imperial capital Mālkhed, down to 827 A.D., when the Kāvi plates were issued, if not till a later date. Karkka therefore had naturally to select a deputy to rule Gujarāt on his behalf during his long and continuous absence from his own capital. He had no doubt a grown up son, Dantivarman by name, who is mentioned as the *dūtaka* in his Baroda plates of 812 A.D.² But since Karkka was succeeded not by Dantivarman but by Dhruva, it is clear that Dantivarman predeceased him and died very young. V. 20 of the present record further suggests that Dhruva was born to Karkka probably in his old age after he had spent many a sleepless night owing to his anxiety for having a son. In c. 820 A.D. it is therefore clear that Karkka had no son old enough to be deputed to govern Gujarāt, and therefore his choice naturally fell on his younger brother Gōvinda who was old enough to be entrusted with office as early as 812 A.D.³ It is worth noting that the Kāvi plates of Gōvinda do not mention his succession at all.⁴ He was merely a princely regent appointed by his brother. The later records of the Gujarāt line omit his name, because he was a collateral who had never ascended the throne, and not because he was a usurper. In his Kāvi plates Gōvinda devotes as many as full four verses to the praise of his elder brother Karkka, and two of these, which contain a genuine and heartfelt tribute to his administration, do not occur in any grant either of Karkka himself or of any of his successors.⁵ Is it likely that a usurper or a rebel would go out of his way to describe in glowing terms the administration, of the king whom he had ousted? Nor could Gōvinda have been a rebel against Amōghavarsha I. It is true that the Kāvi plates take the genealogy of the main line to Gōvinda III and omit altogether the reigning sovereign Amōghavarsha I. But this omission must be regarded as accidental, for if Gōvinda had been a rebel against Amōghavarsha, he could not have been an admirer or friend of his elder brother Karkka, who was Amōghavarsha's guardian responsible for his restoration. It is clear that all the known facts can be best explained on the assumption that Gōvinda of the Kāvi plates was Karkka's deputy, governing the Gujarāt kingdom on behalf of his brother, while he was absent at Mālkhed during Amōghavarsha's minority.

Vv. 20-31 describe the reign of Dhruva I, Akālavarsha I, and his son, the grantor, Dhruva II. All these three kings were engaged in a continuous war with a king named simply as Vallabha in this and other records. This Vallabha can be none other⁶ than Amōghavarsha I of

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 181.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 158 ff.

³ See Tōrkhēdē plates, *ante*, Vol. III, p. 57.

⁴ [Similarly this inscription also does not explicitly mention the succession of Dhruva I but we cannot infer from it that he never succeeded.—Ed.]

⁵ Cf. one of these (after the necessary corrections):—

Saurājya-jalpē chalitē prasāṅgān-nīdarśanam viśvajānina-sampat | prājyaṁ Balēḥ pūrvam=ahō babbhūva kṣhitāv, idānīm tu nripasya tasya || v. 32.

⁶ This ruler cannot be the Rāshtrakūṭa chief Parabala, mentioned in the Paṭhāri pillar inscription dated 861 A.D. (*ante*, Vol. IX, pp. 248 ff.). This record no doubt mentions that an elder brother of Parabala's grandfather had conquered Lāṭa, after conquering a Kaṇṇāṭaka army, and that Parabala himself had inflicted a crushing defeat on a king called Nāgāvalōka. The record, however, does not mention Vallabha as an epithet either of Parabala or of any of his ancestors. The conquest of Lāṭa ascribed to the unnamed elder brother of Parabala's grandfather, supposing it was real, must have taken place much earlier than 835 A.D. after which this war occurred; for Parabala himself was ruling in 861 A.D. The name of the opponent of Parabala himself was Nāgāvalōka, and there is no evidence to show that it was an epithet of any member of the Gujarāt branch.

the main Rāshtrakūṭa line, who was a contemporary of all these three rulers. *Prithivīvallabha* and *Lakshmīvallabha* appear as his *vallabha*-ending epithets in his Sanjān plates and Nīlgund inscription.¹ It would appear that the cordial relations existing between the main line and the Gujarāt branch came to an end soon after 835 A.D.² Either Amōghavarsha was ungrateful, or Dhruva I became too overbearing, puffed up by the consciousness that it was his father who had restored Amōghavarsha to the throne. A war ensued between the two in which Dhruva lost his life. V. 23 of this record no doubt says that the armies of Vallabha were routed out in battle, though Dhruva had to lay down his life as the price of the victory. But this statement cannot be accepted at its face value, for v. 25 admits that Dhruva's son and successor Akālavarsha had to *re-occupy* his paternal kingdom. Akālavarsha's task was not an easy one, for some of his followers had deserted him after his father's death on the battlefield. His victory, supposing it was a real one, did not make matters very easy for his son and successor Dhruva II, the grantor of the present charter. For v. 28 informs us that he was attacked by a mighty Gurjara force, one of his brothers joined the enemy, and Vallabha, i.e. Amōghavarsha, refused him help. Bühler had suggested³ that the Gurjaras, who had attacked Dhruva II, were the Chāpōtkāṣas. This view has to be abandoned, for v. 41 of the plates of Dhruva II, dated 867 A. D., mentions the mighty Mihira, famous for his cavalry, as the opponent of the Rāshtrakūṭas.⁴ This Mihira can be none other than Pratīhāra ruler Bhōja I. It is therefore clear that the old historic hostility between the Pratīhāras and the Rāshtrakūṭas continued during the reign of Amōghavarsha. Bhōja tried to take advantage of the estrangement between the Gujarāt branch and the main line by launching an attack on Gujarāt. This record no doubt claims that the invasion of the Gurjaras was repelled single-handed by Dhruva. He was however too small a ruler to achieve this feat, and it is not unlikely that realising the disastrous consequences of the annexation of Gujarāt to the Gurjara-Pratīhāra empire, Amōghavarsha may have eventually hurried help to his rescue. At any rate we know from the Bagumrā plates⁵ that Dhruva's successor Kṛishṇa was receiving help against the Gurjara-Pratīhāras from Amōghavarsha's successor Kṛishṇa II. The same probably may have been the case in Dhruva's time after the conclusion of peace between him and Amōghavarsha.

The relationship between Dhruva II and his successor Kṛishṇa II is obscure, and the present record throws some new light upon it. Dr. Bhagwanlal had thought it not impossible⁶ that this Kṛishṇa may have been a son of Dantivarman, a son of Karkka, who is mentioned as the *dūtaka* in his Baroda grant dated 812 A.D.⁷ It is however very improbable that a son of Dantivarman who was a grown-up prince in 812 A.D., could have ascended the throne more than 72 years later than that date—as shown now by this grant—after the succession had passed to his brother's line for three generations. Dantivarman, mentioned in the Bagumrā record, is almost certainly the younger brother of Dhruva II, who was ruling as his governor in 867 A.D. as shown by his charter.⁸ The Bagumrā plates no doubt suggest that Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha, the successor of Dhruva II, who had issued that charter, was a son of Dantivarman, the son of Karkka. But this grant is very corrupt and omits altogether Dhruva I, Kṛishṇa I and Dhruva II, who had undoubtedly ruled over Gujarāt after Karkka. It would appear that one of the *tāḍapatras*, which contained an account of the three missing rulers, was lost in transit when the manuscript

¹ *Ante*, Vol. VI, p. 99.

² Baroda plates of Dhruva I, dated 835 A.D., do not mention the war with Vallabha.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 181.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 67 ff.

⁵ *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 127-8.

⁷ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 158 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 179 ff.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 67 ff.

was sent to the engraver for engraving, and no one subsequently cared to correct the mistake. This would become clear from the last line of verse 19 of that record which, after making the necessary corrections, runs as follows [*Babhūva sūnuḥ śrī-Dantivarmanah prabala-pratāpaḥ*]. It is obvious that there is a lacuna in this verse after the word *sūnu* in its 4th line. Other records of the Gujarāt branch show that this verse ends as : *Babhūva sūnur=Dhruvarāja-nāmā*, and describes the birth of Dhruva I, the son and successor of Karkka. It would appear, as suggested above, that one of the *tādapatras*, which commenced with the word *Dhruva-rāja-nāmā*, and contained an account of the next three rulers, was lost when the document was despatched by the secretariate to the mason. The extremely corrupt text of the plates convincingly proves that no responsible officer cared to revise the document, as engraved by the mason, and so the omission of the three rulers remained unattended. These plates therefore do not show that Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha, who succeeded Dhruva, was a son of Dantivarman, who acted as *dūtaka* in 812 A.D.¹

Was he then the son of Dantivarman, a younger brother of Dhruva II, who was ruling under him in 867 A.D. as conjectured by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar,² and had this Dantivarman's reign intervened between the reigns of Dhruva II and Kṛishṇa II, as postulated by Dr. Hultsch?³ The present record makes both these views very improbable. It shows that Dhruva II was ruling down to Śaka 806, and so the interval between the last known year of Dhruva and the first known year of his successor Kṛishṇa II, viz., Śaka 810, is now no longer of 21 years but is reduced to the short period of less than four years. It is therefore very improbable that Dantivarman could have ruled during this interval. It may be further pointed out that the Bagumrā plates of Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha II simply mention the name of Dantivarman, without stating that he had ascended the throne.

The verse 19 of the grant quoted above is followed after one fragmentary and two complete verses, by the name of Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha, who had issued the grant. This undoubtedly lends support to the view that Dantivarman was Kṛishṇa's father as suggested by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar. But we must note that there is a clear lacuna after the words *babhūva sūnuḥ* and that they were really followed by *Dhruvarāja-nāmā* as shown above. It is therefore difficult to maintain that the Bagumrā plates show that Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha was a son of Dantivarman. As a matter of fact the name of Dantivarman remains as an isolated and disconnected name in that very corrupt document, and its existence cannot be satisfactorily explained. The present record mentions a hitherto-unknown son of Dhruva II, Karkkarāja by name, who was the *dūtaka* of the grant. He must have been a grown-up prince in Śaka 806, and since he is not designated as a *yuvārāja*, it is clear that he had another elder brother living at this time.⁴ It is difficult to believe that a son of Dantivarman, who was loyal to Dhruva II, could have succeeded to the throne after ousting these two sons of the latter within less than four years after the issue of this grant. The names of the son and grandson of Dhruva I were Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha and Dhruva II respectively. It is therefore not improbable that according to the family tradition the eldest son of Dhruva II may have been named after his grandfather Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha and may have been none other than Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha of the Bagumrā plates.⁵ This view cannot be yet regarded as proved, but it may be found to represent real history when

¹ [That Bhagvanlal's view was untenable was proved by D. R. Bhandarkar long ago (above, Vol. VI, p. 287). Kielhorn also does not appear to have accepted this view (see above, Vol. VIII, Appendix II, p. 9).—Ed.]

² *Ante*, Vol. VI, p. 287.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, p. 66.

⁴ Since Śaka 806 was the fag-end of Dhruva's reign, his successor being known to be ruling in Śaka 810, it is not very probable that Karkka, though the eldest son, may not have been designated here as *Yuvārāja* because his *yauvarājyābhishēka* had not yet taken place.

⁵ [The point that Dhruva II had two sons is not at all proved. It is not impossible that Karka was not appointed *Yuvārāja* by this time.—Ed.]

a well preserved and well revised charter of Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha II of the Gujarāt branch is discovered.

Of the places mentioned in this record, Kāmpilya, Kāntāragrāma and Maddāpī river have been already discussed. From a very detailed map of Mahuvā and Bardoli Talukas, supplied very kindly to me by Dr. S. M. Pagar, the Subhā of Naosari Prant, it is clear that the village Dhaḍayāsaha, given by this charter, is the same as the village Dhunḍesā, situated in the Mahuvā Taluka of Naosari Prant of the State of Baroda. According to the charter, the Pūravī river and the villages Liṅgataḍāgikā, Padhamaśṭaṇa and Vaḍavallī were situated to the south, west, north and east respectively of Dhaḍayāsaha. These are to be identified with the Pūrṇā river, Śaṅkaratalaōrī, Pathrōṇ and Valōd respectively, which are situated to the south, south-west, north and east respectively of Dhunḍesā. Liṅgataḍāgikā has obviously changed its name to Śaṅkaratalaōrī in subsequent centuries. Śrikhēṇaka is obviously a mistake for Śrikhēṭaka, which is the same as modern Kaira. The identification of Sōmēśvara-tīrtha, where Dhruva had bathed before making the grant, is difficult; according to the information kindly supplied to me by Muni Vijaya Indra Sūri, there are two other Sōmēśvara-tīrthas besides the well known one at Prabhāsa. The second one is situated at Siddhapura, near Pātān in northern Gujarāt, where the rivers Ganges, Jumna and Sarasvatī are supposed to meet, and the third one at Karnāli near Chandod in Baroda district on the confluence of the rivers Orsang and Narmadā. The first two of the above Sōmēśvara-tīrthas were very probably not included in the dominions of Dhruva; the last mentioned one may therefore probably have been the place where he had bathed on the occasion. Kavarikā and Suhilā, which are mentioned in the record as headquarters of districts of the same name, cannot be identified.

TEXT.¹

[Metres :—vv. 1, 13, 15, 32, 35 and 36, *Anushtubh*; vv. 2-5, 7, 9, 14, 18, 19 and 21, *Vasanta-tilakā*; v. 6, *Gīti*; vv. 8, 16, 23-27, 29-31 and 39, *Āryā*; vv. 10 and 17, *Sragdharā*; vv. 11 and 20, *Upajāti*; v. 12, *Śārdūlavikrīḍita*; v. 22, *Indravamśā*; v. 28, *Prithvī*; vv. 33 and 34, *Indra-eajrā*; v. 37 *Śālinī* and v. 38, *Pushpitāgrā*.]

First Plate.

- 1 श्री² स्वस्यस्तु भगवतो(ते) सुगतशासनाय ॥ स वीव्यादेधसा धाम यं(यन्)
ना³भिकमलं कृतं(तम्) । हरश्च यस्य कान्तेन्दुक-
- 2 लया कमलं कृतं(तम्) ॥[१*] आसीद्वि(द्वि)षत्तिमिरमुद्यतमण्डलाग्रो ध्वस्तिन्न-
यन्नभिमुखो रणशर्वरोषु । भूपः शुचिब्वि(ब्वि)-
- 3 धुरिवास्तदिम(ग)न्तकीर्तिर्गोविन्दराज इति राजसु राजसि(सिंहः) ॥[२*]
दृष्ट्वा चमूमभिमुखी(खी) सुभटादृष्टासामुन्ना-
- 4 मितं सपदि येन रणेषु नित्य(त्यम्) । दृष्टाधरेण दधता भृकुटि(टिं)
ललाटे खड्गं कुल(लं) च हृदयं च निजं च सत्वं(त्वंम्) ॥[३*] त-
- 5 स्यात्तजो जगति विश्रुतशुभ्रकीर्तिरार्तात्तिहारिहरिविक्रमधामधारी । भूप-
स्त्रिविष्ट(ष्ट)पट्टपानुकृतिः कृतज्ञोः(ज्ञः)

¹ From the original plates.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ ना looks like का in the facsimile owing to the slipping of the instrument.

- 6 श्रीकक्(क्)राज इति गोत्रमणिर्व्व(र्व्व)भूव ॥[४*] तस्य प्रभिन्न(न्न)ताट-
(करट)च्युतदानदत्ति(न्ति)दत्त(न्त)प्रहारक(रु)चिरोक्ष्णशि(सि)तात्स(न्स)-
- 7 पीठः । ल्मा(ल्मा)पः लि(क्षि)तौ प(क्ष)पित^१श्चुरभूत्तनूजः सद(द्रा)द्रकूट-
कनकाद्रिविन्दराजः ॥[५*] तस्योपाज्जितम-
- 8 हसस्तेनयश्च(श्च)तुरुदधिवन्स(य)मालि(लि)न्याः [१*] भोक्ता भुवः शतक(क्र)तु-
सदृशः श्रीदत्ति(न्ति)दुर्गराजोभूत् ॥[६*] कांची-
- 9 स(श)ह(के)रलनराधिपचोलपा(पां)द्यश्रीहर्षवज्रटविभेदविधानदत्तं(क्षम्) । न(क)-
ण्णाटक(क्) क(व)लमचिन्त्या(न्त्य)मजेयमत्यै(त्यै)भृ-
- 10 कैः(त्यैः) कियद्भिरपि यः सहसा जिमा(गा)य ॥[७*] तस्मिन्दिवं प्रयाते
वज्रभराजे ^२क्षतप्रजावा(वा)धः । [श्री*]कर्कराजसूनुर्म-
- 11 हीपतिः श्री^३क्ष्णराजोभूत् ॥[८*] राहण्यमात्मभुजजातव(व)लावलेपमामै(जौ)
विजिल(त्य) निशितासिलताप्रहारैः ।
- 12 पालि(लि)ध्वजावले(लि)शुभामचिरेण यो हि राजाधिराजपरमे^४शा(श्च)रतां
ततान ॥[९*] येन श्वेतातपत्रप्रहतरविक-
- 13 रप्रा(व्रा)तम(ता)पात्सलीलं जग्मे नासीरधूलीधवले(लि)तशिरसा वज्रभाख्यः
सदाजौ । श्रीमद्गोविन्दराजो जि-
- 14 न(त)जगदहितस्त्रैणवैधव्यदक्षः^५स(क्षस्त)स्यासीनू(लू)नुरेकः क्षणरणदले(लि)ताराति-
मत्तेभकुम्भः ॥[१०*] तस्यानु-
- 15 जः श्रीभुवराजनामा महातुभावोप्रहतप्रत्य(ता)पः [१*] प्रसाधिताशेषनरेन्द्र-
चक्रः क(क्र)मेण वा(वा)लाक्षप(व)-
- 16 पुर्व्व(र्व्व)भूव ॥[११*] जाते यत्र च राष्ट्रकूटतिलके मद्रू(सद्रू)पचूडा^६मणी
गुवी(र्व्वी) तुष्टिरथाखिलस्य जगतः सु-
- 17 स्वामिनि प्रत्यहं(हम्) [१*] सत्यं सत्यमिति प्रशासति सति क्षामासमु-
प्रा(द्रा)त्ति(न्ति)कामासीद्वर्म्मपरं गु-
- 18 णामृतनिचौ(धौ) सत्यव्रताधिष्कि(ष्ठि)ते ॥[१२*] रक्षता येन निःशेष(षं) चतुर-
धोधिसंयुतं(तम्) । राज्यं

^१ Here we have the alternative form of the letter श्.

^२ The horizontal bar of प in क्ष is missing.

^३ Metre requires श्री to be omitted here. The letter has been wrongly transposed from कर्कराज to क्ष्णराज.

^४ Here we have the alternative form of श्.

^५ This form of क्ष is quite common in this plate.

^६ Owing to the slipping of the instrument ड् looks like क्ष.

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 19 धर्मेण लोकाना(नां) कृता हृष्टि[.*] परा हृदि ॥[१३*] तस्यात्मजो
जगति सद्यथितोरुकीर्त्तिर्गोविन्दर(रा)ज इति गोत्रललाम-
- 20 भूतः । त्यागी पराक्रमधनः प्रकटप्रताप[.*] सन्तापिताहितजनो जनव-
क्षभोभूत् ॥[१४*] तत्पुत्रोत्र गते नाक-
- 21 माकंपितरिपुत्रजे । श्रीमहाराजशर्वाख्यः ख्यातो राजाभवद्गुणै^१ ॥[१५*]
र(अ)र्थिषु यथार्थतां यः समभीष्ट-
- 22 फलावाप्तिलब्ध(व्य)तोषेषु । वृद्धिं निनाय परमाममोघवर्षाभिधानस्य ॥[१६*]
राजाभूत्तत्पितृव्यो रिपुभयविभवोद्भूयभ(द्भूयभा)-
- 23 वैकहेतुर्कक्षीमानिन्द्रराजो गुणवृत्तिकरांतश्चमत्कारकारी । रागादन्यान्त्यु(न्यु)-
दस्य प्रकटितविनया यं नृपा[.*] सेव-
- 24 माना राजश्रीरेव चक्रे सकलकविज्ञनोद्गीततथ्यस्वभावं(वम्)^२ ॥[१७*] श्रीकर्क-
राज इति रक्षितराज्यभारः सारः कुलस्य तनयो
- 25 नयशालिशौर्यस्त(र्यः) ।^३ तस्याभवद्विभे^४(भ)ववंदितवं(वं)धुसार्थः पार्थः सदैव धनुषि
प्रथमः शुचीनां(नाम्) ॥[१८*] स्वेच्छागृहीतविषयान्द्र(न्दृ)-
- 26 ढसंह(व)भाजः प्रोद्भूतदृष्टतरशुल्किकराष्ट(ष्ट)कूटानु(न्)^५ । उ(त्)खातखड्गनिजवा(बा)-
हुव(व)लेन जित्वा योमोघवर्षमचिरा[त्]^६ स्वपदे
- 27 व्यधत् ॥[१९*] पुत्रीयतस्तस्य महानुभावः कृती कृतज्ञः कृतवीर्यवीर्यो(र्यः)^७ ।)
^८वशीकृताशेषनरेन्द्रवृन्दो व(व)भूव स्रुद्गु(र्ध्र)वराजनामा ॥[२०*]
- 28 चन्द्रो जडो हिमगिरिस्सहिम[.*] प्रकृत्या वातश्चलश्च व(त)प[न*]स्तपनस्वभावः ।
चारः^९ पयोनिधि^{१०}रिति तैस्सममस्य नास्ति येनोपमा
- 29 निरुपमस्तत एव गीतः ॥[२१*] व्र(ब्र)ह्माण्डमेतत्किमिति प्रजासृजा न
मद्यमाणेन पुरा विनिर्निर्मि(र्मि)तं(तम्) । एवं विचिन्त्य ध्रुवराजकीर्त्ति-

^१ Here not only are the usual *danḍas* omitted, but a *sandhi* is made between the last letter of v. 15 and the first one of v. 16.

^२ Owing to a natural depression on the plate, there appear in the facsimile three vertical lines at the end of this verse ; really there are only two in the original.

^३ The usual *danḍa* at the end of the half-verse is omitted and a *sandhi* is made with the letter following.

^४ The medial *ē* mark is quite clear on the original, though not in the facsimile.

^५ Here also the *danḍa* at the half-verse end is omitted and a *sandhi* is made with the letter following.

^६ Owing to a natural depression on the plate surface, the facsimile shows a faint trace of त् ; on the plate, however, no त् has been engraved.

^७ Here also the *danḍa* at the half-verse end is omitted and a *sandhi* is made with the letter following.

^८ The letters र्यौव are damaged but they are clear on the original plate.

^९ र is damaged but clear on the plate.

^{१०} Metre requires us to read पयोधि. ।

- 30 विधातुरासीत्सुतरामसूयिनी ॥[२२*] रणसि(शि)रसि खड्गघातैर्व्वल्लभदंडं परा-
ध्वंसीकृत्य । स(श)स्त्रशतशुद्धदेहः ¹स्वर्गमगादेक
- 31 एवासी ॥[२३*] तस्याशेषनराधिपहृतयशसः स्वर्गलोकगतकीर्तिः । श्रीमान-
कालवर्षस्तनयः समभूत्कुलालम्बः(म्बः) ॥[२४*] वल्लभ-
- 32 दण्डाक्रान्तं विघटितदुष्टानुजोविवर्गेण । पितृपर्यागतम²चिरान्मण्डलमध्यासितं
येन ॥[२५*] प्रियवादी सत्यधनः श्रीमान-
- 33 नुजोविवत्सलो मानी । प्रतिपक्षोभकरः शुभतुङ्गः शुभकरः सुहृदाम् ॥[२६*]
तस्मिन्स्वर्गी(गी)भूते गुणवति गुणवान्गुणा-
- 34 धिकप्रोतिः [1*] समभूद्भुवराजसमी भुवराजस्तुष्टिकल्लोके ॥[२७*] इतोभि-
मुखमाप[त*]अव(ब)लगूर्ज्जराणां व(ब)लं ³ इतो विमुखवत्त-
- 35 भो विकृतिमागता वां(बां)धवाः । इतोनुजविकुर्वितं शममगात्समस्तं भयादहो
स्फुरणमद्भुतं निरुपमेन्द्र खड्गस्य ते ॥[२८*] गूर्ज्जरव(ब)ल-
- 36 मतिव(ब)लवत्समुद्यद्युपहंसितं⁴ च कुल्येन । एकाकिनैव विहितं पराध्वं
लोलया येन ॥[२९*] यश्चाभिषिक्तमात्रः परं⁵ यश-
- 37 स्थागशौर्थ्यतोवाप । शुभतुंगजोतितुंगं पदं [य]दाप्रोति नो चित्रम् ॥[३०*]
तेनेदमनिलविद्युच्चञ्चलमालोक्य जीवितमसारं [1*]
- 38 चित्तिदानपरमपुण्यः प्रवर्तितो धर्मदायीयं(यम्) ॥[३१*] स च समधि-
गताशेषमहाशब्द(ब्द)महासामन्ताधिपतिधा(धी)रावर्षश्रीभुवरा-
- 39 जदेवः सर्वानिव समनुवो(बी)धयत्यस्तु वः संविदितं(तम्) ॥ यथा मया⁶
श्रीखेण(ट)ककटकावस्थितेन⁷ मातापिचोरात्मनस्चै(चै)हि-
- 40 कामुष्मिकपुण्यशोभिहृदये चिरंतनकवरिकापर⁸विषयसंज्ञा(ज्ञ)सांप्रतीयकांतारथा-
मप्रतिवि(ब)जमहापी⁹सरित्तोरे भग-

¹ The letter स्व is damaged but quite clear on the plate.

² The letter स is damaged.

³ This *danda* is unnecessary. Read बलमितो.

⁴ Letters बरस are clear on the plate.

⁵ Read समुद्यतं हंसितं.

⁶ Owing to a depression on the plate surface, the letter र appears like रा. No medial *ā* sign has, how-
ever, been engraved.

⁷ Letters गशौ are faint in the facsimile, but clear on the plate.

⁸ Owing to a natural depression on the plate surface, the letter म appears like मा. The medial *ā* mark
has, however, not been engraved at all.

⁹ The letter न has been only half engraved.

¹⁰ [Reading may be *Kavarik-āhāra*.—Ed.]

¹¹ [Reading of this name is doubtful.—Ed.]

[illegible]

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 41 वसुधाधिष्ठानि¹ पंचशतानि तीर्थानां विनयित्वा² कांपिल्यमुनिना कारित-
महाविहा-
- 42 रा³यतनाय कांपिल्यतीर्थकसंज्ञकाय स्थिरमतिनाम्ना भिक्षुणावज्जयं च श्रीमते
43 वु(बु)डभट्टारकाय सुहिलाविषयान्तर्वर्ती धडयासहाभिधात(न)ग्रामो यस्याघा-
44 टनानि पूर्वतो वडवल्ली ग्रामसीमा ॥ दक्षिणतः पूरावी सरित् ।[।]
पश्चिमतो लिम्ब⁴(ङ्ग)-
- 45 तडागिकाग्रामसीमा ॥ उत्तरतः पढमशृण ग्रामसीमा ॥ एवमयं
चतुराधाट-
- 46 नोपलक्षितः सोई(इ)ङ्गः स(सो)परिकरः स(स्व)सीमापर्थ(र्थ)न्तः कल(र)सहितः
सहचमा-
- 47 लाकुलः सज(द)ण्डदशाव(प)राधः सहिरण्यादेयो⁵चाटभट्टप्रषा⁶ वातोडरी-
48 यः सर्वराजकीयानामहस्तप्रक्षेपणीयो ॥⁷ आचन्द्रार्काणवक्षितपर्वतसमका-
49 लीनः पूर्वदत्तदेवदायव्र(व्र)ह्मदायरत्ति(हि)तोभ्यन्तरसिद्ध्या शकनृपकालातीर(त)-
स्व(सं)-
- 50 वत्सरशतेषु [अष्टसु*] षट्(डु)त्तरेषु मार्गशिरसु(शु)द्धितीयाया(यां) भगवति
सवितरि धनुषि संक्रा-
- 51 न्ते महापर्वणि सोमेश्वरसंगमतीर्थे स्नात्वोद्योद⁸ कातिसर्गेण गन्धपुष्पधू-
52 पनि(नै)वेद्यादिक्रियोपवर्त्तनार्थं तथा कालात्ययात्स्व(त्स्व)ण्डस्फुटितसंस्कारार्थं
च वि-
- 53 हारस्य प्रतिपादितस्त[स्य*] सतमुचितया⁹ देवदायस्थित्या सिन्धुविषय-
श्रीभिक्षु-
- 54 स्तं(सं)घस्य प्रतिजायती भुंजतो भोजयतः कषतः कर्षयतो न परिपत्यना
55 कार्या [॥*] तथागामिन्पतिभिरस्मदंशजैरन्यैर्वा सामान्यं भूमिदार(न)फर(ल)-

¹ Read भगवद्भुजा°.² Read विनय.³ Space for two letters has been left out at the beginning of this line. [No space is left out ; the first three letters are to be read as °riyāya°.—Ed.]⁴ [This conjunct letter appears to be *mva* in the impression.—Ed.]⁵ *Avagraha* in the modern form occurs at this place only in this record.⁶ Read प्रवेक्षी.⁷ These *danḍas* are superfluous.⁸ Read either स्नात्वोद° or स्नात्वोद्योद°.⁹ Read समुचितया.

Third Plate.

- 56 मित्यवधार्य¹ विदुल्लोलान्यनित्यान्यैस्व(श्च)र्याणि तृणाग्रलग्नजलवि(बि)न्दुचंच-
 57 लं जीवितमाकलय स्वदायनिर्विशेषोयमस्मद्दायोनुमन्तव्यः पालयितव्यः² ॥
 58 यश्चान्नानतिमिरपटलाद्वतमतिराच्छि(च्छि)³द्यादाच्छिद्यमान(नं) वानुमोदेत स
 पंचभिर्महापातकै-
 59 रूपपातकैश्च संयुक्तः स्यादित्युक्त⁴ च भगवता वेदव्यासेन व्यासेन ॥ षष्ठि-⁵
 र्वर्षसहस्राणि स्व-
 60 गं तिष्ठति भूमिदः । आच्छ(च्छे)त्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकै वस्ये⁶ ॥[३२*]
 अग्नेरपत्य(त्यं) प्रथम(मं) सुवर्ण(र्णं) भूव(र्वै)-
 61 षावी सृव्य(र्य)सु(सु)ताशा(श्च) मा(गा)वः । लोकास्त्रयस्तेन भवन्ति दत्ता
 यः कांचनं गां च महीं च दद्यात् ॥[३३*] यानीह
 62 दत्तानि पुरा नरेन्द्रैर्दानानि धर्मार्थयशस्कराणि । निर्माल्यवान्तप्रतिमानि
 तानि को नाम साधुः
 63 पुनराददीत ॥[३४*] विन्व(न्धा)द(ट)वीष्वतीयासु शुष्ककोटरवासिनः ।
 कृष्णादयो हि जायन्ते भूमिदायं ह-
 64 रन्ति पे(पे) ॥[३५*] व(व)हुभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता⁷ राजभिः सगरादिभिः ।
 यस्य २⁸ यदा तू(भू)मिस्तस्य २⁸ तप(दा) प(फ)लं(लम्) ॥[३६*] तथा
 65 चोक्त(क्तं) रामभद्रेण ॥ सव्वा(र्वी)नेतान्ता(न्भा)विनः पार्थिवेन्द्रान्न(न्) भूयो २⁸
 याचते री(रा)मभद्रः । सामान्योयं धर्मचा(से)-
 66 तुर्नृपाणां ता(का)ले काले पालनीयो भवद्भिः ॥[३७*] इति कमलदलाम्बु(म्बु)-
 वि(बि)न्दुलोलां म्नि(त्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनु-
 67 ष्यजीवितं [च] ॥⁹ अतिविमलमनोभिरात्मनीनैर्न हि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलो-
 प्याः ॥[३८*] श्रीक-
 68 क्कराजनामा तदात्मए(जो)त्रापि दापको दूतः । याचकवक्त्र(क्त्र)विवस्त्रान्ता-
 (न्स)तापशीलोरिकुसु-
 69 दानाम् ॥[३९*] स्वहस्तो(स्त्री)यं श्रीधुवराजदेवस्य¹⁰ ॥¹¹ लेखितं चैत-
 70 त्मरा(या) वलभी(भि)वास्तव्यमहासन्धिविग्रहाक्षपटलाधिपतिश्रीदीन्दे(न) श्रीम-
 71 दवल्लोकितात्मजेनेति ॥

¹ Owing to shallow engraving, the letter वि appears like दि in the facsimile.

² Read पालयितव्यः ॥

³ Owing to a natural depression on the plate surface, an *anusvāra* appears over the letter च्छि, whereas none in fact has been engraved.

⁴ The letter ल्यु has been damaged.

⁵ Read षष्ठि वर्ष.

⁶ Read वस्ये ॥

⁷ The letter म् is damaged.

⁸ The numeral 2 is used to indicate that the preceding word is to be repeated in reading.

⁹ Here two *dandas* are wrongly engraved instead of one.

¹⁰ The signature is in old-Kanarese characters.

¹¹ After the signature and before the word लेखितं is engraved an ornamental design.

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NO. 13.—BRAHMANAPALLI GRANT OF KARKKA SUVARNNAVARSHA : SAKA 746.

BY B. BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., PH.D., BARODA.

The copper-plate grant described here consisting of **three plates** joined together by means of a circular ring to which is attached a seal, was purchased from a resident of Barodā and is now preserved in the Library of the Oriental Institute at Barodā. This is one of the unpublished records of Karkka Suvarṇavarsha of Gujarāt and is unquestionably of great historical value for the State of Barodā, if not for the Bombay Presidency ; indeed, this as well as other copper-plates granted by the same king refer to grants of lands and villages all situated in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Barodā, and some of the old names can with little difficulty be identified with the names of villages now in existence.

The plates measure 11" by 8" and are of about $\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness with the rims fashioned thicker than the rest for the protection of the writing. A hole is bored at the top through the middle of all the three plates, and through this hole passes a massive ring, slightly oval in shape, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, which holds them together. On the ring appears a **seal** circular in shape and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter on which is embossed a figure of Garuḍa without any legend. The plates and the writing are very well preserved and the letters are very distinctly incised. The first and the third plates are incised on one side only while the second is engraved on both sides. The **script** of the record resembles that usually found in the inscriptions of the Valabhī rulers. The **language** of the record is Sanskrit throughout. With the exception of the symbol at the commencement, the portion recording the grant (ll. 52-68) and the concluding lines (ll. 77-80) the rest of the inscription is in verse. The signatures of the king **Suvarṇavarsha** and his overlord **Amōghavarsha** appear at the end and are in distinctly different characters which are more akin to the Southern script than the Northern. The verses of this grant occur in other grants, particularly the Nausārī plates¹ of the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa prince Karkka I and also in the Kāvī plates² of the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa prince Gōvinda. The weight of the plates including the seal is 9 lbs.

With regard to **orthography** the following are worthy of note : (i) the use of the guttural nasal instead of *anusvāra* ; (ii) the almost invariable change of the *visarga* to *s* when followed by *p* ; (iii) the doubling of *ḍ* and *ḍh* in conjunction with a following *y* or *v* and (iv) the substitution of *jīhvāmūlīya* for *visarga* in all cases when followed by *k*.

The **object** of the present inscription is to record the grant of the village **Brāhmaṇapallikā** in the **Māhishaka-vishaya** of forty-two villages, which is bounded by the villages of Kavalōikā in the north, Likkavalli in the south, Nābaḍa in the east and Dhāḍiyappa in the west. The **date** of the inscription is the **full moon day of Vaisākha of the Śaka year 746, Mahāvaiśākhaparvan** and probably corresponds to Sunday, the 17th April, 824 A. D. The *Dūtaka* was **Durgarāja** and the name of the officer who drafted the order was **Nārāyaṇa**, the *Sāndhivigrahika* or the Minister of Peace and War. The grant was ratified by the Emperor **Śrīmad-Amōghavarshadēva**, son of Śrī-Jagattuṅgadēva. At the end of the inscription are given the sign manual of Karkkarāja the donor, as well as that of his overlord Amōghavarsha.

The present record refers itself to the reign of **Karkka-Suvarṇavarsha**, son of Indra belonging to the **Gujarāt Branch of the Rāshtrakūṭa family**. Indrarāja, the brother of Gōvinda III, is here spoken of as becoming the lord of Lāṭa which was given to him by Gōvinda.

¹ J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XX, pp. 135 ff.

² Ind. Ant., Vol. V, pp. 145 ff.

According to Bühler¹ 'Lāṭa' corresponds to what is now known as Central and Southern Gujarāt—the country between Māhi and Koṅkaṇa, but he held from the traceable localities mentioned in the Kāvī and Barodā inscriptions that Lāṭa was confined in the 9th century to much narrower limits. But we know from the Nausārī plates² that the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭas ruled over a tract of country lying between the two rivers Māhi in the north and the Narmadā in the south.

Indrarāja had two sons, namely, Karkkarāja and Gōvindarāja. Karkka had given several grants of land during his life time and four of them including the present have so far come to light, namely, the Barodā plates³ the Nausārī plates⁴, the Surāt plates⁵ and the present one which may be called for the sake of convenience as the Brāhmaṇapalli grant. The Barodā plates are dated in Śaka 734, the Nausārī in Śaka 738, the Surāt in Śaka 743 and the Brāhmaṇapalli in Śaka 746. It appears, therefore, that Karkka ascended the throne sometime before Śaka 734 and continued to rule till 746 or a little later. But from the above it cannot be assumed that Karkka's reign was entirely uneventful or even continuous, for in the Śaka year 735 we find his younger brother Gōvindarāja⁶ giving away a village near Barodā as a *bhūpāla* showing that he ruled over Central Gujarāt in the same year. The second grant⁷ made by him is dated in Śaka 749 or fourteen years later. Now, this gives rise to a chronological tangle which has not been satisfactorily explained by any writer of Gujarāt history up till now. The discovery of the present inscription which is the last in the Karkka series of grants, so far known, makes it all the more imperative to examine the question more thoroughly.

Two explanations of this unique circumstance may be offered. Several inscriptions of the Gujarāt Branch of the Rāshtrakūṭas⁸ state that Karkka restored the kingdom of the Rāshtrakūṭas of Mānyakhēṭa from the hostile claimants and placed the rightful owner Amōghavarsha on the throne⁹. This event must have taken place sometime in 736 Śaka (A. D. 814)¹⁰ because we find the name of Amōghavarsha mentioned in a charter of Śaka 738¹¹ which is perhaps the first during his rule so far obtained. Karkkarāja who was ruling over Gujarāt naturally had to leave his own kingdom to assist Amōghavarsha of the main line of the Rāshtrakūṭas, and probably during his absence he directed his younger brother to look after his dominions. He must have subsequently come back, and we find him issuing a second charter in the year Śaka 738¹². The inscriptions issued by his younger brother both in Śaka 735 and 749 testify to his great devotion and loyalty towards his elder brother Karkkarāja¹³.

The other explanation that can be offered in solution of the difficulty above referred to, is by assuming that the younger brother definitely became hostile in about 735 Śaka towards his elder brother when he had not quite settled down and with the help of adventurers overthrew him by treachery. Karkka thus was obliged to go back to the south to seek the help of the Rāshtrakūṭas of the main line at Mānyakhēṭa. He must have there discovered a conspiracy to deprive the legitimate claimant Amōghavarsha from obtaining the throne, amongst his relatives. He naturally supported the rightful claimant and by his prowess set him up on the ancestral throne, and as a mark of favour obtained from Amōghavarsha the necessary help to overthrow his

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 145.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 156 ff.

³ Above, Vol. XXI, pp. 133 ff.

⁴ Kāvī plates of Gōvindarāja, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, 144.

⁵ See e.g., Barodā plates of Dhruvarāja I, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 199 ff.

⁶ *Ibid.* निजवाह्वलेन जिला योऽमीघवर्षमचिरात्स्वपदे व्यधत्त ॥

¹⁰ [Dr. Altekar places this event between A. D. 817 and 821 (above, Vol. XXI, p. 138).—Ed.]

¹¹ The Nausārī plates *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX, p. 135.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ [Dr. Altekar also has come to a similar conclusion, above, p. 68.—Ed.]

⁸ *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX, p. 140, ll. 60-61.

⁹ *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX, pp. 131 ff.

¹⁰ Törkhēḍ plates (above, Vol. III, pp. 53 ff.).

brother Gōvindarāja who had unrighteously obtained the kingdom of Gujarāt. Till we are in possession of further details it will be futile to draw any definite conclusions and the historians are left to judge for themselves which of the two alternatives will be more acceptable.

A third explanation that both the brothers Karkka and Gōvinda ruled at the same time is hardly admissible because in that case this fact would have been mentioned in the charters issued by both. Both these brothers give away land near about Barodā, and Vaṭapadraka is mentioned as either the principal village or a surrounding village in the charters attributed to both, and it is not possible that the kingdom of Gujarāt should be so divided as to permit two brothers to rule at the same time over two different tracts.

Another point to which attention of historians may be drawn is the significance of the signs manual of the two kings Karkka and his overlord Amōghavarsha, for this has a direct bearing on the question of the relation between the Gujarāt Branch of the Rāshtrakūṭas and the Rāshtrakūṭas of the main line of Mānyakhēta. It may be noted in this connection that the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭas persistently call themselves as *Mahāsāmāntādhipati* and sometimes as the ruler of the *Lāṭiya-* or *Lālēsvara-maṇḍala*.¹ But it is in the present inscription that we find the earliest example of the practice of putting in the joint signatures of the *Sāmānta* and his overlord. This proves beyond doubt that in so far as the present inscription is concerned, Karkka acknowledged the suzerainty of king Amōghavarsha of the main line. In the earliest inscription of Karkka which is dated Śaka 734 there is the signature of Karkka but not of his overlord. In the next two inscriptions issued in Śaka 738 and 743 there is also one signature of Karkka but no signature of the overlord who in these cases is Amōghavarsha. In the Tōrkheḍē inscription² of Śaka 735 his brother Gōvindarāja calls himself a *bhūpāla* and Buddhavarasa as his *Mahāsāmānta* who was enjoying an estate called the Siharakkhi Twelve which was given to him by Gōvindarāja. No signature either of Gōvinda or Karkka or the overlord appears in the inscription. Though ostensibly a negative point, the omission of signatures in the grants issued by the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭas from Śaka 734 to 746 is nevertheless significant, particularly because in the grant under consideration the signature of the overlord makes its first appearance. Be it noted, however, that the name of the paramount sovereign does occur in inscriptions, though not the sign manual.

All the inscriptions issued by the Gujarāt Branch of the Rāshtrakūṭas have a special topographical interest for the State of Barodā, as most of the villages granted by the kings are situated in the Barodā State. It will be out of place here to take up all the inscriptions issued by the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa kings and make an attempt to identify the villages mentioned therein, as this is clearly beyond the scope of this paper. I, therefore, propose to deal with the grants of the land specially made by Karkka in his inscriptions³, so far available, and make an attempt to identify the places in order to correct some of the old inaccuracies.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 158.

² Above, Vol. III, pp. 53 ff.

³ I do not take into account the places mentioned in the Surāt Plates, as according to the editor, Dr. Altekar, all these are situated in the Navasārī District of the Barodā State. But these identifications are open to doubt since we feel that Karkka's territories were confined to the country situated between the Māhi and the Narmadā. If we accept Dr. Altekar's identifications we shall have to conclude that Karkka extended his sway much beyond the Narmadā so as to include Navasārī within his kingdom. But for this, there is no evidence in the inscriptions of the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭas except the doubtful identification of Nāgasārikā with Navasārī, the river Pūrāvi with Pūrṇā and the river Vaṅkikā with Vaṅki Creek 30 miles further south of Navasārī. The village Ambāpātaka which is described as contiguous to Nāgasārikā (*Nāgasārikā-pratibaddha*) is identified with Āmadpur which is on the other side of the Pūrṇā river at a distance of 5 miles. And I do not see any reason why the Vāpī is given to the Jaina Āchārya when the donor is 30 miles away from the place. Frankly, I have grave doubts as regards the correctness of these identifications, though I am not able to offer anything better. (See above, Vol. XXI, pp. 133 ff.) [Dr. Altekar says that in Gujarāt fields are often known after the names of the wells irrigating them and hence Hiraṇyayōgā-Dhāshu-vāpī is the name of a field.—Ed.]

The first records the grant of a village named as Vaṭapadraka also known as Vaṭapura which was included in the *viśaya* of Āṅkōṭṭaka consisting of eighty-four villages. The main village was bounded by villages Vagghāchchha in the north, Mahāsēnaka tank in the south, and the villages Jambuvāvikā in the east and Āṅkōṭṭaka in the west.¹ For the history of Barodā the above grant is extremely valuable in as much as this is the earliest mention of the village of Vaṭapadraka which is now known as Barodā, the capital of the most enlightened House of the Gaekwads. Āṅkōṭṭaka and Jambuvāvikā have been identified by Fleet with the modern villages of Aīkūṭ and Jambuvā. Mr. (now Dr.) Altekar² has identified the village of Vagghāchchha with the modern village Vāghoḍiā.

The Nausāri plates³ record the gift of two different villages to a Brāhman issued from the same place Khēṭaka. The first consists of a village included in the territory lying between the Māhi and the Narmadā, known as Śamīpadraka which is bounded by the villages Dhāhadva in the north, Chōrundaka in the south, Gōlikā in the east and Bharthāṇaka in the west. The village Chōrundaka has been identified with the modern village of Chōrandā, Bharthāṇaka the modern Bharthanā and Dhāhadva the modern Dhāvaṭa in the Karjan *tāluka* in the Gaekwad's territories.⁴ If we take these three villages as the three boundaries we find that enclosed within there is no village in modern times which can be identified with either Śamīpadraka or Gōlikā which are, therefore, unidentifiable. The identification offered by Dr. Bhandarkar of Śamīpadraka as 'Sondārṇ' does not seem to be reliable.

The second grant in the same inscription refers to the gift of a village in the District of Mañ-kaṇikā, by name Sambandhī which is bounded by the villages Kāṣṭhāmaṇḍapa in the north, Brāhmaṇapallikā in the south, Sajjōḍaka in the east and Karañjāvasahikā in the west. Dr. Bhandarkar identifies the village Sajjōḍaka with modern Sajōḍ and Kāṣṭhāmaṇḍapa with modern Māṇḍvā both of which seem to be incorrect, because we have to look for their identification in the Saṅkheḍā *tāluka* and not in the Āṅkleśwar *tāluka* as suggested by Dr. Bhandarkar. Mañ-kaṇikā has to be identified with the well-known village of Māṅkṇī in the Saṅkheḍā *tāluka* of the Barodā State, Sambandhī with modern Samadhī, Kāṣṭhāmaṇḍapa with Kāṣṭhmāṇḍvā, and Brāhmaṇapallikā with modern Bāmrolī, all situated in the Saṅkheḍā *tāluka*.

Of the *localities* mentioned in the present inscription the village Brāhmaṇapallikā should be distinguished from the village of the same name which is included in the Mañkaṇikā district, as here it forms a part of the Māhishaka district. The regular phonetic equivalent for Kavalōikā is Kōilī or Kōyalī and this is the name of a modern village situated in the Barodā *tāluka*. Taking Kōilī as the starting point and travelling south we reach a village named Bāmangām which seems to be the village now representing the ancient village of Brāhmaṇapallikā in the district of Māhishaka. The other names, however, cannot now be identified.⁵

TEXT.⁶

First Plate.

1 श्री⁷ स वोव्याद्वेधसा धाम यन्नाभिकमळङ्कृतं । हरश्च यस्य कान्तेन्दुकलया
कमलङ्कृतं ॥[१*] आसोद्विषत्तिमि-

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 164.

² *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX, p. 147.

³ *Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarāt and Kāṭhiāwāḍ*, p. 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 135 and 149.

⁵ In identifying the different villages named in the grants, I have received considerable help from my esteemed friend Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar who was formerly the Survey and Settlements Superintendent of the Government of Baroda.

⁶ From the original plates and photographs.

⁷ Expressed by a symbol.

- 2 रमुद्यतमण्डलाग्रो ध्वस्तिन्नयन्नभिमुखो रणशर्व्वरीषु । भूपः शुचिर्व्विधुरिवास्त(त)-
दिगन्तकीर्त्तिर्गोविन्दराज
- 3 इति राजसु राजसिद्धः(सिंहः) ॥[२*] दृष्ट्वा चमूमभिमुखीं सुभटादृष्ट्वासा-
मुन्नामितं सपदि येन रणेषु नित्यं ।
- 4 दष्टाधरेण दधता मुकुटिं ललाटे खड्गं कुलं च हृदयं च निजं च
सत्वं ॥[३*] खड्गं कराग्रान्मुखतश्च शोभा मा-
- 5 नो मनस्तः सममेव यस्य । महाहवे नाम निशम्य सद्यस्त्रयं रिपूणां
विगलत्यकाण्डे ॥[४*] तस्यात्म-
- 6 जो जगति विश्रुतदीर्घकीर्त्तिरात्तीर्त्तिहारिहरिविक्रमधामधारी । भूपस्त्रिविष्ट-
[प*]नृपानुक्तिकृतज्ञः श्रीकर्करा-
- 7 ज इति गोचमणिर्व्वभूव ॥[५*] तस्य प्रभिन्नकरटस्थितदानदन्ति ।¹ दन्तप्र-
हाररुचिरोस्त्रिखितांसपोठः ।
- 8 क्षापः क्षितौ क्षपितश्चरुभूतनूजः सद्राष्ट्रकूटकनकाद्रिरिवेन्द्रराजः ॥[६*]
तस्योपार्जितमहसस्त-
- 9 नयश्चतु[र*]दधिवलयमालिन्या[*] । भोक्ता भुवः शतक्रतुसदृशः श्रीदन्ति-
दुर्गराजोभूत् ॥[७*] कांचीशकेरलनराधिपचोल-
- 10 पाण्ड्यश्रीहर्षवज्रटविभेदविधानदक्षं । कार्काटक बलमचिन्त्यमजेयमन्यैर्भृत्यैर्क्लिय-
ङ्गिरपि यः सहसा जि-
- 1 गाय ॥[८*] अभ्रूविभङ्गमगृहीतनिशातशस्त्रमश्रान्तमप्रतिहताक्षमपेतयत्नं । यो
वक्त्रभं सपदि दण्ड-
- 2 बलेन जित्वा राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरतामवाप ॥[९*] आसेतोर्व्विपुलोव(प)लाव-
लिलसल्लोलोर्मिमालाजलादा-
- 3 प्रालयकलङ्कितामलशिलाजालात्तुषाराचला² [१*] दापूर्वापरवारिराशिपुलिनप्रा-
न्तप्रसिद्धावधेर्य्येनेयं ज-
- 4 गती स्वविक्रमबलेनैकातपत्रीकृता ॥[१०*] तस्मिन्दिवम्रयाते वक्त्रभराजे चतप्र-
जाबाधः । श्रीकर्कराजसू-
- 5 तुर्महीपतिः श्रीकृष्णराजोभूत् ॥[११*] यस्य स्वभुजपराक्रमनिःशेषोत्सादितारि-
दिक्चक्रं । कृष्णस्येवाकृष्णं
- 6 चरितं श्रीकृष्णराजः³स्य ॥[१२*] शुभतुङ्गस्तुङ्गतुरगप्रवृद्धरेणूर्ध्वरुद्धरविकिरणं ।
श्रीशेषि नमो निखि-

¹ The *danti* is superfluous. Read -*danti-danti*-.² *Visarga* superfluous.³ Read=*tushār-ūchatāt* | *ā pūrvvā*°.

- 17 लं प्रावृट्कालायते स्पष्टं ॥[१३*] दीनानाथप्रणयिषु यथेष्टचेष्टं समीहित-
मजस्र[*] । तत्क्षणम्-
18 कालवर्षी वर्षति सर्वात्तिनिर्वपणं ॥[१४*] राह्यमात्मभुजजातबलावलीपमाजी
विजित्य निशितासिल-
19 ताप्रहारै^१ [1*] ऋपालिध्वजावलिशुभामचिरेण यो हि राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरतां
ततान ॥[१५*] क्रोधादुत्खातख-
20 हप्रसृततु(रु)चिचयैर्भासमानं समन्तादाजावुद्धृतवैरिप्रकटगजघटाटोपसंचोभदत्तं ।
21 शौर्यं त्यक्त्वारिवर्गी भयचकितवपुष्कापि दृष्ट्वैव सद्यो दर्पाभातारिचक्रक्षयकर-
मत(ग)-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 22 मद्यस्य दीर्घण्डरूपं ॥[१६*] पाता यश्चतुरम्बुराशिरशनालङ्कारभाजो भुवस्त्रय्याद्यापि
कृतद्विजामरभु(गु)रुप्राज्याज्य-
23 पूजादरो^२ । दाता मानभृदग्रणीभं(गु)णवतां योसौ श्रियो वल्लभो भोक्तुं
स्वर्गफलानि भूरितपसां स्थानं
24 जता(गा)मामरं ॥[१७*] येन श्वेतातपचप्रहतरविकरव्राततापात्सलीलं जन्मे(म्मे)
वासीरधूलीधवलितशिरसा
25 वल्लभाख्यः सदाजो । श्रीमन्नोविन्दराजो जितजगदहितस्त्रैणवैधव्यदक्षस्तस्यासी-
त्सुनुरेकः क्षण-
26 रणदलितारातिमत्तेभकुम्भः ॥[१८*] तस्यानुजः श्रीधुवराजनामा महानुभावीप्र-
हृतप्रतापः प्रसाधि-
27 ताशेषनरेन्द्रचक्रः क्रमेण बालार्कवपुर्बभूव ॥[१९*] जाते यत्र च राष्ट्रकूट-
तिलके सङ्गुप-
28 चूडामणौ गुर्वी तुष्टिरथाखिलस्य जगतः सुखामिनि प्रत्यहं [1*] सत्यं
सत्यमिति प्रश्लासति स-
29 ति क्षामासमुद्रान्तिकामासीद्धर्मपरे गुणामृतनिधौ सत्यव्रताधिष्ठिते ॥[२०*]
हृष्टोन्वहं योर्धिज-
30 नाय सर्वं सर्वस्वमानन्दितबन्धुवर्गं^३ प्रादात्प्ररुष्टो हरति स्म वेता(गा)-
प्राणान्यम्-
31 स्यापि नितान्तवीर्यः ॥[२१*] रक्षता येन निःशेषं चतुरभोधिसंयुतं
राज्यन्धर्मैण लोकानां

^१ Read -prahārāḥ | pāḥ°.

^२ Read °दरः ।

^३ Read -varggaḥ | prādāt=.

- 32 कृता हृष्टिपरा हृदि ॥[२२*] तस्यात्मजो जगति समर्थितोरुकीर्त्तिर्गोवि-
न्दराज इति गोचलला-
- 33 मभूत्¹[1*] स्वागी पराक्रमधनप्रकटप्रतापसन्तापिताहितजनो जनवत्प्रभोभूत् ॥[२३*]
पृथ्वी-
- 34 वत्सभ इति च प्रथितं यस्यापरं जगति नाम [1*] यच्च चतुरदधिसीमामेको
वसुधां वशे य(च)-
- 35 को ॥[२४*] एकोऽप्यनेकरूपो यो ददृशे मेदवादिभिरिवात्मा । परबलक-
लधिमपारन्तरन्वदोभ्यां
- 36 ऋणे रिपुभिः [२५*] एको निर्हेतिरहं गृहीतशस्त्रा इमे परे बहवो [1*]
यो नैवविधमकरोच्चित्तं स्वप्रेपि
- 37 किमुताजो ॥[२६*] राज्याभिषेककलशैरभिषिच्य दत्तां राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरतां
स्वपित्रा । अन्ये-
- 38 संहारप्रति[भि*]र्द्धुभिः समेत्य स्त्रायादिभिर्भुजवत्तादवसुपमानां ॥[२७*]
एकोनेकनरेन्द्रहृन्द-
- 39 सहितान्यस्यासमस्तानपि प्रोत्सृज्यतासिद्धताप्रह्वरविधुरान्वद्धा सदासंयुगे ।
लक्ष्मीमप्यच-
- 40 लां चकार विलसत्सन्नामरश्मिर्हृषी² संसीदतुसविप्रसज्जनसुहृदभूपभोत्यां(स्यां) शु-
41 पि(वि) ॥[२८*] तप्यचोच गतो(ते)नाक्रमकम्पितरिपुत्रजे । श्रीमहाराजप्रवर्षाख्यः
स्वाम्यतो राजाभ-
- 42 वद्गुणैः ॥[२९*] अर्थिषु यथार्थतां यः समभोष्टफलासिद्धन्ततोषेषु [1*] वृद्धिं
जिनाय प्रप-³

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 43 रमाममाधवर्षाभिधानस्य ॥[३०*] राजाभूतत्पितृव्यी रिपुभवविभवोद्भूतभावैकहे-
तुर्लक्ष्मीवानिन्द्रराजो गु-
- 44 शिष्टपनिकरान्तश्चमत्कारकारी । रागादन्यान्युदस्य प्रकटितविनया यं नृपान्ते-
वमाना राजश्रीरेव चक्रे
- 45 सकलकविजनोद्गीततथ्यस्वभावं ॥[३१*] निर्व्याणावाप्तिवाना(?)सहितहितजनोपा-
स्यमानाः सुवृत्तं वृत्तं जि-
- 46 त्वान्यराज्ञां चरितमुदयवान्मर्षतो हिंसकीभ्यः । एककी दृष्टवैरिस्त्वलनकृतिसह-
प्रातिराज्येशशंकुर्जाटी-

¹ Read °bhūtaḥ | tyāgī.

² Superfluous.

³ One pa is superfluous.

- 47 यं मण्डलं यस्तपन इव निजस्वामिदत्तं ररक्ष ॥[३२*] यस्याङ्गमात्रजयि-
नः प्रियसाहसस्य क्षमापालवेषफ-
- 48 लमेव बभूव सैन्यं । सुक्ता च सर्वभुवनेश्वरमादिदेवं नावन्दतान्यममरेष्वपि
यो मनस्वी ॥[३३*] श्रीकर्करा-
- 49 ज इति रक्षितराज्यभारः सारङ्गलस्य तनयो नयशालिशीर्य¹ [१*] स्तस्याभवद्विभ-
वनन्दितबन्धुसार्थः पार्थः
- 50 सदैव धनुषि प्रथमः शुचीनां ॥[३४*] दानेन मानेन सदाज्ञया वा शीर्येण
वीर्येण च कीपि भूपः [१*]
- 51 एतेन तुल्योस्ति न वेति कीर्तिः सकीर्तुका भ्राम्यति यस्य लोके ॥[३५*]
तेनेदमनिलविद्युच्चञ्चलमालोक्य
- 52 जीवितमसारं । क्षितिदानपरमपुण्यः प्रवर्त्तितो धर्मदायीयं ॥[३६*] स च
समधिगताशेषमहा-
- 53 शब्दमहासामन्ताधिपतिसुवर्णवर्षश्रीकर्कराजदेवः सर्वानेव यथासंवद्धमानकान्ना-
- 54 द्रपतिविषयपतिग्रामकूटायुक्तनियुक्तकाधिकारिकमहत्तरादीन्समनुदर्शयत्यस्तु
- 55 कः संविदितं । यथा मया मातापित्रोरात्मनश्चैहिकामुषिकपुण्ययशोभित्वये ।
कडिभरवा-
- 56 स्तथ्य ¹ कौण्डिन्यसगोत्र ² वाजिसनेयसब्रह्मचारि ³ भट्टदामोदरसुतनागकु-
माराय ⁴ माहिषकद्विचत्वा-
- 57 रिङ्गव्रतिवद्ब्राह्मणपत्निकाभिधानग्रामो । यस्याघाटनानि पूर्वतो ² नावडग्रामो
दक्षिणतो लिङ्गवल्ली-
- 58 नामाऽपरतो धाडियप्पनामा ग्रामः । उत्तरतः क्ववलोडकाभिधानग्रामः ।
एवमयं चतुराघाटनीपलक्षितः
- 59 सोद्वंगः सपरिकरः सदण्डदशापराधः सभूतवातप्रत्यायः सोत्पद्यमानविष्टिकः
सधान्यहिरण्य-
- 60 देयोचाटभट्टप्रवेश्यः सर्वराजकीयानामहस्तप्रक्षेपणीयः आचन्द्रार्काण्यवक्षितिसरि-
त्यर्वतसम-
- 61 कालीनः पुत्रपौत्रान्वयक्रमोपभोत्य(ग्य)ः पूर्वप्रदत्तदेवब्रह्मदायरहितोभ्यन्तरसिद्ध्या श-
कनृपका-
- 62 लातीतसंवत्सरशतेषु सप्तसु षट्चत्वारिङ्गदधिकेषु वैशाखशुद्धपञ्चदश्यां ² महा-
वैशाखपर्वणि

¹ Read -sauryah | tasya=ā°.² Superfluous

[illegible]

0

- 63 स्नात्वाद्योद(त)¹कातिसर्गेण ।² बलिचरुवैश्वदेवाग्निहोत्रातिथिपंचमहायज्ञक्रियोत्स-
र्पणार्थं प्रति-
- 64 पादितो यतोस्योचितया ब्रह्मदायस्थित्या भुंजतो भोजयतऋषतऋषयतः प्रति-
दिशतो

Third Plate.

- 65 वा न केनचित् परिपत्यना करणीया । तथागामिनृपतिभिरस्मदंश्चैरन्यैर्वा
सामान्यभूमिदानफलमवेत्य
- 66 विद्युल्लोलान्यनित्यैश्चर्याणि तृणाग्रलग्नजलबिन्दुचंचलं च जीवितमाकलय्य स्वदा-
यनिर्विशेषो-
- 67 यमस्मदायोनुमन्तव्यः परिपालयितव्यश्च यश्चाज्ञानतिमिरपटलावृतमतिराच्छिन्द्यादा-
च्छिद्य-
- 68 मानकं वानुमोदेत ।¹ स पंचभिर्महापातकैरुपपातकैश्च संयुक्तः स्यादित्युक्तं
च भगवता वेद-
- 69 व्यासेन व्यासेन । षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [1*] आच्छेत्ता
चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
- 70 नरके षसेत् । [३७*] विन्ध्याटवोष्ठी(ष्व)तोयासु शुष्ककोटरघ(वा)सिनऋणाहयो
हि जायन्ते भूमिदानं हर-
- 71 न्ति ये ॥ [३८*] अग्नेरपत्यं प्रथमं सुवर्णं भूर्वेणवी सूर्यसुताश्च गावो(वः) [1*]
लोकत्रयं तेन भवेद्वि दत्तं
- 72 यक्काञ्चनं गां च महीं च दद्यात् ॥ [३९*] बहुभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राजभिः
सगरादिभिर्भ्यः (भिः) यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि-
- 73 स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ [४०*] यानीह दत्तानि पुरा नरेन्दैर्दानानि
धर्मार्थयशस्कराणि । निर्माल्य-
- 74 वान्तप्रतिमानि तानि ।² को नाम साधुः पुनराददीत ॥ [४१*] स्वदत्तां
परदत्तां वा यद्वाद्रक्ष न-
- 75 राधिप । महीं महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छेयोनुपालनं ॥ [४२*] इति कमलद-
लाम्बुबिन्दुलोलां श्रि-
- 76 यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितं च । अतिविमलमनोभिरात्मनीर्नैर्न हि पुरुषैः पर-
कीर्त-
- 77 यो विलोप्याः ॥ [४३*] इति ॥ दूतकोत्र श्रीदुर्गराजो(जः) । लिखितं च ।
साम्प्रविग्रहिकश्रीनारायणे-
- 78 न ॥ मतम्मम श्रीजगत्तुङ्गदेवसुतस्य श्रीमदमोघवर्षदेवस्य यदु-
- 79 परि लिखितं ॥ मतम्मम श्रीमदिन्द्रराजसुतस्य श्रीकर्कराजदेवस्य
- 80 यदुपरि लिखितमिति ॥

No. 14.—TIRUVALANGADU INSCRIPTION OF RAJADHIRAJA II.

BY V. VENKATASUBBA AYYAR, B.A., MADRAS.

This inscription¹ is engraved on the east wall of the first *prākūra* of the Naṭarāja shrine in the Vaṭanārāyaṇēśvara temple at Tiruvālaṅgāḍu, a small station near Madras on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. It was copied in 1905, but in that year the inscription could not be copied in full as it was partially obstructed by later structural additions to the temple. In the subsequent renovation, most of the inscribed stones were lost so that only a portion of the record² is now preserved in the temple. On account of its damaged condition, its importance was not sufficiently recognised hitherto, but it now receives elucidation from two inscriptions copied at Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai³ and Tirumayānam⁴ in the Tanjore district. It is of great value since it throws new light on the Chōla, Pāṇḍya and Singhalese history in the third quarter of the 12th century A.D.

It is engraved in the **Tamiḷ** language and script of the 12th century A.D. and is particularly free from orthographical errors.

The record is dated⁵ in the **12th year and 157th day** of the reign of the **Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman alias Rājādhirājadēva (II)** and commences with the usual preamble beginning with the words '*kaḍal-sūḷnda*', etc. The object of the inscription is the grant of 10 *vēli* of land in Rājarāja-Palaiyaṇūr situated in Neṇmali-nāḍu, a division of [Arumoli]dēva-vaḷanāḍu, free of taxes including *antarāyam* and *pūṭṭam*, to **Vēḍavaṇamudaiyāṇ Ammai-appan alias Annan Pallavarājaṇ of Palaiyaṇūr**, evidently for his services to the State in frustrating the hostile attempts of the Singhalese king Parākramabāhu against the Chōla country.

This inscription is the only record so far known that gives a detailed account of the Singhalese activities in the war of the Pāṇḍyan succession, for which our only source has hitherto been the Singhalese chronicle *Mahāvamsa*; but this is biased in its version, especially as it does not give

¹ No. 465 of 1905 of the Madras Epigraphical collection.

² In the absence of the original inscribed stones, the impression preserved in the office of the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, is the only record now available for this valuable inscription.

³ No. 433 of 1924 of the Madras Epigraphical collection; *vide* also above, Vol. XXI, p. 184, where this inscription is published.

⁴ No. 261 of 1925 of the same collection. This is highly damaged and appears to be a duplicate copy of the present record.

⁵ As regards the initial date of this king there is some confusion. Prof. Kielhorn had fixed it between 28th February and 30th March 1163 A.D. But a record from Nandalūr (No. 571 of 1907), while giving astronomical details couples the 12th regnal year of the king with the cyclic year Hēmaḷamba which corresponded to A.D. 1177 (above, Vol. X, p. 127). In this case the regnal year intended must be 14th expired or 15th current and not 12 as cited in the record. This apparent difference in date is, curiously enough, reiterated in an inscription recently copied in the Chittoor District (No. 209 of 1932), where the 12th regnal year of this king is also stated to be his 14th year. This would suggest that Rājādhirāja II was a crown prince for two years before he became king.

There are, however, three inscriptions of this king (Nos. 571 of 1907, 428 of 1912 and 19 of 1913) which point to A.D. 1166 as the initial year. From the Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai inscription we know that Rājādhirāja II was crowned 4 years after his nomination. The initial date of his predecessor, Rājarāja II, is 1146 A.D. and his highest regnal year is 19 (No. 411 of 1909). Rājarāja II must therefore have lived till 1164-65 A.D. The whole position may now be summed up as follows:—

A.D. 1163 Rājādhirāja's nomination,

A.D. 1164-65 Rājarāja's death and Rājādhirāja's succession,

A.D. 1166 Rājādhirāja's coronation.

Since both A.D. 1163 and 1166 work correctly as the initial year, it will be evident that Rājādhirāja II, in some of his records, counted his reign from the year of his nomination and in others from that of his coronation.

any reverses sustained by the Singhalese forces. The present epigraph, however, lays special emphasis on this point, and therefore as a corrective to the *Mahāvamsa* and as a record of contemporary events, it is a valuable document.

It may be divided into two sections: in the first, the services to the country rendered by the Chōla general Vēdavaṇamūḍaiyāṇ Ammaiappaṇ *alias* Anṇaṇ Pallavarājaṇ in counteracting the hostile attempts of the Singhalese king Parākramabāhu are detailed and in the other is registered a grant of land made to him.

The inscription refers to the Singhalese king Parākramabāhu in contempt as *Ilattāṇi*. the record we learn that Parākramabāhu was hostile to the Chōla kingdom from the beginning of his reign and in pursuance of this policy, he made the following three attempts which were successfully foiled by the Chōla king :—

- (a) When the war of the Pāṇḍyan succession broke out, Parākramabāhu espoused the cause of Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, one of the claimants to the throne of Madura and also sent an army into the Pāṇḍya country which forced Kulaśekhara, the rival claimant to the throne, to flee from Madura and seek the help of the Chōla king. The Chōla army sent to his assistance deposed Vira-Pāṇḍya, the son of Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, who was set up on the Pāṇḍya throne by the Singhalese king Parākramabāhu, completely defeated the enemy's forces killing even their generals and finally placed Kulaśekhara on the throne of Madura.¹
- (b) On the failure of this attempt Parākramabāhu reinforced his strongholds by despatching forces into Ūrātturāi, Pulaichchēri, Mātōṭṭam, Vallikāmam and Maṭṭivāl and constructed ships for a naval attack. But the Chōla king frustrated these measures with the assistance of Śrīvallabha, the nephew of Parākramabāhu, by carrying the war into the enemy's territory and destroying a considerable portion thereof.
- (c) Parākramabāhu then tampered with the loyalty of Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya to his Chōla ally and won him over to his side. He could not however satisfy both the Pāṇḍya claimants at the same time. The Chōla king, on the other hand, deposed the ungrateful Kulaśekhara and placed Vira-Pāṇḍya, the quondam ally of Parākramabāhu, on the throne of Madura.

This inscription in narrating the first attempt of Parākramabāhu (ll. 12-18) corroborates the *Mahāvamsa* in the main except the reverses sustained by the Singhalese forces. The details of the other two attempts (ll. 18-36) are, however, new information.

The present record raises an important issue about Śrīvallabha. His position is clearly explained in it. We know that his father Mānābharāṇa was a rival of Parākramabāhu for the overlordship of Ceylon. Śrīvallabha also appears to have aspired for the Singhalese throne. In the protracted struggle for sovereignty Śrīvallabha was captured² by the forces of Parākramabāhu, but he subsequently seems to have escaped from his uncle's custody and sought and obtained shelter under the Chōla king. Parākramabāhu evidently resented this assistance and so commenced his campaign of hostility against the Chōla kingdom. This persistent hostility of the Singhalese king is emphasised in our record in three places (ll. 12, 18 and 29). Śrīvallabha is called the nephew (*marumagaṇ*) of Parākramabāhu and is recognised in the inscription as the claimant to the Ilam country (*Ilā-rāṇyattukkuṇ-kaḍavarāy* l. 21). It is also

¹ The details given in this encounter are also corroborated by the Pallavarāyaṇpēṭṭai record (above, Vol. XXI, pp. 186 ff.) wherein, however, Anṇaṇ Pallavarājaṇ's part in the fight does not find mention.

² *Mahāvamsa* Ch. 72, vv. 323-4.

stated that he had already gone (*munbē pōndirunda* l. 21), thus suggesting his previous arrival in South India, evidently as a refugee seeking shelter under the Chōla and possibly also his assistance for the overthrow of Parākramabāhu. Therefore when his help was sought by the Chōla king, he readily responded, so that if there was a chance he might gain the throne of Ceylon.

The part played by Śrīvallabha, in this connection, has hitherto been considered as that of a traitor.¹ But if it is understood that he was fighting along with his father Mānābharana for the Singhalese throne against Parākramabāhu, it will be evident that such a charge cannot be levelled against him.

In the rivalry between Vira-Pāṇḍya and Kulaśekhara for the throne of Madura, the Chōla king first took up the cause of Kulaśekhara,² but when the latter proved a traitor by allying himself with Parākramabāhu, he was deposed and Vira-Pāṇḍya was placed in his stead. Though the present record stops with the restoration of Vira-Pāṇḍya, now with Chōla help, it is clear that he must also have rebelled³ soon after, for when Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III continued the war, he fought against Vira-Pāṇḍya⁴ and in favour of one Vikrama-Pāṇḍya whom he made the ruler of Madura.⁵

It may be pointed out here that the new facts gleaned from this inscription, *viz.*—that Rājādhirāja took up the cause of Śrīvallabha against that of Parākramabāhu, that the Pāṇḍya king Kulaśekhara turned a traitor to the Chōla king and that Vira-Pāṇḍya was again installed on the Pāṇḍya throne through Chōla help—raise the following fresh issues which in the present state of our knowledge cannot be satisfactorily explained :

Did the Chōla king Rājādhirāja II actually send any help to Ceylon to assist Śrīvallabha in his struggle for sovereignty or did he only give shelter to him? Why was Vira-Pāṇḍya made the ruler of the Pāṇḍya kingdom and not Vikrama-Pāṇḍya after Kulaśekhara turned a traitor? What was the relationship of Vikrama-Pāṇḍya to his predecessors and what were his claims to the Pāṇḍya throne?

The territorial divisions, *Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam* (l. 8), *Arumolidēva-Vaḷanāḍu* (l. 36) and *Neṇmali-nāḍu* (l. 36) are already known. *Paḷaiyaṇūr*⁶, the native place of Vēdavanam-Uḍaiyāṇ may be identified with the village of the same name in the Tiruttani *taluk* of the Chittoor district. This village must be distinguished from Rājarājan-Paḷaiyaṇūr⁷ (l. 36) in the Tanjore district, where 10 *vēli* of land was granted to this Vēdavanamuḍaiyāṇ. The village *Ēḷagam*

¹ See *A. R. on Epigraphy* for 1906, para. 23.

² Why Kulaśekhara proved a traitor is not explained in the record. Probably he was enticed by Parākramabāhu.

³ His revolt is referred to in the historical introduction of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III. See *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 206ff.

⁴ Vira-Pāṇḍya seems to have occupied the throne for a second time from about 1175-1182 A.D. Like his predecessor Kulaśekhara he also fell an easy prey to the machinations of Parākramabāhu and thus made himself the bitterest enemy of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III. He made a desperate attempt along with his son to regain the Pāṇḍya throne till at last he lost his life in the battle at Neṭṭūr. Two records from Tribhuvanam in the Tanjore district (Nos. 191 and 192 of 1907) state that Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III who bore the title 'Pāṇḍyāri' killed Vira-Pāṇḍya. See also *A. R. on Epigraphy* for 1908, para. 64, and *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 217-18.

⁵ The Chōla rulers played the role of 'king makers'. Kulaśekhara, Vira-Pāṇḍya, and Vikrama-Pāṇḍya were successively made rulers of the Pāṇḍya country by the Chōla sovereigns.

⁶ The Tiruvāṅgaḍu plates of the Chōla king Rājendra-chōla I record the grant of this village to the Śiva temple at Tiruvāṅgaḍu. In the *Tēvāram* this village is called Paḷaiyaṇūr-Āṅgaḍu (*i.e.*) Āṅgaḍu or Tiruvāṅgaḍu near Paḷaiyaṇūr. In one inscription Tiruvāṅgaḍu is said to be near Paḷaiyaṇūr (*S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 134).

⁷ This explains why the same inscription is found both at Tiruvāṅgaḍu (Chittoor district), the native place of Vēdavanam-Uḍaiyāṇ, and at Tirumayānam (Tanjore district) where the lands presented to him were situated.

(1. 29) may be identified with Tiruvēḍagam in the Madura *taluk*. The subjugation of this village is also mentioned in inscriptions of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III.¹ The river **Vellāru** rises in the Vēlamalai to the west of the Pudukkottai State and falls into the Bay of Bengal to the north of Maṇamēlkuḍi in the Tanjore district. **Ūrātturāi**, **Pulaichchēri**, **Mātōṭṭam**, **Vallikāmam** and **Maṭṭivāl** have already been identified.²

TEXT.

- 1 Svasti³ śrī³ [|*] Kaḍal-śūḷnda Pār-mādaruṇ Kalai-mādarum aḍal-śūḷnda Pōr-mā-
- 2 daruṇ=Chir-mādarum ama[r*]ndu vāḷa nār-kaḍal-śūḷ puvi-ēḷum pā[r]-kaḍal-śūḷ pugaḷ
para-
- 3 ppa ādi-ugamāmeṇṇa=chchōdi-muḍi puṇaindaruḷi aṟu-samaiyamum aim-būda-
mum ne-
- 4 riṇṇil niṇṇu pārippa=tTēṇṇavaruṇ=Chēralaruṇ Śiṅgaḷarum mudalāya maṇṇavargaḷ
tiṟai
- 5 śumandu vantīṇdi-chchēvip̄pa ūḷi ūḷi oru śeṅkōḷ eḷu-pārum iṇid=aḷippa=ch-
chempoṇ Vira-[si³]-
- 6 [nā]sa³nattu Ulaguḍai-mukkōkkiḷāṇaḍigaḷōḍum vīṇṇirundaruḷiya Kōv=Irāja⁴kēsari
panmar⁴=āṇa
- 7 Tribhu⁵vanachchakkaravarttigaḷ śrī³-Irājādhirājadēvarkku⁶ yāṇḍu panniraṇḍāvadu
nāl nūṟṟaimbat-
- 8 tēḷināl Tribhuvanachchakra³vatti Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ Jayāṇkoṇḍasōḷa-maṇḍalattu
Mēṇ-
- 9 malaip-Paḷaiyaṇūr-nāṭṭu=pPaḷaiyaṇūr-uḍaiyār Tiruvāḷaṅḍuḍaiyār kōyilil dēva-
kaṇṇikkku-
- 10 m śrī³-māhēśvarak-kaṅḡṇi-śeyvārgaḷukkum [|*] Paḷaiyaṇūr-uḍaiyāṇ Vēdavaṇamu-
ḍaiyāṇ Ammaia-
- 11 ppaṇ=āṇa Aṇṇaṇ Pallava[rāja³]ṇ ḷattāṇ Parākkiramabāku ālvāṇ-pōḍē
tuḍaṅgi Śōḷarāja⁷ttukku
- 12 [vi]rōdam[āy-i]ruppaṇa pala vaḍigaḷāluṇ śe[yya-p]pārttu idukku uruppā-
ga=pPāṇḍi-nāṭṭilē paḍai-
- 13 [yu]ṟaviṭṭu.....[Kulaśēkharaṇaiyum Madu]raiṇil niṇṇum Vellāṟrukku
vaḍakaraiyilē pō-
- 14 dappaṇṇi[ṇa-paḍiyālē].....⁸m śeyyappārtta-iḍattu idukku-pparikāramāga
Kula-
- 15 śēkharaṇṇu [vēṇḍuvaṇavuṇ=cheydu muda]ligaḷum paḍaigaḷum pōgaviṭṭu
ḷattāṇ paḍaiyaiyu-

¹ S. I. I., Vol. III, p. 210.

² Above, Vol. XXI, p. 187.

³ Engraved in Grantha.

⁴ The letters *rāja* and *marā* are engraved in Grantha.

⁵ The letters *tribhu* are in Grantha.

⁶ The letters *Rājādhirājadē* are in Grantha.

⁷ *rāja* is engraved in Grantha.

⁸ The word *viṇaikkēḍugaḷum* may be inserted before *śeyyappārtta*.

- 16 m ippaḍaik[ku=kkāraṇavar=āṇa] **Ila[nkāpura-Da]ṇḍanāyakkaṇum Jagat-
tra¹ya-dDaṇḍanā[ya*]kkaṇum ullittā-**
- 17 raiyuṇ-konru [Madurai-vāsalilē ivargaḷ talaigalāi] taippittu iv-vūrilē Kula-
śēkhararaiyūṁ puga-viṭṭu-chehe-
- 18 Ilā-niṅka..... ku virōdamāy-iruppaṇa śeyya-ppārttu ivaṇ taṇ paḍai-
19 nilaiyāṇa Ūrātturai Pulaichchēri Mātōṭṭam Vallikāmam Maṭṭivāḷ ullittā
ūrgalilē paḍaigalū-
- 20 m puguda-viṭṭu paḍavukaḷuṇ cheyvikkiṇa paḍi kēṭṭu idukku-pparikāramāga
Ilattāṇ maru-magaṇārāy Ilā-rājya²ttukkuṇ-
- 21 kaḍavarāy muṇbē pōṇḍirunda **Śivallavarai** alaippittu ivarkku vēṇḍuvaṇa-
vuṇ=cheydu ivaraiyūṁ i-
- 22 varuḍaṇē vēṇḍum paḍaigalūṁ Ūrātturai Vallikāmam Maṭṭivāḷ ullittā ūr-
galilē pugaviṭṭu=pPulaichchē-
- 23 ri Mātōṭṭam ullittā ūrgalūṁ alittu Ilattāṇiṇavāy iv-vūrgalil niṇra āṇaiga-
luṇ kai-kkoṇ-
- 24 ḍu Ilā-maṇḍalattil kī-mēl irupadin kāda mēṇpaḍavun teṇ-vaḍal muppaḍiṇ
kāda mēṇpaḍavum alittu it-
- 25 tuṇaiyil ivaṇ manichecharāy=irundāril kolvārai-yuṇ-konru piḍippārai-yūṁ piḍittu
ivargalāiyūṁ śa-
- 26 rakkāy=kkai-kkoṇḍalavum piḍitta āṇaigalūṁ alaippittu ivaṇ namakku-kkāṭṭi
Ilā-maṇḍalattu=kkāriya-
- 27 m ellāppaḍiyāḷum ivaṇ aliya=chcheyvittapaḍikkum Pāṇḍiyaṇār **Kulaśēkharar**
taṁakkū muṇbu śeyda
- 28 naṇmaigalūṁ pārādē Ilattāṇuḍaṇē [sa³]mbandam-panṇavum ivaṇum ivaruṇ
kūḍa-niṇru Śōla[rājya⁴]ttuk-
- 29 ku virōdamāy=iruppaṇa śeyyavuṇ-kaḍavadāga nichchayittu idukku uru-
ppāga=pPāṇḍi-nāṭṭu Elagattārilum ma[t*]ra-chch-
- 30 āṁantarilum namakku=chchērvuṇpaṭṭu niṇruḍaṇ śeygiṇa Irājarāja⁵kkarkuḍi-
yarāyaṇum Irājaga⁴mbira Aṇjukōṭ-
- 31 **ṭai-Naḍalvāṇum** ullittārai [a]ttuṇaigalil niṇraṁ Vellārrukku vaḍa-karaiyilē pōda-
ppaṇṇi
- 32 Ilānkāpuri-dDaṇḍanā[ya*]kkaṇum Jagattra⁵ya-dDaṇḍanāyakkaṇum ullittāṇ talaigalāy
Madurai-vāsalir taichcha talai-
- 33 gaḷum vāṅgi-ppōgaḍuvittu ellā-ttīmaigalūṁ śeyyakkaḍavadāga-kkaruḍi-choheygiṇa-
paḍiyūṁ Ilattāṇ Kulaśēkharar=uḍa-

¹ The letter *tra* is engraved in Grantha.

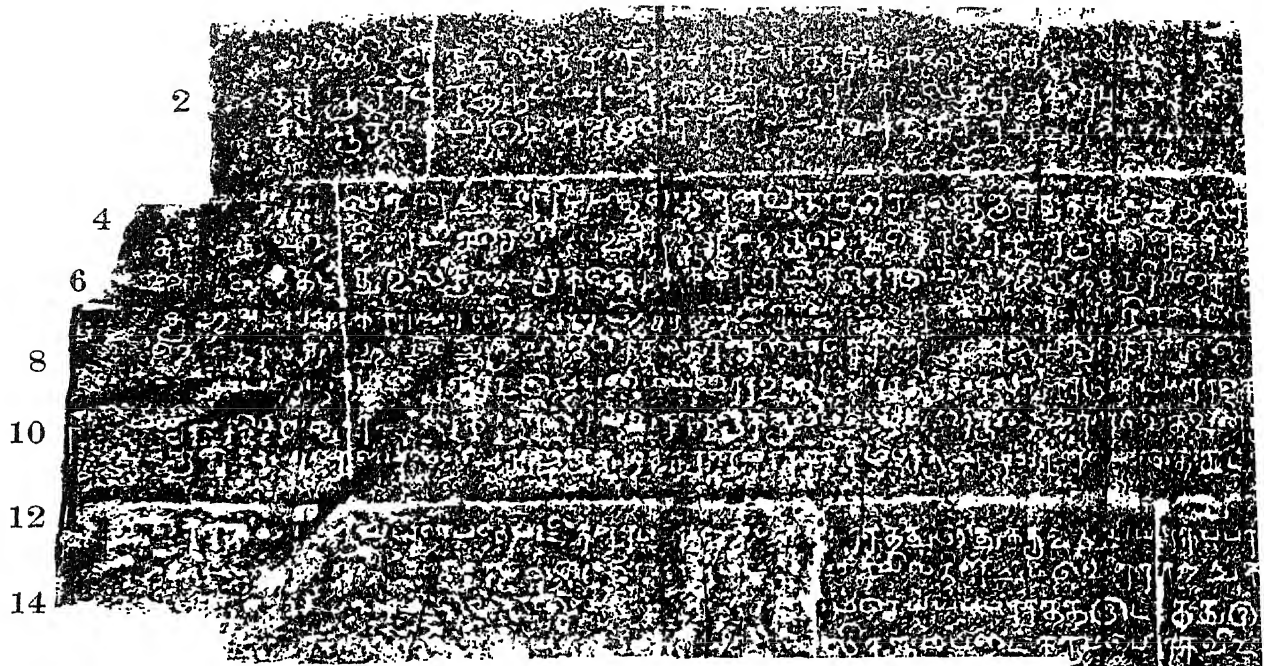
² Engraved in Grantha.

³ The letters *rājara* are engraved in Grantha.

⁴ The letters *rājaga* are engraved in Grantha.

⁵ The letters *jagattr* are engraved in Grantha.

TIRUVALANGADU INSCRIPTION OF RAJADHIRAJA I





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- 34 n kūḍa niṇru udavi-seygai śūṭṭi ivaruḍaṇ sārvaṇuṭṭu-ni rārkkū vara-
kkāṭṭiṇa ōlaigaḷum va[stukkaḷum vaḷi]yilē iva¹paḍiyāḷum
Śōlarāja⁶ttukku virōdamāy-irukkaiyālē ivanai
- 35 aṅgu-niṇrum pōkki muṇbē-piḍittu Maduraikku-kkāraṇavarāṇa Parākkirama-
Pāṇḍiyar maganār Vira-[Pāṇḍiya]dēvarai Madurai² i=vastu³-
vāluṇ kudiraiyāḷum vēṇḍuvaṇavaiyirṇil namaḱku-chcho-
- 36 Ili-chcheyyavēṇḍuvaṇavuṇ=cheyvittu allāḍaṇa ivanē migudippaḍa nērndum
cheydu śurukki[na*] nā[la]kkulḷē Madurai⁴ dēva-vaḷanāṭṭu Neṇ-
mali-nāṭṭu Irājarāja⁵ṇ-Paḷaiyaṇūrīḷ paḍiṇru-
- 37 vēli nilam paṇṇiraṇḍāvaḍu mudal antarāyam pāttam utpaḍa iraiyiliy-āga
iṭṭu ippaḍi Uḍaiyār TiruvāḷaṅḍāḍudaiyaMūvēṇḍavēḷāṇ || Ivai Nila-
gaṅgarayaṇ eḷuttu || ௨
- 38 Ivai Dīpattarayaṇ eḷuttu ௩ Ivai Kaṇakarāja⁷ṇ eḷuttu ௪ Ivai Malaiyappi-
rāja⁷[n*] eḷuttu ௫ Ivai Maḷava.....
- 39 tu | ௬ Ivai Villavarāyaṇ eḷuttu ௭

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1-5)⁸

(Ll. 6-10).—In the twelfth year and one hundred and fifty-seventh day (of the reign) of the king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* the emperor of the three worlds, the glorious Rājādhirājadēva, while he was pleased to be seated along with (his queen) Ulagudai-mukkōkklāṇaḍaigaḷ on the golden throne of heroes, (the following order was issued) to the dēvakanmi and Śrī-māhēśvara-kaṇḍāṇi-seyvār of the temple of Uḍaiyār Tiruvāḷaṅḍāḍudaiyār at Paḷaiyaṇūr in Mēnmalaip-Paḷaiyaṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Jayaṅḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam (under the royal seal) Tribhuvana-chakravatti Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ :—

(Ll. 11-17).—Vēḍavaṇamuḍaiyāṇ Ammaiappan *alias* Annan Pallavarājan of Paḷaiyaṇūr (acted thus) :

When Parākramabāhu of Ḽlam, from the time (he) assumed sovereignty acted inimically against the Chōḷa country by various means and as a part of this move, since he caused an army to enter the Pāṇḍya country and forced Kulaśēkhara also to flee from Madura to the north bank of the (river) Vēḷḷāru..... to counteract this (hostile) action, what ever (assistance) was needed by Kulaśēkhara was given (by us, i.e., the Chōḷa king)

¹ This portion is built in : before 'paḍiyāḷum' the letters 'ellāp' may be inserted.

² The gap may be filled up with the aid of the Tirumayānam inscription, with the words 'kōyilil idakkadava-dāga ivanukku nām chollī belāṅgaḷum vēṇḍuvāraiyum pōgaviḍuvaṇavum [eḷittu].'

³ The letter *stu* is engraved in Grantha.

⁴ From the Tirumayānam inscription, a portion of this gap may be filled up with the words 'naippōkki Vira-Pāṇḍyaēvarai Maduraiyil pugaṇiṭṭa-paḍikkum ivanukku Arumōḷi'.

⁵ The letters rājarāja are engraved in Grantha.

⁶ Engraved in Grantha.

⁷ The letter *ja* is engraved in Grantha.

⁸ For translation see above Vol. XXI, p. 191.

commanders (*with*) forces were despatched, the army of Ceylon (*was destroyed*) and its generals **Laṅkāpura-Daṇḍanāyaka** and **Jagattraya-Daṇḍanāyaka** put to death, their heads mounted on the gates of Madura, and (*thereafter*) Kulaśēkhara was allowed to enter this city (*i.e.*, Madura).

(Ll. 18-26).—When (*affairs*) stood thus hearing (*the report*) that, with the intent of making (*another*) hostile attempt (*against the Chōla country*), this (*Parākramabāhu*) had assembled forces into his strongholds at Ūratturai, Pulaichchēri, Mātōṭṭam, Vallikāmam, Maṭṭivāl and other places and was also constructing (*a fleet of*) ships (*therein*), (*we, in order*) to ward off this (*danger*), summoned **Śrīvallabha** the nephew of the Ceylonese (*king*) and a claimant to the kingdom of Ceylon and (*who*) had already arrived (*here*), did whatever was required for him (*and*) despatched him with the necessary forces to Ūratturai, Vallikāmam, Maṭṭivāl and other villages (*and*) destroyed Pulaichchēri, Mātōṭṭam and other villages, captured the elephants belonging to the king of Ceylon stationed in these places, laid waste in Īla-maṇḍalam more than twenty *kādam*¹ (*of land*) from east to west and more than thirty *kādam* from south to north, killed in this place such of his subordinates as had to be killed and captured those who had to be captured. This (*Anṇaṇ Pallavarājaṇ*) sent for these (*captives*) along with the booty and captured elephants and displayed (*them*) to us (*and*) thus (*once again*) frustrated in every way the efforts (*of the king*) of Īla-maṇḍalam.

(Ll. 27-33).—The Pāṇḍya **Kulaśēkhara** disregarding the good done to him before (*by us, i.e.*, the Chōla king), entered into an alliance with the (*king*) of Ceylon, (*and both*) this (*king of Ceylon*) and this (*Kulaśēkhara*) decided to stand together and act against (*the interest of*) the Chōla kingdom. As an evidence of this move, (*they*) drove from (*their*) places to the north bank of (*the river*) Vellāru, our allies at Ēlagam in the Pāṇḍya country like **Rājarājakkarkuḍiyarāyaṇ** and **Rājagambīra Aṇjukōṭṭai-Nāḍālvāṇ** and other feudatories who were assisting our cause and removed from the gates of Madura, the heads of Laṅkāpuri-Daṇḍanāyaka, Jagattraya-Daṇḍanāyaka and others which had been pinned thereon, (*and in this way*) carried out the intent of working every kind of evil (*to us, i.e.*, the Chōla king).

(Ll. 34-39).—As the letters and presents sent to the adherents of Kulaśēkhara by the king of Ceylon betokening assistance (*to the former, when intercepted*) on the way (*proved Kulaśēkhara's*) hostility to the Chōla kingdom, we directed him (*Anṇaṇ Pallavarājaṇ*) to oust him (*Kulaśēkhara*) from there (Madura) and to (*reinstate*) in Madura **Vīra-Pāṇḍya**, the son of **Parākrama-Pāṇḍya** who was from the beginning (*another*) claimant to the throne of Madura. (*Further*), we provided him (*Anṇaṇ Pallavarājaṇ*) with all the requisites and directed him to indent on us (*when necessary*) for funds and cavalry and to manage the other things himself; and as he had so carried out (*our intentions*) within a short time (*and installed*) **Vīra-Pāṇḍya** (*in*) Madura, (*we granted him*), from the **twelfth year**, ten *vēli* of land in **Rājarājaṇ-Palaiyaṇūr** (*situated*) in Neṇmali-nāḍu, a division of [Arumoli]dēva-vaḷanāḍu, made free of taxes including *antarāyam* and *pāṭṭam* (*and commanded the engraving of the gift in the temple of*) Uḍaiyār Tiruvālaṅgāḍuḍai[ār] (*This is the signature of*) Mūvēndavēḷāṇ ௨. This is the signature of Nīlagāṅgarayaṇ ௨. This is the signature of Dīpattarayaṇ ௨. This is the signature of Kanakarājaṇ ௨. This is the signature of Malaiyappirājaṇ ௨. This [is the signature of] Maḷava This is the signature of Villavarājaṇ ௨.

¹ *Kādam* is the Indian league measure about 10 miles in distance.

No. 15.—THE KHAMKHED PLATES OF THE TIME OF PRATAPASILA.

BY PROFESSOR V. V. MIRASHI, M.A., NAGPUR.

This is a set of **three copperplates** discovered by a farmer while digging under a wall of his house at Khāmkhēd or Khāmgaon about 35 miles south-west of Mehkar in Berār. They reached the hands of Mr. Y. M. Kale, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C. of Buldānā, who kindly placed them at my disposal for editing.

The plates are strung on a circular ring 1·2" in thickness and 2·2" in diameter, passing through a hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter in the centre of the top of each plate. The middle portion of the ring is flattened¹ to contain a **legend** in two lines and the crude figure of a male deity sitting cross-legged, with a halo surrounding his face. The ends of the ring do not appear to have ever been soldered and were a little apart from each other when the plates reached me, so that the latter could be taken out with ease. This makes it doubtful if the ring belongs to the plates at all. The suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the legend on the ring, though incised in the same characters as the inscription on the plates, does not contain any of the names mentioned in the plates. The plates and the ring together weigh 74 *tolas*. Each plate measures 6·7" × 2·3". After the plates were incised, it appears it was discovered that the hole of the first plate was wrongly cut at the centre of the bottom. It was, therefore, closed with a piece of copper rivetted into it and another was made at the centre of the top. Some portion on the right hand side of the first three lines is illegible owing to the corrosion and cracking of the first plate. The first and third plates are inscribed on the inner side only and the second, which is thicker, on both the sides. The letters are well cut and do not show through on the reverse. The ends of the plates are raised into rims to protect the letters. Each side of the plates contains six lines except the second side of the second plate which has five lines only. The **characters** are of the nail-headed or acute-angled variety of the North Indian alphabet. The engraver has, in the first two lines, shown the wedges clearly. Later on they are replaced by short horizontal top-strokes. The inscription thus shows the transitional stage when the wedges at the top of letters were giving place to horizontal strokes which in course of time developed into the characteristic top-lines of the Nāgarī alphabet.² The size of letters varies from ·1" on the first plate to ·2" on the rest. The initial *ā* which is differentiated from *a* by a downward stroke attached to the middle of the right hand vertical line of *a* occurs in *ādinya* (l. 9) and *āchchhētā* (l. 16). The initial *u* which has a curve at the lower end occurs in *uttaratah* (l. 22) and *uktam cha* (l. 12). The medial *ā* appears generally in the form of a downward stroke (cf. *Sagar-ādibhiḥ* l. 13) but occasionally appears above the line (cf. *rājānaiḥ* l. 13). The curve of the medial *i* often goes over the line to the left of the letter and, encircling it, appears again to the right, generally ending in a serif (cf. *kiñchī* l. 6). The medial *u* is shown in two ways—by lengthening the vertical stroke of the letter ending in a serif (cf. *Yudhishṭhira* l. 17) and by means of a curve open to the left (cf. *bhuktā* l. 13). The medial *ū* also occurs in two ways—(1) with a curve at the base of a letter, the end of which is either curled or turned sharply upwards (cf. *gavyūta* l. 7) and (2) with the sign for initial *ū*; (cf. *bhūmēḥ* l. 6). The *mātrās* for *ai*, *ō* and *au* generally stand above the line. They appear curled in some cases (cf. *Gōlamma* l. 10 and *ś-ch-aitad* l. 12); *k* and *m* generally show a loop on the left (see, however, *kumāra* l. 8 and *raksha* l. 17, where *k* appears without a loop); *j* still appears in its old tripartite form (cf. *rājānaiḥ* l. 13); *ṭ* is flat at the top (cf. *Īśvarabhaṭṭa* l. 9); the base

¹ The seals of the Multāī and Tivarkhēd plates are similarly formed (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 231, and above, Vol. XI, p. 276).

² For a similar, but later, mixture of wedges and straight top-strokes see the Vanḍi-Diṇḍorī plates of Gōvinda III (see Plate II (b), *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 160).

stroke of *ṇ* is occasionally suppressed (see *Parṇṇikagrāmō* l. 21). The vertical stroke of *t* is generally on the left (cf. *sēnāpati* l. 10). *D* shows a slight serif at the lower end, *n* has a loop and *y* is generally bipartite (cf. *yadā* l. 14). Again the right hand upstroke of the sub-script *y* is drawn up as far as the top line of the whole letter (cf. *gavyūta* l. 7) and *r* shows a slight wedge at the lower end, which has not yet developed into a tail (cf. *purōhita* l. 9). The superscript *r* is generally placed above the line (cf. *svarggē* l. 15) but it appears as a short horizontal stroke in combination with *y* (cf. *sūrya-grahanē* l. 8). The characters thus resemble in a general way those of the Multāi plates of 708-9 A.D. (see Bühler's *Indische Palaeographie*, Plate IV, XX).

The language is incorrect Sanskrit. See, for instance, the wrong forms *grāma* for *grāmaṃ* (l. 8), *pratipāditam* for *pratipāditavān* (l. 9), *rājānaiḥ* for *rājabhiḥ* (l. 13). The rules of *sandhi* have, in some cases, been neglected. The marks of punctuation are, in many cases, not used at all, or are used wrongly (cf. ll. 8 and 10). The final *t* is wrongly dropped in *vasē* (l. 16) and *dānā* (l. 18). Except the imprecatory verses at the end, the whole inscription is in prose. As regards orthography we may note that the consonant following *r* is generally reduplicated (cf. *chaturddanta* l. 3, and *pūrvvasyām* l. 7). In some cases an *anusvāra* is used instead of a class nasal in the body of a word (cf. *sampannaḥ* l. 3). *V* is used for *ḅ* in *Vṛihaspatinā* (l. 12).

The object of the grant is to record the donation of the village **Nandapura** situated at a distance of only one *gavyūta* (about 4 miles) south-east of **Parṇṇikhēṭa** (also called **Parṇṇika-grāma** in l. 21) at the time of a solar eclipse. The donees were **Sōmasvāmin**, **Shashthi-kumāra**, **Nāgaśarman**, **Ādityaśarman** and other Brahmins.¹ The gift was made by **Davana-Druhata** (**Drubhata**?), the son of **Utaragaṇa** who was the eldest brother of the reigning king **Pra[tāpa*]śīla**. As no information about the dynasty of these kings is given and no date is recorded in this charter, it is not possible to identify either **Utaragaṇa** or his brother **Pratāpaśīla** and son **Davana-Druhata**.² The names of some Kalachuri kings end in *gaṇa* but it is not known if they were related to **Utaragaṇa** mentioned in this charter. We can only say that the dynasty seems to have flourished in **Berār** in the beginning of the eighth century A.D. The use of the expression *Samadhiyata-pañcha-mahā-śabda* and the absence of any suzerain's name in the present charter seem to indicate that it was at first a feudatory royal family and made itself independent in **Berār**, when the power of the early **Chālukyas** of **Bādāmi** declined in the beginning of the eighth century A.D.

Among the names of officers who are asked to note the present gift occur those of the **Purōhita** **Īśvarabhāṭṭa**, **Nāgammabhāṭṭa**, the **Bhōgika** (district officer) **Gōvinda**, the **Śrēśthīn** **Gōlamma** and the **Sēnāpati** **Durgahari**. The grant was written by the last mentioned officer who describes himself as a bee issuing out of the lotus in the form of the foot of **Gōvinda-Vishṇu**. He was, therefore, a devotee of **Vishṇu**.

As for the geographical names occurring in this charter, **Nandapura**, the donated village, cannot be traced; its position is probably occupied by the present **Khāmkhēḍ** where the plates were found. Two of the villages that formed its boundary can be identified. Thus **Parṇṇikhēṭa** is probably **Pāngārkhēḍ** about 1½ miles to the north-west of **Khāmkhēḍ** and **Vyāghraviraka** is **Vāghor** about a mile to its north-east. The distance between **Pāngārkhēḍ** (the modern representative of **Parṇṇikhēṭa**) and **Khāmkhēḍ** (which now occupies the site of

¹ The names of some Brahmins are lost as some portion of the grant after *Sūryagrahanē* in l. 8 was omitted by the engraver. The latter part of one name (*viz.*, *Sarmma*) appears after *Sūryagrahanē*.

² These princes are not otherwise known. Again, the plates do not contain even a regnal date; the figure on the seal is crudely executed and its legend has no apparent connection with the plates. Though none of these grounds is conclusive by itself, their combination casts suspicion on the genuineness of the record.

THE KHAMKHED PLATES OF THE TIME OF PRATAPASILA.

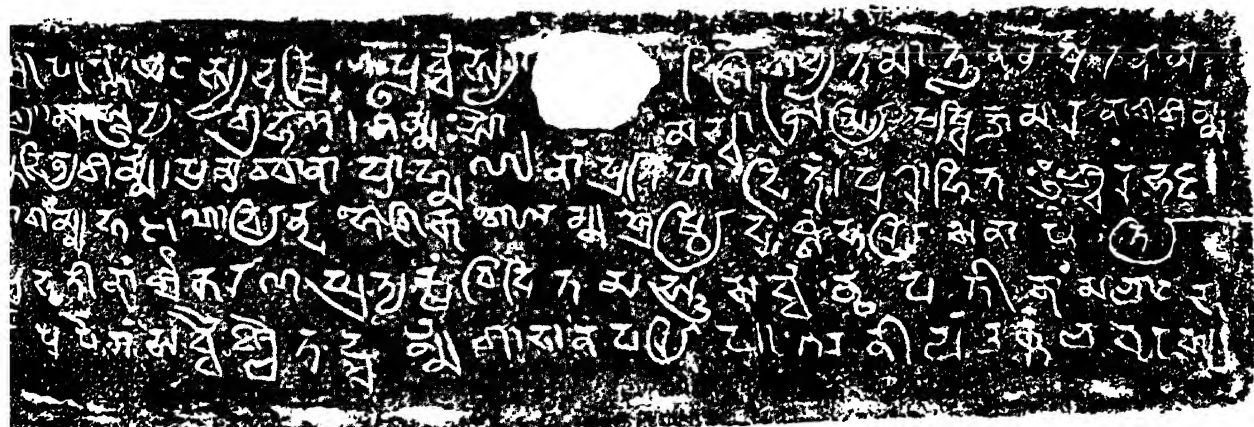
Seal.



First Plate.



Second Plate: First Side.



Second Plate: Second Side.

14
16

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 शुभं कुरुते नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Third Plate.

18
20
22

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

ancient Nandapura) is not one *gavyūta* (or four miles) as stated in the charter, but this mistake is probably due to the ignorance of the person who drafted the charter. The other villages cannot be identified.¹

TEXT.†

The Seal.

प(. .²)धम(मै)कख(स्य)

First Plate.

1 ओम³ खस्ति ओ[: ॥*] समधिगतपंचमहाश[ब्द][: *] शु⁴[व्र?]त[र]ओ(?)
प्रक[ट*]करजदा(?)त[स*]-

2 मस्तनृपतिलक्ष[णोपेत][: *] सकलगुणगणालं[क]तशरी[र : *] . . श[1*][न्ति*]-
[चै]र्य[शौर्य]-

3 [वि]नय[स]त्यशौचसंपन्नः अनेकच[तु]र्दन्त[गजघटा]....⁵[प्राप्त*]विजयः [महारा*]जः
प्र[ताप*]-

4 शीलः⁶ तस्मिं⁷ [शास]ति वसुन्धरान्तस्यैव ज्येष्ठस्य [भ्रातुः] उत्तरगणराजः⁸ सूनुः दव-

5 नद्रुहटः [1*] स च तत्पादपद्मोपजीवी तद्भक्तः⁹ स्तत्परः स्वमिव पितरं मन्यमा[नः]

6 किञ्चिच्छे[यो]भ्युदयमुद्दिश्य नास्ति भूमेः प[रं] दानमिति कृत्वा

Second Plate ; First Side.

7 औपर्णिखेटस्य दक्षिणपूर्वस्यां दिशि गव्यूतमात्रे नन्दपुरं नाम

8 ग्राम(ग्रामं) सूर्यग्रहणे¹⁰ ।¹¹ शर्मः¹² सोमस्वामिषष्ठिकुमारनागशर्म-

9 आदित्यशर्म¹³ ।¹¹ प्रमुखानां ब्राह्मणानां प्रतिपादितं¹⁴ । पुरोहितैश्चरभट्ट-

10 नागम्भट्ट ।¹¹ गोविन्दभोगिकगोखम्भट्टेष्टिदुर्गहरिसेनापति-

11 प्रभृतीनां ओकरणप्रत्यक्षं विदितमस्तु सर्वनृपतीनां¹⁵मचाटभ-

12 टप्रवेशं सर्वैश्चैतद्वर्गशासनं परिपालनीयं [1*] उक्तं च दृश्य-¹⁶

Second Plate ; Second Side.

13 तिना [1*] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा भुक्ता राजानैः¹⁷ सगरादिभिः [1*] य[स्व] य-

¹ The accompanying plates have been prepared from excellent ink estampages kindly supplied by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

† From the original plates.

² The second letter on the seal is illegible ; the medial vowel seems to be *u*.

³ Expressed by a symbol.

⁴ [The reading from here to the end of the line is doubtful. The first two letters look like *ś-chatu*.—Ed.]

⁵ About three letters are illegible here. [The reading is *chaturddanta* which is also found in the inscriptions of the Vishnukundin rulers ; cf. above, Vols. IV, p. 196, and XI, p. 134.—Ed.]

⁶ [I cannot make out the first three syllables of this name from the plate.—Ed.]

⁷ Read तस्मिन्.

⁸ Read उत्तरगणराजस्य

⁹ The *visarga* is superfluous.

¹⁰ Some portion of the grant giving more names of Brahmins is dropped here.

¹¹ *Danda* not required.

¹² The *visarga* is unnecessary.

¹³ Read आदित्यशर्म.

¹⁴ Read प्रतिपादितवान्.

¹⁵ The *anusvara* is superfluous.

¹⁶ Read सतिना.

¹⁷ Read राजभिः.

- 14 स्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥*]¹ उक्तं च भगवता वेदेव्या-
 15 सेन व्यासेन [॥*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [॥]
 16 आच्छेता² चानुमन्ता च त³न्येव नरके वसेत् [॥*]¹ पुनरपि चोक्तं व्यासेन [॥*]
 17 स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥*] मही-

Third Plate.

- 18 महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाश्चेच्छेयोनुपालनं [॥*]¹ एवं ज्ञात्वा यत्न-
 19 तः परिपालनीयमिति [॥*] शिवमस्तु धर्मवृद्धिश्च ॥ चतुरोद्वा-
 20 टसमेतद्ग्रामस्य पूर्वस्यां दिशि व्याघ्रविरकं नाम ग्रामः । दक्षिणेन भ्रमश-
 21 कं नाम ग्रामः । अपरतो(तः) ओपर्णिक्ग्रामो भवति [॥*] तस्य ग्रामस्य
 मर्यादावहो भ-
 22 वति [॥*] उत्तरतः च्छो(हो)वविरकग्रामः ॥ श्रीगोविन्दविष्णुचरणपंकजनिर्ग-
 23 तेन मृड्गेन दुर्गाहरिसेनापतिना लिखितमिदं ताम्र⁵शासनमिति [॥*]

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1-12) Ōm. Hail! (There is) *Mahārāja Pra[tāpa]śīla* who has attained *Pañchamahāśabda*, who is endowed with all the distinctive marks of royalty, whose person is decked with the multitude of all good qualities, who is possessed of tranquility, courage, bravery, modesty, truth and purity, who has attained victories with numerous four-tusked elephants While he is ruling over the earth *Davana-Druhata* (*Drubhata?*), the son of his own eldest brother King *Utaragaṇa*, who is dependent on his lotus-like feet, is devoted to him and is wholly engaged in (*serving*) him, who regards him as his own father and thinks that there is no higher gift than that of land for (*the attainment of*) any religious merit and good fortune, donates on (*the occasion of*) a solar eclipse the village *Nandapura* (*situated*) at a distance of only one *gavyūta* (4 miles) in the south-eastern direction of *Śrī-Paṇikhēṭa* to Brahmins, the foremost of whom are—*Śarman*,⁶ *Sōmasvāmin*, *Shashthikumāra*, *Nāgaśarman* and *Ādityaśarman*. Let it be known to the *Purōhita* *Īśvarabhāṭṭa*, *Nāgammabhāṭṭa*, the *Bhōgika* *Gōvinda*, the *Śrēshṭhin* *Gōlamma* and the *Sēnāpati* *Durggahari* at (*our*) *Śrīkarāṇa* (record office) as also to all kings that this religious order, which prohibits the entry of *chāṭas* (courtiers) and *bhāṭas* (soldiers) (*in the donated village*), must be obeyed by all.

[Ll. 12-18 contain three of the customary verses.]

Knowing this, this order should be obeyed. May there be well-being and increase of religious merit! This village which has the (*following*) well-defined boundaries has the village *Vyāghraviraka* on the east, the village *Bhramaśaka* on the south, *Śrī-Paṇikagrāma* which forms the boundary of the (*donated*) village on the west and *Chhōbaviraka-grāma* on the north. This copper edict was written (*i.e.*, drafted) by the *Sēnāpati* *Durggahari*, who is a bee that has issued out of the lotus-like foot of *Śrī-Gōvinda-Vishṇu*.

¹ Metre :—*Anuṣṭubh*.

² Read आच्छेता.

³ Read तान्येव.

⁴ Read समेतग्रामस्य. [The plate shows *samētaṇ-grāmasya*.—Ed.]

⁵ Read ताम्र°.

⁶ The names of some Brahmins are dropped here.

- 14 स्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥*]¹ उक्तं च भगवता वेदव्या-
 15 सेन व्यासेन [॥*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गं तिष्ठति भूमिदः [॥]
 16 आच्छेता² चानुमन्ता च त³न्येव नरके वसेत् [॥*]¹ पुनरपि चोक्तं व्यासेन [॥*]
 17 स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥*] मही-

Third Plate.

- 18 संहिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाश्रे(च्छे)योनुपालनं [॥*]¹ एवं ज्ञात्वा यत्न-
 19 तः परिपालनीयमिति [॥*] शिवमस्तु धर्मवृद्धिश्च ॥ चतुरोद्वा-
 20 टसमेतद्ग्रामस्य पूर्वस्यां दिशि व्याघ्रविरकं नाम ग्रामः । दक्षिणेन भ्रमश-
 21 कं नाम ग्रामः । अपरतो(तः) ओपर्णिक्ग्रामो भवति [॥*] तस्य ग्रामस्य
 मर्यादावहो भ-
 22 वति [॥*] उत्तरतः च्छो(क्खो)वविरकग्रामः ॥ श्रीगोविन्दविष्णुचरणपंकजनिर्ग-
 23 तेन मृड्गेन दुर्गहरिसेनापतिना लिखितमिदं ताम्र⁵शासनमिति [॥*]

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1-12) Ōm. Hail! (*There is*) *Mahārāja Pra[tāpa]śīla* who has attained *Pañchamahā-śabda*, who is endowed with all the distinctive marks of royalty, whose person is decked with the multitude of all good qualities, who is possessed of tranquility, courage, bravery, modesty, truth and purity, who has attained victories with numerous four-tusked elephants While he is ruling over the earth *Davana-Druhata* (*Drubhata?*), the son of his own eldest brother King *Utaragana*, who is dependent on his lotus-like feet, is devoted to him and is wholly engaged in (*serving*) him, who regards him as his own father and thinks that there is no higher gift than that of land for (*the attainment of*) any religious merit and good fortune, donates on (*the occasion of*) a solar eclipse the village *Nandapura* (*situated*) at a distance of only one *gavyūta* (4 miles) in the south-eastern direction of *Śrī-Parnikhūṭa* to Brahmins, the foremost of whom are—*Śarman*,⁶ *Sōmasvāmin*, *Shashthikumāra*, *Nāgaśarman* and *Ādityaśarman*. Let it be known to the *Purōhita* *Īśvarabhāṭṭa*, *Nāgammabhāṭṭa*, the *Bhōgika* *Gōvinda*, the *Śrēṣṭhīn* *Gōlamma* and the *Sēnāpati* *Durggahari* at (*our*) *Śrīkaraṇa* (record office) as also to all kings that this religious order, which prohibits the entry of *chāṭas* (courtiers) and *bhāṭas* (soldiers) (*in the donated village*), must be obeyed by all.

[Ll. 12-18 contain three of the customary verses.]

Knowing this, this order should be obeyed. May there be well-being and increase of religious merit! This village which has the (*following*) well-defined boundaries has the village *Vyāghraviraka* on the east, the village *Bhramaśaka* on the south, *Śrī-Parnikagrāma* which forms the boundary of the (*donated*) village on the west and *Chhōbaviraka-grāma* on the north. This copper edict was written (*i.e.*, drafted) by the *Sēnāpati* *Durggahari*, who is a bee that has issued out of the lotus-like foot of *Śrī-Gōvinda-Vishṇu*.

¹ Metre:—*Anuṣṭubh*.

² Read आच्छेता.

³ Read तान्येव.

⁴ Read समेतग्रामस्य. [The plate shows *samētaṇ=grāmasya*.—Ed.]

⁵ Read ताम्र°.

⁶ The names of some Brahmins are dropped here.

No. 16.—A SARADA INSCRIPTION FROM HUND.

BY RAI BAHADUR DAYA RAM SAHNI, M.A., C.I.E.

In April last Captain E. H. Cobb, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, North-West Frontier Province, sent me an eye-copy of an inscription, engraved on a rectangular slab of white stone, which he had discovered in the foundations of an old wall at Hund on the bank of the River Indus on the occasion of his visit to that place in company with Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, now Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. I have deciphered the inscription from inked estampages secured through the good offices of the discoverer.

Hund is the modern name of Udabhāṇḍa, the ancient capital of the Shāhi kings of Kābul from the 9th century A.D. till 1021 A.D. when this dynasty was extirpated by Maḥmūd of Ghaznī. It was at Hund that Alexander the Great crossed the River Indus before he proceeded on his conquest of India and through which later invaders passed. The Chinese pilgrim Yuan Chwang visited this city in the 7th century A.D. and describes it as about 20 *li*, or just over three miles, in circuit and inhabited by rich and prosperous merchants. The site is now occupied by a small village surrounded by fortified walls of Muhammadan date with a perimeter of 1,400 yards. All round the village are extensive mounds marking the existence of important buildings of early date and coins of Indo-Greeks, Kushāns, Shāhi kings and the kings of Kashmīr have been found here in large numbers. No excavations have been carried out among these remains, but when they are, they may be expected to yield valuable antiquities of all kinds.

So far only a few inscriptions in Śāradā characters have been noticed on this site. Two of these were found by Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes of the Hon'ble India Company's Service in the early forties of the last century and deciphered by Mr. James Prinsep.¹ Another inscription in the same character was presented to my predecessor, Mr. H. Hargreaves, when he visited Hund in 1923-24. This inscription, according to Dr. Hirananda Sastri, dates from about the 10th century A.D. and records the construction of a Śaiva temple. All the three inscriptions require proper treatment.

The stone slab on which the inscription discovered by Captain E. H. Cobb is engraved measures 1' by 1' by 1'4" in thickness. The inscription consists of eight lines and is in a very good state of preservation. The characters are Śāradā of the 8th century A.D. and the language Sanskrit, which is not free from grammatical mistakes. The epigraph records the construction of a *dēvakula*, i.e., 'statue shrine' or temple by a *Mahārājñi Śrī-Kāmēśvarīdēvi* and its consecration between Saturday, the 8th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Āśvayuja in the year Samvat 168 and Thursday (?), the 12th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Āshāḍha in the year Samvat 169. The architect (*nava-karmapati*) who supervised the construction, was Jayantarāja, son of Upēndra. He was an Āvantika or inhabitant of Avanti or Mālwā, and a Sūryadvija. The *pañchakula* was the Brāhmaṇa, Śrī-Pillaka, the son of Śrī-Virāditya. The exact meaning of *pañchakula* is not known. In his article² on the Siyadoni Stone Inscription, Professor Kielhorn defines this term as "an office apparently similar to the Marāṭhī पंच or पंचाईत" or "an assembly of five" who manage affairs of a town. If this interpretation is correct, we should assume Pillaka of the inscription under discussion to have been the head or

¹ J. A. S. B., Vol. VI, 1837, pp. 876 seq. and Pl. XLVI.

² Above, Vol. I, pp. 166 and 170.

foreman of an assembly of this nature. The Kāyastha, who composed this inscription, was Śrī-Bhōgika, a Sūryadvija, who was the son of Śrī-Vihēnda. Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, following Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar¹, suggests that this term *Sūryadvija* may be taken in the sense of the Maga or Śākadvipi Brāhmaṇas who were the special priests of the Sun-god and are traditionally supposed to have sprung from the Sun. The era in which the dates of this inscription are recorded is not mentioned. I have, however, no doubt that these should be referred to the Harshakāla era which began in the year 606 A.D. and was in ancient times in use in the Panjāb, the United Provinces, Bihār and Orissa, Nepāl, etc. If this assumption is correct, the years mentioned would be equivalent to 774 and 775 A.D.

In the above paragraph I have given the term *dēvakula* the alternative meaning of a 'statue shrine' on the analogy of the *dēvakula* of the Ikshvāku kings of Ayōdhyā in Bhāsa's play called the *Pratimā-nāṭakam*. This gallery of the heroes of the Ikshvāku race differed from a divine temple in having neither the banner of a god nor the statues of door-keepers. It was open to visitors, but the statues enshrined in it were not to be bowed to. A structure of this nature was excavated in a mound near Mathurā some 23 years ago. Another literary reference to a *dēvakula* occurs in the *Mṛicchhakatikam* where, however, the precise character of the shrine is not quite clear. The earliest mention of such a structure in an inscription is that found in the inscription on the base of the headless statue of Vamatakshama (?) which was found in an ancient site at Mat near Mathurā. This site also yielded other statues of Kushāṇa kings, viz., one of Kanishka, a torso of the great Śaka satrap Chashtana, etc.

TEXT

- 1 ओ^२ स्वस्ति १ ॥ महाराज्ञी श्रीकामेश्वरीदेव्या सत्क
- 2 देवकुले नवकर्मपति उपेन्द्रपुत्रजयन्तरा-
- 3 ज आवन्तिको । सूर्यद्विजोः ॥ पंचकुल श्रीवीरादि-
- 4 त्यपुत्र श्रीपितृकब्राह्मणः ॥ ॥ कायस्थ श्रीविहे-
- 5 न्दपुत्र श्रीभोगिक सूर्यद्विजः ॥ ॥ इति
- 6 संवत् १६८^३ आश्वयुजवति ८ शनौः अतो
- 7 दिना आरभ्य संवत् १६९ आषाढशुक्ल १२ वृहो^४ प्र-
- 8 तिष्ठा कृताः^५ ॥ ॥ = ॥

No. 17.—JETHWAI PLATES OF THE RASHTRAKUTA QUEEN SILAMAHADEVI;
SAKA-SAMVAT 708.

BY PROFESSOR D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., PH.D. (HON.), CALCUTTA.

These plates were sent to me for decipherment by the late Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar when he was Huzur Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. They were discovered some

¹ *Kaishnavism and Saivism*, pp. 151ff.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ [In ll. 6 and 7 the second digit of the year looks more like 5 than 6. But in neither case the date admits of verification from the particulars given in the inscription.—Ed.]

⁴ Perhaps shortened form of वृहस्पती.

⁵ The text as found in the inscription is retained without any corrections.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ३ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ४ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ५ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ६ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ७ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ८ ॥

thirty or thirty-five years ago in a small dilapidated fort on a hill near the village of Jethwai, about 8 miles west of Barwaha, in the Nimār district of the Indore State. One Babaji named Hirapuri, I am told, lighted upon them while digging into a brick and stone platform in the fort for materials for the construction of his house at Jethwai.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$. The middle one of these is thicker than the side ones. The edges of them are raised into rims to protect the writing. The plates are strung together on an oval ring with a diameter measuring between $2\frac{3}{4}''$ and $3''$. On the left side of the plates, a round hole is bored for the ring, and the second plate seems to have been slightly damaged through this boring operation. To the back of the ring is fixed a circular seal with a diameter measuring $1\frac{1}{2}''$. The seal bears the figure of Garuḍa. The inscription is engraved on the inner sides of the first and the third plate, and on both sides of the second. There are sixteen lines engraved on the first plate, sixteen lines on the first and seventeen lines on the second side of the second plate, and nineteen lines on the inner side of the third plate. The grant thus contains sixty-eight lines engraved in all.

The language in which the grant is written is Sanskrit throughout. The first thirty-five lines with part of the thirty-sixth, which set forth the genealogical account, line 40 and parts of lines 39 and 41 which contain a stanza descriptive of the transitoriness of human life, and lines 60-65, with parts of lines 59 and 66 which contain the benedictive and imprecatory verses are in verse and the rest in prose. The genealogical verses of the grant occur in one or other of the Rāshtrakūṭa charters hitherto published, except two, namely, stanzas 21 and 24, which are found only in the Surat Plates of Karkkarāja.¹ Stanza 21 contains mere stereotyped praise, but stanza 24 is historically important. The script used in this inscription is Nāgarī, as is generally the case with the Rāshtrakūṭa charters. As regards orthography, the consonants following *r* are, as a rule doubled, though indifference in this respect is noticeable in some cases, thus *k* and *ṇ* are doubled in *Karkkarāja* (l. 7) and *Kārṇṇāṭakam* (ll. 10-11), but not in *ā-chandr-ārka-ārṇava* (l. 53). The letter *b* is, as a rule, denoted by the sign for *b*, but also by the sign for *v* in a few cases, such as *svalp-āmvu* (l. 40), *saṁvadyamāna* (l. 42) and so on. The *anusvāra* is changed to *n* and *ñ* in conjunction with a following *n* or *ch*, once, in *dhvastin=nayan* (l. 2), and once in *kulañ=cha* (l. 4). The *visarga* is changed to *ś* in conjunction with a following *ś*, once in *niśśēṣham* (l. 33) though it is retained in *niśśēṣhā°* (l. 16). *Ñ* is used instead of the *anusvāra* once in *rājasiṅhaḥ* (l. 3). As regards lexicography, lines 48-52 contain some words such as *drōṅgarikā*, *vaha* and so forth, the exact import of which is not known.

The inscription is one of Śīla-mahādēvī, wife of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Dhruva, or, as she is described in lines 37-39, *Paramēśvarī Parama-bhaṭṭārikā Śrī-Śīlamahādēvī*, the great queen of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Dhārāvarsha*, the illustrious Dhruvarājadēva who meditated on the feet of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara*, the illustrious Akālavarshadēva, i.e., his father Kṛishṇa I. She is described as the princess of the illustrious Viṭṭarasa alias Viṣṇuvardhana who bore the epithet of *Sarva-lōka-āśraya*, 'Support of the whole world'. The latter is doubtless Viṣṇuvardhana IV. of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty ruling at Vēṅgī. In his account of this dynasty J. F. Fleet² says that he was son of Vijayāditya I. and reigned for thirty-six years from A.D. 764 to 799. He is called Viṣṇuvardhana in all inscriptions except one. In this last his name is given as Viṣṇurāja which is no doubt the Sanskrit form of Viṭṭarasa. No reasonable doubt can thus be entertained as to Śīla-mahādēvī being the daughter of the Eastern Chālukya king, Viṣṇuvardhana IV.

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of a village by Śīla-mahādēvī to two Brāhmanas. The village granted is Kōlēpadra, situated in the district of Nāndīpuradvārī. The

¹ See above, Vol. XXI, p. 142.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 100.

boundaries of the village have been specified. One of the donees was **Mārachcha**, son of Māradi. He was an *adhvaryu* and a religious student of the Kāṇva-śākhā. His native place was Kurugōṭa, and he pertained to the Śālaṅkāyana-gōtra. The other donee was **Durgāditya**, son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa. He also was an *adhvaryu*, but was a religious student of the Mādhyandina-śākhā. His native place was Nāndīpuradvārī. He was a member of the Community of Brāhmaṇs well versed in the four Vēdas (*chāturvidya-sāmānya*) belonging to his place, and pertained to the Jātūkarnya-gōtra. The occasion of the grant was the eclipse of the sun which occurred in the Śaka year 708 expired on the Amāvāsyā day of the dark half of the Aśvayuja (Āśvina). This corresponds to Wednesday, 27th September, A.D. 786, when there was a solar eclipse.

It will be seen that the donor of the grant is a queen. And what is noteworthy about it is that she grants a village and issues the charter without any formal sanction or approval being given by her husband, king Dhruvarāja. This gives rise to an interesting question about the polity of Ancient India. Instances are not unknown of grants being made by queens. We have thus the Naihāṭi Plate of the Sēna king Ballālasēna, recording and sanctioning the grant of a village by his mother Vilāsadēvī on the occasion of a solar eclipse.¹ As Vilāsadēvī was the wife of Vijayasēna who was then dead, one can easily understand why her grant had to be approved and sanctioned by her son Ballālasēna who was then the living king. The case was different with Prabhāvatiguptā who issued the Poona Plates.² She was the *agramahishī* of the Vākāṭaka king Rudrasēna I. But when she issued the grant, she was Regent during the minority of her son Divākarasēna.³ This is, no doubt, an interesting item of information, because it shows that women could administer a kingdom when their sons were minors. But as she was practically the ruler, it is intelligible how she could issue a charter without sanction being accorded to it by an extraneous higher authority. Nevertheless, be it noted, the charter has a seal bearing not her own name, but that of her son, namely, Divākarasēna. Far more interesting perhaps are the grants of Tribhuvana-Mahādēvī and Daṇḍi-Mahādēvī, both of the Kara family of Guhēśvara-pāṭaka.⁴ The first of these was the daughter of Rājamalla, a king of the south, and Queen of Lalitabhāradēva. After the death of her husband, the feudatory chieftains of the kingdom approached her with a request to accept the sovereignty come to her in course of succession, and cited the instance of Dēvī Gōsvāmīnī who apparently belonged to the same family and who agreed to administer the kingdom under similar circumstances. And in compliance with their request, we are told, she ascended the lion-throne like Kātyāyanī. The name of the other female ruler furnished by this dynasty is that of Daṇḍi-mahādēvī, who was the daughter of the Kara king Śubhākara. That both Tribhuvana-mahādēvī and Daṇḍi-mahādēvī were real rulers is proved by the charters they issued on their sole authority, and, above all, by the titles which they bore, namely, *Paramabhāṭṭārikā Mahārājādhirājā Paramēśvarī*. The only difference between these two is that while Tribhuvana-mahādēvī was married into the Kara family, Daṇḍi-mahādēvī was apparently a virgin of that family. Whether the latter could have continued to be the ruler if she had been married is a most interesting point of law with which, however, we are not here concerned. Suffice it to say, both of these queens were rulers in reality, and it is therefore no wonder if they could issue grants in their own names, with their own dates and seals and without any extraneous sanction. But what about Śīlā-mahādēvī, Queen of Dhruvarāja, who is the donor of

¹ Above, Vol. XIV, pp. 159ff.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 41f.

³ Another grant of Prabhāvatiguptā is known which she made when she was a hundred years old. Though the village was granted by her, the plates refer themselves to a regnal year of her third son, Pravarasēna (D. R., Bhandarkar's *List of North. Ind. Inscr.*, No. 1706; *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XX, pp. 58ff).

⁴ *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. II, pp. 422-23, ll. 16-20 Bhandarkar's *List* Nos. 1413, 1416 and 1906.

our charter ? She was neither a Regent during the minority of any one of her sons, nor an autonomous ruler. And yet she issues a grant on her own authority and without the approval of her husband, Dhruvarāja. This is rather a case which deserves further consideration. For an entirely different procedure seems to have been followed in the case of the Gāhaḍavāla family. It seems that Gōvindachandra of this dynasty had two *paṭṭamahādēvī mahārājñīs*, one Nayanakēlidēvī and the other Gōsaladēvī, both *paṭṭamahādēvīs*, apparently not at one and the same time. Both issue grants, Nayanakēlidēvī in V. 1176 and Gōsaladēvī in V. 1208¹. But though the grants are surely made by them, they have been issued with the express approval of Gōvindachandra in spite of the fact that each one of them is a *paṭṭamahādēvī* and is described as *samastarājapraṁkriyōpētā* which Kielhorn renders by "endowed with all royal prerogatives". Such was not, however, the case with Śīla-mahādēvī whose titles *paramēśvarī paramabhāṭṭārīkā* do not seem to be empty and unmeaning. Because in the prose portion of the inscription which really sets forth the details of the grant, she herself issues orders to the officers concerned with the village granted. At the end of the record also, the *Dūtaka* and the officer who drew up the document carry out their respective duties according to the orders, not of Dhruvarāja, but of Śīla-mahādēvī. And further there is nothing in the draft of the charter which shows that any approval or sanction was ever accorded to the grant by Dhruvarāja. { This shows that the high-sounding royal titles which are coupled with her name are not an empty boast, but are a clear indication that she was a co-partner of her husband in the Rāshtrakūṭa sovereignty. Two questions here arise : first, how could she be a co-partner of her husband in royal sovereignty, and, secondly, are there any more instances of this kind ?

It is well known that in ancient times wife and husband were jointly concerned in all the affairs of the life, not excluding the administration of a kingdom, and that in process of time this co-right of woman fell into desuetude in North India, but continued to be recognised for a long time in South India. Thus when a member of a royal family was crowned king, he was originally crowned along with his wife. Two instances will here suffice. The *Rāmāyaṇa* describes the coronation of Rāma, and the following significant line appears in that connection : *tataḥ sa prayato vṛiddhō Vasishṭhō brāhmaṇaiḥ saha | Rāmam ratna-mayē pūṭhē sa-Sītām samnyavēśayat*||.² This shows that when Rāma was crowned king, he was crowned not alone, but along with Sītā. The coronation of another epic hero that is always uppermost in the mind of a Hindu is that of Yudhisṭhira, with reference to which the following verse occurs in the *Mahābhārata*, *upavēśya mahātmānam Kṛṣṇam cha Drupad-ātmajām*.³ This also shows clearly that Yudhisṭhira was crowned sovereign not alone, but jointly with Draupadī. If this kind of coronation has a meaning (and certainly it was originally not a mere formality), it must mean that both husband and wife were co-sharers of the sovereignty so conferred upon them. This alone can explain why in the charter issued by Śīla-mahādēvī there is no approval or sanction given to it by Dhruvarāja. Being crowned along with her husband, she had as much authority to issue the grant in her name as he had in his.

It may, however, be contended that this line of reasoning, spacious as it is, is not convincing, unless more instances can be adduced to show that husband and wife jointly shared the ruling authority. And luckily such instances are by no means unknown though, so far as I know, they come from South India. Attention may be drawn to the Baṅkāpūr Inscription of the time of the Chālukya Sōmēśvara I. when in Śaka 977 the Kādamba chieftain Harikēśaridēva was administering the Banavāsi twelve-thousand, we are told, not alone and by himself, but in company with his

¹ Above, Vol. IV, pp. 108ff; Vol. V, pp. 117 ff.

² *Yuddha-Kāṇḍa*, *Sarga*, 128, v. 59.

³ *Śānti-P*, *Sarga* 40, v. 14 (Bengali Recension).

wife Lachchaladēvī.¹ Here is thus a clear instance of husband and wife jointly ruling over a province. If we, however, want to know whether, as a matter of fact, a crowned queen can issue a charter on her own authority, that instance is supplied by Vijaya-mahādēvī, wife of Chandrāditya who was the elder brother of the Chālukya king Vikramāditya I. of Bādāmi. We have not one, but two, copper-plate grants issued by her.² And these grants she has made independently and without reference to her husband or Vikramāditya I. This authority she must have derived from her position as *mahishī* or crowned queen, as she has actually been called, of Chandrāditya. But this joint rule by husband and wife is not a phenomenon of the mediæval period of Ancient India. We thus have another instance in Nāsik Cave Inscription No. 5 which contains an order to Sāmaka (Śyāmaka), the Officer at Gōvardhana, by Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi of the Śātavāhana dynasty and the grant of a fresh plot of land in lieu of the old uncultivable one, to the Buddhist monks staying in his Cave.³ It is a regular deed of grant bristling with fiscal terms and containing at the end the name of the engraver and the dates of the original donation and the actual execution. But who issues this order to the Officer at Gōvardhana? Not Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi by himself, but he and his wife together. This clearly shows that Gautamīputra and his wife were both co-partners in the Śātavāhana sovereignty. It will thus be seen that in ancient times both husband and wife had joint interest in the exercise of sovereignty and that they could issue a grant jointly or separately in his or her name without reference to the other party. It is worthy of note that all the instances here adduced, whether of a queen exercising joint authority along with her husband, or of a queen acting as Regent during the minority of her son or of a princess ruling sole sovereign as a virgin or a widowed queen are supplied from the history of South India. Whether there was such law applicable to North India in historical times we do not know.

We will now proceed to the consideration of other matters arising from our plates. There are two grants which refer to the reign of Dhruvarāja. The latter of these is the one whose contents we are discussing and which is dated Śaka 708. The earlier is the Pimpri Plates⁴ dated Śaka 697. This last comes into conflict with the Dhulia grant of Karkarāja, son of this Dhruvarāja, because this inscription which is dated Śaka 701 refers itself to the prosperous reign of Gōvindarāja II., though his younger brother Dhruvarāja, as we know from Pimpri Plates, was already ruling in Śaka 697. K. B. Pathak, who has edited these Plates, therefore, declares the Dhulia grant to be a spurious record. I agree with Pathak in his conclusion, but not for the reasons he has alleged. His main contention is as follows. He invites our attention first to the passage:

अग्रभूतवर्षस्य प्रवर्धमानराज्ये [1*] तस्यानुजः श्रीध्रुवराजश्चा(नामा) महा-
नुभावो विहितप्रतापः[2*] [1*] प्रसाधिताशेषनरेन्द्रचक्र[3*] चूडामणि (क्रमेण)
वालाकवशुर्वभूव तस्य सुत श्रीकर्कराजस्तदाज्ञया सर्वानिव समा-
ज्ञापयति⁵

Here the expression तदाज्ञया, says Pathak, can only mean "by the command of Dhruvarāja". He therefore naturally asks: "how could Karkarāja order all his feudatories by the command of Dhruvarāja, in the prosperous reign of Gōvinda II., when Dhruva was not the reigning sovereign?" But the expression तदाज्ञया need not necessarily mean "by the command of Dhruvarāja". It may also mean "by the command of Gōvindarāja". If the latter view is

¹ Above, Vol. XIII, pp. 168, 171 (l. 28), and 174.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 164, ll. 13-15; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 46, ll. 15-18.

³ Above, Vol. VIII, p. 73.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. X, pp. 85ff.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 186, ll. 26-30.

accepted, the objection raised by Pathak becomes null and void. His other objection, however, is more important though he has put it forth rather cryptically. In the quotation just given from the Dhulia grant, there is a stanza descriptive of Dhruva which begins with *tasya-ānujaḥ* and which occurs in many Rāshtrakūṭa records. But the last line of this stanza is not correctly worded, especially the initial part of it. It begins with *chūdāmaṇi* instead of with *kramēṇa* as in the other Rāshtrakūṭa inscriptions. Besides, *chūdāmaṇi*, as it is, causes a cæsura of the metre. And what is curious is that in the Rāshtrakūṭa charters where this stanza is given, it is followed by another beginning with *jātē yatra cha*. This stanza, however, contains the word *chūdāmanau* which was probably sticking to the memory of the scribe who was writing out the Dhulia grant and which unwittingly fell through his pen while he was writing the last line of the preceding stanza. It is thus plain that both the stanzas were known to the scribe who prepared the draft of the Dhulia grant. Now, it is a fact well-known to an epigraphist that in the Rāshtrakūṭa charters there are certain verses which are peculiar to certain Rāshtrakūṭa kings. These verses could have been composed by the court panegyrist only when those kings were on the throne. The verses beginning with *tasya-ānujaḥ* and *jātē yatra cha* could thus have been composed only when Dhruvarāja was the king. And the question naturally arises: how could these verses which must have been composed during the reign of Dhruvarāja alone find a place in the Dhulia grant which refers itself to the reign of his predecessor? The verse *जाते यत्र च* etc., as pointed out by Pathak, describes Dhruva as a paramount sovereign. When Dhruva was thus a sovereign, no Rāshtrakūṭa record can refer itself to the reign of his predecessor Gōvindarāja II., as the Dhulia grant undoubtedly does. Secondly, unless we suppose that the Dhulia grant is a forgery, a chronological discrepancy must arise which we cannot get over. As indicated above, whereas the Pimpri Plates of Dhruva are dated Śaka 697, his present plates are dated Śaka 708. We thus obtain a period ranging between Śaka 697 and 708 during which Dhruva reigned. And this period is disturbed if we consider the Dhulia grant as a genuine one. For if Gōvindarāja II. ceased to reign and was succeeded by his brother Dhruva about Śaka 697, how could he be ruling again in Śaka 701 as the Dhulia grant implies. Evidence thus points to the irresistible conclusion that the Dhulia grant is a spurious one.

The last date of their father Krishnarāja is Śaka 694 supplied by the Bhāṇḍak Plates.¹ And the earliest date known for Dhruva is, as we have seen, Śaka 697 which is the date of his Pimpri charter. Gōvinda II. thus seems to have ruled between Śaka 694 and 697. This is no doubt a brief reign, but we know the cause of it, namely, that he was ousted from his throne by his younger brother Dhruva. To ascertain how he came to be so ousted, we will here quote accounts from three different charters and then piece them together so as to give a whole and intelligent story. The Dēoli and Karhād grants² of Krishnā III. say that "sensual pleasures made Gōvindarāja careless of the kingdom, and that, entrusting fully the universal sovereignty to his younger brother, Nirupama, he allowed his position as sovereign to become loose."³ The Daulatābād Plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa Śaṅkaragaṇa record that "His younger brother was Nirupama, who, on perceiving him self-conceited, abandoned by (feudatory) princes, and even devoid of policy, assumed the royal authority placed (in the hands of a person) other than one possessed of devotion for the predecessors, in order that the sovereignty might not deviate from the family."⁴ The Paithān Plates of Gōvinda III. furnish the following information in two stanzas.⁵ "Although he (Gōvindarāja) brought kings in numbers, hostile as they were, (such as) the ruler of Mālava and so forth joined by the lord of Kāñchi, the Gaṅga, and (the prince) of Vēṅgi, he (Dhruvarāja) gave ruby

¹ Above, Vol. XIV, pp. 123ff.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 193, v. 10; Vol. IV, p. 282, v. 11.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 194 and pp. 196-7, v. 11.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 107, ll. 30-34.

ornaments and a quantity of gold, and, over and above that, kept his mind unchanged towards (his) brother. Thereafter when, even after conciliation and other (remedies), Vallabha (Gōvinda) did not make peace, (Dhruvarāja), the great ruler, speedily vanquished him in a battle offered by the brother, expelled the enemies from the east and the north, and secured the sovereignty decorated with the insignia of the effulgent *pālidhvaja*". If we now piece together these items of information, we arrive at the following conclusions : (1) Gōvinda II. entrusted the government of the kingdom to Dhruva, because he gave himself up to sensual pleasures ; (2) the consequence was that Dhruva became the sovereign *ipso facto* ; (3) Gōvinda became alive to the danger of the situation and entrusted the government to another who apparently was not a Rāshtrakūṭa in lineage ; (4) Dhruva thereupon revolted, and Gōvinda, to protect himself, entered into an alliance with kings who were otherwise inimical to the Rāshtrakūṭa family ; and (5) Dhruva made overtures to Gōvinda by offering him gold and precious stones, but as the latter gave a battle, Dhruva fought, defeated his brother, and made himself supreme.

The kings with whom Gōvinda II. formed an alliance were, as we have seen above, the ruler of Mālava, the Gaṅga prince and the lord of Vēṅgī. In this connection we may take note of a verse about Dhruva which is an important one for the Rāshtrakūṭa history and which is verse 24 of our grant¹. It says : " As (Dhruva) reduced to subjection forts (*ḍurga*) which were the cream of the three worlds, augmented his fame by obstructing the continuity of the (lineal) flow of the Gaṅgas and made his own the prosperity of (a ruler) whose exalted insignia was the bull, he, alone and in this world displayed the quality of Paramēśvara (Supreme Ruler) clearly and powerfully, just as Śiva, by decorating Durgā who was the quintessence of the three worlds, augmenting his fame by obstructing the continuity of the flow of the Ganges, and accepting the lofty Bull (Nandī) as his badge and ashes (for his use), displayed the quality of Paramēśvara (Supreme God)". It is evident that this stanza is susceptible of *double entendre*. The mythological sense is clear enough. But so far as the historical sense is concerned, it supplies us with two facts of importance. The first is that Dhruva was a sworn enemy of the Gaṅgas. This follows from the verses quoted from the Paithān Plates. The Gaṅga prince was actually one of the allies who had come to the help of Gōvinda when Dhruva was ousting him. It was therefore natural that Dhruva could never forgive the Gaṅga king. His hostilities with the Gaṅgas have been referred to also in other Rāshtrakūṭa inscriptions. The second historical fact to be deduced from the same verse of our grant is that he made his own the prosperity of a ruler whose family insignia was the bull. Who could this prince be ? Obviously he could be no other than a prince of the (Eastern) Chālukya family of Vēṅgī who had the bull as their badge². And this prince again could be no other than his father-in-law, Vishṇuvardhana IV. The latter was no doubt an ally of Dhruva when our grant was issued. But it could not have been so originally, for we know that like the Gaṅga prince, the Vēṅgī also favoured Gōvinda II. and opposed Dhruva. Now Vishṇuvardhana IV., the Chālukya ruler of Vēṅgī, we have seen, ruled from A.D. 764 to 799, whereas Gōvinda II. from A.D. 772 to 775. Vishṇuvardhana therefore must have been the ally of Gōvinda II. and adversary of Dhruva about 775. But it seems that after Gōvinda II. was finally ousted, Vishṇuvardhana made alliance with Dhruva which was cemented by the latter marrying his daughter.

¹ The same verse occurs in the Surat Plates of Karkkarāja (v. 24) as stated above. Prof. A. S. Altekar, who has edited them, however, interprets it differently.

² [That the Eastern Chālukyas had boar as their badge and not bull is clear from the expression *vara-varāha-lāuchhana* found in their inscriptions and the figure of a boar on the seals of many of the copper plates issued by them. The reference here is probably to the Pallavas of Kāñchī who had the bull as their emblem as is evidenced by their seals. We know from the Paithān plates that the Lord of Kāñchī was one of the kings with whom Gōvinda II. formed an alliance.—Ed.]

TEXT.¹

First Plate.

- 1 श्री² [1*] स वीव्य(व्या)द्वेधसा धाम यन्नाभिकमलं कृतं [1*] हरश्च यस्य
क(का)न्तेन्दुकलया कमलंकृतं [11*]
- 2 आसीद्विषन्तिमिर³सुद्यतमण्डलाग्रो ध्वस्तिन्नयनभिसुखो रणशर्व्वरीषु [1*] भूपः
शुचिर्व्विधुरिवा-
- 3 त्रदिगआ⁴कीर्त्तिर्गोविन्दर(रा)ज इति राजसु राजसिङ्घः⁵ [11 2*] दृष्ट्वा चमूम-
भिसुखीं सुभटाट्टाहसा⁶सुन्ना-
- 4 मितं सपदि येन रणेषु नित्यं ।(।) दष्टाधरेण दधता भुक्कुटि⁷ ललाटे
खड्ग⁸ कुलञ्च(च) हृदयं च निजं च सत्व⁹ ।[1 3*]
- 5 खड्गं करग्रा सु¹⁰खतश्च शोभ(भा) मानो मनस्तः सममेव यस्य । [म]ह(हा)-
हवे नम¹¹ निश(ग)म्य सद्यस्त्वयं रि-
- 6 पु(पू)णां विगलत्यकण्डे¹² ॥ [4*] तस्यात्मजो जगति विश्रुतदीर्घकीर्त्तिरर्त्त
र्त्ति¹³हारिहरिविक्रमधमधरि¹⁴ [1*] भूपस्तृ(स्त्रि)वि-
- 7 दृष्टपानुकृतिः कृतज्ञः श्रीकर्कराज इति गोचमणिर्व्वभूव ॥ [5*] तस्य
द्विभिन्नकरटच्युतदानदन्तिदन्तप्रहर-¹⁵
- 8 रुचिरोल्लिखितांसपीठः [1*] क्षपः¹⁶ पितो¹⁷ क्षपितशत्रुरभूत्तनूजः[1*] सद्राष्ट्रकू-
टकनकाद्रि¹⁸रिवेन्द्रराजः ॥[6*]
- 9 तस्योपार्जितमहसस्तनयश्चतुरदधिवलयमालिन्याः [1*] भोक्ता भुवः शतक्र-
तुसदृषः¹⁹ श्री-
- 10 दन्तिदुर्गरजोभूत्²⁰ ॥[7*] काञ्चीशकेरलनरधिप²¹चोलपण्ड्य²²श्रीहर्षवज्रटविभेदविधा-
नदत्तं [1*] कार्ण-
- 11 टकं²³ बलमनन्त्य²⁴मजेयमन्यैर्भृत्यैः कियन्निरपि यः सहसा जिगाय ॥[8*] ²⁵अर्भुवि-
भङ्गमगृह्णित²⁶निशातश-

¹ From the original plates and impressions.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ Read °त्तिमिर°.

⁴ Read °टाट्टाहसा°.

⁵ Read सत्वम्.

⁶ Read °काण्डे.

⁷ Read प्रहार.

⁸ Read कनकाद्रि.

⁹ Read नराधिप.

¹⁰ Read बलमनन्त्य°.

¹¹ Read °बाह्यदिगन्त.

¹² Read भुक्कुटि.

¹³ Read करग्रायम्°.

¹⁴ Read °रात्तामि°.

¹⁵ Read क्षापः.

¹⁶ Read सद्राष्ट्रः.

¹⁷ Read पाण्ड्य.

¹⁸ Read क्षम्°.

¹⁹ Read सिंहः.

²⁰ Read खड्गं.

²¹ Read नाम.

²² Read धामधारी.

²³ Read क्षितौ.

²⁴ Read राजोभूत्.

²⁵ Read कार्णाटकं.

²⁶ Read °गृहीत.

- 12 स्वमश्रान्तमप्रतिहत¹मपेतयत्नं [*] यो वल्लभं सपदि दण्डबलेन जित्वा
राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरता-
- 13 मवाप ॥[9*] आसितोर्विपुलोपलावलिलसञ्जीवोर्भिर्मालाजलादाप्राप्तियकलङ्घिता-
मलशिलाजा-
- 14 लात्तुषाराचलात् ।(।) आ पूर्व्यापरव(वा)रिराशिपू(पु)लिनप्रान्तप्रसिद्धावधे² येनेवं
जगती स्वविक्रमबले-
- 15 नैकातपत्रा³ कृता ॥[10*] त[स्मिन्दिवं प्र]या[ते व]ल्लभराजे चतप्रजावाधः [*]
श्रीकर्कराजसुनुर्महीपतिः कृ-
- 16 णराजोभू[त्] ॥[11*] यस्य सभुजपरक्रम⁴निः(॥)शेषोत्सादितारिदिक्कं ।(।)
कृष्णसेवाकृष्णं चरितं

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 17 श्रीकृष्णरजस्य⁵ ॥[12*] शुभतुङ्गतुङ्गतुरगप्रह्वरेणूर्ध्वरुद्धरविकिरणं [*] श्रीशेषि
नभो निखिलं
- 18 प्राहृद्वालायते स्पष्टं ॥[13*] दीनानाथप्रणयिषु यथेष्टचेष्टं समीहितमजस्रं ।(।)
तत्क्षणमकालव-
- 19 र्षो वर्षति सर्वातिनिर्वपणं ॥[14*] राहृप्पमात्मभुजजातबलावलेपमाजौ विजित्य
निशितासिलता-
- 20 प्रहारैः [*] प्रालिध्वज⁶वलिशुभामचिरे[ण यो हि रा]जाधिराजपरमेश्वरता⁷
ततान ॥[15*] क्रोधादुत्प्लावित-
- 21 ह्रस्वतुचिचयैर्भासमानं ⁸समन्ता ।जादुहत्तवैरिप्रकटगजघटाटोपसंचोभदचं ।(।)
शौर्यं
- 22 त्वक्कारिवर्गा⁹ भयचकितबपुः क्वा[रि]प¹⁰ दृष्ट्वैव सद्यो दर्पधातारिचक्रक्षयकरम-
गमद्यस¹¹ दोर्हण्ड-
- 23 रु(रू)पं ॥[16*] पाता यस्तुरं(र)म्बुर(रा)शिरशनालंकारभाजो भुवस्त्रय्याद्यापि
कृतद्विजामरगुरुप्राज्याज्यपु(पू)-
- 24 जादरः ।(।) द(दा)ता म(मा)नभृदप्रणीर्गुणवतां योसौ त्रियो वल्लभो भोक्तुं
स्वर्गफल(ला)नि भूरितप-

¹ Read °प्रतिहताश्च°.

² Read स्वभुजपराक्रम.

³ Read °ता ततान.

⁴ Read क्वापि.

⁵ Read प्रसिद्धावधेयं°.

⁶ Read °राजस्य.

⁷ Read समन्तादाजावुद्ध.

⁸ Read °द्यस्य.

Read पची°.

Read °ध्वजा°

Read वर्गा.

- 25 सा स्थानं जगामामरं ॥[17*] येन श्वेतातपत्रप्रहतरविकरवाततापात्सलीलं
जग्मे नासीरधूली-
- 26 धवली(लि)तशिरसा वक्त्रभ(भा)ख्यः सदाजौ [1*] स श्रीगोविन्दराजो जितज-
गदहितस्त्रैणवैधव्यहेतुस्त-
- 27 स्यासीत्सतुरेका¹ क्षणरणदलित(ता)रातिमत्तेभकुम्भः ॥[18*] तस्यानुजः श्रीधु(ध्रु)-
वराजनामा मह(हा)नुभावो-
- 28 प्रहृतप्रत(ता)पः [1*] प्रसाधिताशेषनरेन्द्रचक्रः क्रमेण बलक्क²वपुर्व्वभूव ॥[19*]
जते³ यत्र च राष्ट्रकु(क्ल)ट-
- 29 [ति]लके सङ्गुपचुडमणौ⁴ गुर्व्वीं तुष्टिरथाखिलस्य जगतः सुखामिनि प्रत्यहं [1*]
सत्यं सत्यमिति प्र-
- 30 श(शा)सति सति क्षामासमुद्रान्तिकामासीदधर्मपरे गुण(णा)मृतनिधौ सत्यव्रता-
धिष्ठिते ॥[20*] शशध-
- 31 रकरनिकरनिभं यस्य यशः सुरनगाग्रसानुखैः [1*] परिगीयतेतुरन्तैर्व्विदधर-⁵
सुन्दरीनिव-
- 32 हैः ॥[21*] हृष्टोन्वहं योयि(र्यि)जनाय नित्यं सर्व्वस्वामानन्दितबधुवर्गः⁶ [1*]
प्रदा प्ररुष्टी⁷ हरति

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 33 स्म धगात्⁸ प्राणान्यमस्य(स्या)पि नितान्तवीयः⁹ ॥[22*] रक्षती(ता) येन
निश्लेष(षं) चतुरंभोधिसंयुतं [1*]
- 34 राज्यं धर्मण¹⁰ लोकाना(नां) कृता तुष्टिः परा हृदि ॥[23*] योसौ प्रसे-
(सा)धितजगत्त्र(त्त)यसारदुगो¹¹ मंगौ-
- 35 घसन्ततिनिरोधविद्वदनीतिः¹² [1*] ¹³आन्मीकृतोन्नतवृषाङ्गविभूतिरुच्चैर्व्यक्तं तंतान¹⁴
परमेश्व-
- 36 [र]तामिहैकः ।[24*] तस्य परमभट्ट(ट्टा)रकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरश्रीमदकाल-
- 37 [व]र्ष[देव]प(पा)दानुध्यातपरमभट्ट(ट्टा)रकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरधार(रा)वर्ष-
- 38 श्रीधुवराजदेवस्य महादेवो सर्व्वलोकाश्रयविष्णुवर्द्धनश्रीविष्टरसराजदु-

¹ Read °कृतुरेकः.

² Read जाते.

³ Read °रक्षैर्व्विद्याधर.

⁴ Read वेगात्.

⁵ Read दुर्गा.

⁶ Read आन्मी.

⁷ Read बालार्क.

⁸ Read चूडामणौ.

⁹ Read सर्व्वस्वामानन्दितबधु.

¹⁰ Read °धीर्व्यः.

¹¹ Read कौर्तिः.

¹² Read °रुच्चैर्व्यक्तं तंतान.

¹³ Read प्रादाग्ररुष्टी.

¹⁴ Read धर्मण.

- 39 हिता परमेश्वरी परमभट्टारिका श्रीशीलमहादेवी ॥ तयेदमालोल-
 40 तृणाग्रलग्नस्वल्पांशु(म्बु)वि(वि)न्दध्रुवमाकलय्य [1*] नृजीवितं धर्मनिबद्धबुद्ध्या
 हिजा-
 41 तिदायोयमकारि भूरिः [॥ 25*] सा च धारावर्षश्रीमहादेवी कुशली(लिनी)
 सर्व(र्वा)ने-
 42 व यथासवध्यमानकात्राष्ट्र¹ पतिविषयपतिग्रामकूटकन(नि)युक्तयुक्ताधि-
 43 कार(रि)कमहत्तरादीन(न्) समादिशति [1*] अस्तु वो विदितं यथा
 मय(या) म(मा)तापि-
 44 त्रोरात्मनश्चैकामुष्मिकपुण्यशोभिबुद्धये² श्रीकुरुगोटवास्तव्यशा-
 45 लंकायनसगोत्र-अध्ययु³-काण्वसब्रह्मच(चा)रि-ब्राह्मण-मारदि-सूनु[र्मा]रचः ॥
 46 श्रीनान्दीपृ(पु)रद्वारीवास्तव्य-तच्चातुद्विय⁴स(सा)मान्य-जातूकण्यसगोत्र⁵-अध्ययु³-माध्यन्दि-
 47 नसब्रह्मचारि-ब्राह्मण-भट्टनारायण-सूनु-दुर्ग(र्गा)दित्यः [1*] आद्या⁶ श्रीमन्नान्दीपु-
 48 रद्वारी-दिषयन्तर्गतः⁷ कोलव(प)द्रनामग्रामः यस्याघट्टनानि पूढतः⁸ तटनश्च-
 49 पन्नासाखदानिस्सोयिसंगमश्चरणफालग्रामश्च⁹

Third Plate.

- 50 दक्षिणतः निस्सोईकुण्डलावहाः निग्रदिपद्रग्रामश्च तत¹⁰ दीङ्गरिका च उखल-
 पद्रग्रामश्च
 51 तद्वहश्च पश्चिमतः उखलपट्टी नाम नदिका तीरणपद्रनाम ग्राम¹¹ भंकरि-
 पटनिस्सोईसं-
 52 गमः भद्रवटग्रामश्च उ[त्त]रतो दीङ्गरिका¹² नवग्रामश्च एत[दा]घट्ट[नी]पलक्षितः
 सधन्यहिरण्यदेय¹³
 53 अचाटभट्टावेश्य(शयः) अखिलराजकीय(या)[नामहस्तप्रक्षे]पणीयः आचन्द्रार्का-
 णवक्षितिसरित्पर्वतसम-
 54 कालीत(नः) भूमिच्छिद्रन्यायेन¹⁴ शकभूपालक[ा]ल[ातीतसंव]त्सरशतसप्तके अष्टोत्तरक¹⁵
 अश्वयुजकृष्णाम-

¹ Read °संवध्यमानकानाष्ट्र°.

² Read. °शैहिका°.

³ Read अध्ययु.

⁴ Read तच्चातुद्विय°.

⁵ Read जातूकण्यं.

⁶ Read आद्या.

⁷ Read विषया°.

⁸ Read पूढतः.

⁹ It is difficult to correct and punctuate the words from तटन to ग्रामश्च. Perhaps they may stand for तटन-अपन्ना-सारवहा-निस्सोयि-संगमश्चरणफालग्रामश्च.

¹⁰ Read ततो.

¹¹ Read °नामा ग्रामी.

¹² This seems to be the Sanskritised form of दीङ्गरिका in l. 50, and is probably the name of a river. [The word *ḍōṅgara* is found in other inscriptions also (cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 120, ll. 31 and 33). According to Kittel *ḍōṅgara* or *ḍōṅgara* means 'a hill', a steep rock. Possibly *ḍōṅgarikā* has been used here in the sense of 'a hillock'.—Ed.]

¹³ Read सधन्यहिरण्यदेयः.

¹⁴ Read भूमिच्छिद्र°.

¹⁵ Read अष्टोत्तरके.

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- 55 वास्याया¹ महत्यादित्यग्रहणपर्वणि अद्य[तकति]सर्गण² बलिचरुवैश्वदेवाग्निहोत्र-
पञ्चमहयज्ञ-³
- 56 पक्रियोत्सर्पणाय प्रतिपादितः [1*] यतो नयोरेतभजानयोः(ङुंजानयोः) भोजयतोः
प्रतिदिशतोर्व्व(र्व्वी) न केनचिद्भ्यासेधे प्रवर्त्तितव्य⁴ [1*] तच्च⁵
- 57 मिभद्रनृपतिभिरस्मद्वंशैरन्ये(न्यै)र्व्वी स(सा)मान्यं भूमिदानफलमवेक्ष्य जलबुहु(हु)दच-
(च)चलं च जीवितमैश्वर्य-⁶
- 58 कलथ्य स्वदायनिर्व्विशेषोयमस्म[दायः] पालयितव्यः [1*] यश्चान्नानतो व्याच्छि-
द्याद(दा)च्छिद्यमानं वानुमोदे-
- 59 त स ⁷पञ्चभि महपतकैस्सापपातकैर्युक्त स्यादित्येक्तुं⁸ भगव[ता] वेदव्यासेन [1*]
षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि
- 60 स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिद(दः) [1*] [आच्छेत्ता चा]नुमन्ता च तान्येव नरक-
वसेत् [॥ 26*] विध्या(भ्या)टवौष्वतीयासु शुष्क-
- 61 कीटरवासिनः [1*] कृष्णहय⁹ [हि] जायन्ते भूमिदाय(यं) हरन्ति ये [॥ 27]
ब[हुभि]र्व्वसुधा भुक्ता राजभि(भिः)
- 62 सगर(रा)दिभिर्यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य [तदा] फलं [॥ 28*]
य(सा)नीह दत्त(त्ता)नि पुरा नरेन्द्रैर्द(र्दा)नानि धर्मार्थय-¹⁰
- 63 शस्कराणि [1*] निर्भुक्तमान्यप्रतिमानि [ता]नि की नाम स(सा)धुः पुनरा-
ददीत [॥ 29*] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ता(त्तां) वा यद्वाद्-
- 64 च नराधिप [1*] मही(हीं) महीमता(तां) श्रेष्ठ दानात् श्रेयोनुपालनं¹¹ [॥ 30*]
इति कमलदलापुयिन्दुलोला¹²
- 65 ग्र(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितं च [1*] अतिविमलमनोभिरात्मनीन न हि
पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो वि-
- 66 लोप्या(प्याः) [॥ 31*] इति धारावर्ष-श्रीपृथुवीवल्लभ¹⁴-महाद(दे)वी-समादिष्ट-सोम-
याजि-शंखय्य दूतकं¹⁵
- 67 लिखितं व(च) परमेश्वर्योन्नया¹⁶ खड्गसेनसूनु[ना] महसत्त्विविश्रहाधिकृतेन¹⁷
गुण-
- 68 भरापरनाम्ना वसुदेवेनेति ओं [॥*]

¹ Read "मावास्यायां.

⁴ Read प्रवर्त्तितव्यं.

⁷ Read पञ्चभिर्वासापपातकैस्सापपातकैर्युक्तः.

¹⁰ Read धर्मार्थं.

¹³ Read "रात्मनैर्नेज्.

¹⁶ Read परमेश्वर्यां.

² Read अद्योदकातिसर्गण.

⁵ Read तथागां.

⁸ Read "त्युक्तं.

¹¹ Read दानाच्छे.

¹⁴ Read पृथ्वी.

¹⁷ Read महासत्त्विव.

³ Read महायज्ञो.

⁶ Read "श्रेयं" चां.

⁹ Read कृष्णाह्वी.

¹² Read कमलदलास्त्रिभुन्दुलोलां.

¹⁵ Read शंखय्यी दूतकी.

No. 18.—KULIDIKKI INSCRIPTION OF VIJAYA NANDISVARAVARMAN.

By V. VENKATASUBBA AIYAR, B.A., MADRAS.

The subjoined inscription¹ is engraved on a hero stone fixed near the river Pālār at Kuḷidikki in the Guḍiyāttam taluk of the North Arcot district. The stone is in a good state of preservation and the letters are engraved in archaic Tamil.

The language of the record is Tamil prose and it is particularly free from orthographical peculiarities.

A few words used in the inscription have a special significance. The word *tiri* (ll. 8, 9) ordinarily means 'to wander'; but here it is used in the sense of 'to proceed'. The word *Pallavaraiyaṇ* (l. 5) is here used to denote the Pallava king.²

The epigraph is dated in the 52nd year of Vijaya-Nandiś varavarman and it records the death of Gaṅgadiyaraiyar Kaṇṇāḍu Peruṅgaṅgar, the chief of Kaṛkāṭṭūr, who, at the instance of *māmaḍi* the Bāṇa king, fell on the day when the Pallava army marched against Perumāṇaḍigaḷ³ and destroyed (the fortress of) Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai.

At the outset it may be pointed out that, from the high regnal year⁴ quoted in the record the king may be identified with Nandivarman Pallavamalla. The record may, therefore, be assigned to the second half of the 8th century A.D.⁵

The present inscription is important because it mentions a direct attack of the Pallava king Nandivarman (Pallavamalla) on the Western Gaṅgas (Perumāṇaḍi). The reason for the attack is not stated, but it is clear that the raid must have been undertaken to check the

¹ No. 154 of 1921 of the Madras Epigraphical collection.

² In No. 35 of 1922 this word is similarly used. Compare also the word 'Iḷattaraiyaṇ' to denote the king of Ceylon (*S. I. I.*, III, p. 232).

³ The term 'Perumāṇaḍigaḷ' is an honorific title generally applied to the Divine Being and in inscriptions it is also used to denote kings. According to a Gaṅga record (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Nr. 35) the Pallavas had this title, but we find very few instances of its application to them, as for instance in No. 17 of 1899. It may probably be explained by the boast of the Western Gaṅga King Śrīpurusha who claims to have snatched this title from 'the king of Kāñchi'. From the time of Śrīpurusha, it invariably denoted the Gaṅga rulers.

In the present record, this term is dubiously used. It might be interpreted as referring to Nandivarman himself, in which case, "Pallavaraiyaṇ" (l. 5) would be some local chieftain who revolted against his overlord, when both Vāṇaraiyar and Gaṅgadiyaraiyar rushed to the rescue of the Pallava sovereign. Considering the context in which the term is used, the proximity of the Guḍiyāttam taluk, where this inscription is found, to the Gaṅga territory and the political situations of the time, it seems better to take it as referring to Śrīpurusha.

⁴ There are only a few stone records of Pallavamalla which, from high regnal years, can be definitely attributed to him, viz.—

(a) *S. I. I.*, Vol. I, No. 125, dated in the 47th year from Viriñchipuram,
 (b) No. 10 of 1895, dated in the 50th year from Pañchapāṇḍavamalai,
 (c) *S. I. I.*, Vol. I, No. 108, dated in the 52nd year from Śaduppēri,
 (d) *Ibid.*, Vol. III, No. 42, dated in the 62nd year from Tiruvallam,
 (e) No. 666 of 1922, dated in the 65th year from Mahābalipuram and
 (f) No. 14 of 1893, dated in the *8th year from Conjeeveram.

Some of the inscriptions of Nandivarman without the distinguishing titles 'Pallavamalla' and 'Tēllārre-ṇinda' and with regnal years below 22 must remain unidentified, as they cannot be easily assigned to either the 2nd or 3rd king of that name.

⁵ Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar has fixed the initial date of Pallavamalla at 696 A.D. (above, Vol. XX, pp. 46 ff.); recently an attempt has been made to bring it down to 726 A.D. (*Journal of Oriental Research*, Vol. VIII, pp. 1 ff.).

growing power of the Gaṅgas. Incidentally the record also mentions the relationship that existed among the three powers, *viz.*, the Pallavas, Western Gaṅgas and the Bāṇas who came into conflict with one another too frequently in the 8th century A.D.

For a clear understanding of the record, the position of these powers during this period must be understood.

Nandivarman Pallavamalla accepted the Pallava monarchy when quite young at a time when the Pallava dominion was threatened with destruction. He had to contend against Chitramāya, another aspirant to the Pallava throne. The Western Chāḷukyas who were the hereditary enemies of the Pallavas took this opportunity and, under Vikramāditya II, they even succeeded in capturing Kāñchi and driving Pallavamalla to the south, where again at Nandipura near Kumbhakōṇam, the latter was besieged by a confederacy of Southern powers, from which his general Udayachandra saved him. Pallavamalla soon retrieved his position and established his power in the south also as is evidenced by his copper-plate records, nearly all of which come from the Tanjore district.¹ He was attacked on all sides which necessitated his general Udayachandra to 'bestow the whole kingdom many times on the Pallava' monarch.² The whole of his reign was crowded with military exploits as he came into conflict with all the neighbouring powers, *viz.*, the Pāṇdyas, Rāshtrakūṭas, Eastern and Western Chāḷukyas and the Gaṅgas. Here we are directly concerned with his relationship with the Gaṅgas.

Regarding the Pallava-Gaṅga relationship, it may be pointed out that the Pallavas claimed overlordship over the Gaṅgas by claiming to crown the Gaṅga kings. The Western Gaṅga kings Harivarman and Simhavarman or Mādhava III were crowned³ by the Pallava monarchs Simhavarman and Skandavarman.⁴ When the Gaṅgas were subdued by the Western Chāḷukyas,⁵ the former must have come into conflict with the Pallavas along with the Chāḷukyas, their overlords. Bhūvikrama, the elder brother of the Gaṅga king Śivamāra I., claims to have defeated the Pallava king in the battle of Vilanda and also to have captured the whole of the Pallava dominions.⁶ Probably as a result of this battle, Śivamāra I. claims to have kept in his charge two Pallava princes.⁷ When the Western Chāḷukyas were overthrown by the Rāshtrakūṭas, the Gaṅgas under Śrīpurusha tried to assert their power, but soon the Rāshtrakūṭas and the Pallavas vindicated their claim for overlordship by claiming to crown Śivamāra II Saigoṭṭa.⁸

The contemporary of Pallavamalla on the Gaṅga throne at the time of our record was Śrīpurusha (725-788 A.D.) in whose time the Gaṅgas tried to expand their dominions. He seems to have extended his conquests⁹ as far as Kulidikki where the present inscription is found.

¹ Kāśākuṇḍi, Tanḍantōṭṭam, Paṭṭattāḷmaṅgalam or Koppaṅguḍi plates; the Udayēndiram plates alone do not belong to the Tanjore district.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. II, p. 372.

³ This is said to have been performed in due form, *i.e.*, according to customary rights (*yathārham*) (above, Vol. XIV, p. 333).

⁴ Above, Vol. XIV, p. 332.

⁵ A record of Vinayāditya, dated in 694 A. D., speaks of the Gaṅgas as the hereditary servants of the Western Chāḷukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 303).

⁶ Rice : *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, p. 37.

⁷ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. III, Md. 113.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX, Nl. 60. Though this is a spurious record, the late Dr. Fleet did not find any impossibility in the truth of the statement that the Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda III crowned Śivamāra II.

⁹ His inscriptions are also found at Oḍḍappuṭṭi in the Salem district (Nos. 211 and 212 of 1910 of the Madras Epigraphical collection).

In fact a record from Humcha¹ states that Śrīpurusha slew the valiant Kāḍuvēṭṭi² of Kāñchi and appropriated to himself, from the Pallavas, the title '*Permānaḍi*' which was from this time onwards exclusively used to denote the Gaṅgas.³ Pallavamalla, however, did not keep quiet. The present inscription records one invasion against the Gaṅga king. In the Tanḍan-tōṭṭam plates, dated six years later, *i.e.*, in his 58th year, Pallavamalla claims to have taken from him a neck ornament which contained in it the gem called *Ugrōdaya*.⁴ Śrīpurusha, therefore, seems to have given trouble to Pallavamalla till late in the latter's reign.

The Bāṇa country, known as Perumbānappāḍi, lay to the west of the Āndhra country between the Pallava and the Gaṅga kingdoms. In the beginning, the Bāṇas offered opposition to Pallava expansion, but in the Pallava-Gaṅga fights, they had to join one side or the other. They first became the subordinates of the Gaṅgas. Diṇḍigarar, a Bāṇa king ruling over Kaḷbappunāḍu, was a subordinate of Śrīpurusha.⁵ A stone inscription⁶ of the time of the Gaṅga prince Mādhava Muttarasa at Tallapaḷla refers to his expedition against Māvali-Vāṇarasa and to the battle of Kōyāttūr, *i.e.*, Laḍḍigam in the Chittoor district. Though forced by circumstances to join the Gaṅgas at times, the Bāṇas generally threw in their lot with the Pallavas. At the time of our record we see that the Bāṇa king sided the Gaṅga⁷ in checking the Pallava aggression. In this attack the Pallava king must have felt the necessity for creating a buffer state of the Bāṇa territory, for we find within the next few years the Bāṇa chiefs figuring as subordinates of the Pallavas and acting as the guardians of the frontier territory of their overlords.⁸ In our inscription the Bāṇa contemporary of Pallavamalla is merely called by the general title Vāṇaraiyar without giving his actual name. It is evident that he cannot be Vikramāditya I., the son-in-law of Prithivīpati I.,⁹ as he figures in the 17th year of Nandivarman III.¹⁰ We may identify him with Nandivarman, the historical founder of the Bāṇa kingdom.¹¹ Our record gives us to understand that this Vāṇaraiyar did not take an active part in checking the Pallava attack on Penkuḷikkōṭṭai, though it indicates his support of the Gaṅga cause. It will be seen from the present inscription that he stood in the relation of a

¹ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Nr. 35. Though this record is about three centuries later than the time of Śrīpurusha and also contains some wrong statements, the adoption of the title '*Permāḍi*' (*i.e.*, *Perumānaḍigal*) by the Western Gaṅga [rulers is borne out by their records; but the other statements made in it cannot be accepted as correct unless we get reliable evidence in support of them.

² It has been suggested that Paramēśvaravarman II was the Pallava king slain on the battlefield at Viḷarde. Though probable, we do not know much about this ruler to affirm it.

³ The Gaṅga chiefs seem to have adopted not only the title *Permānaḍi* but also other titles of the Pallavas as well. Vijaya-Narasimhavikramavarman and Vijaya-Īśvaravarman whose inscriptions are found at Baṅgavāḍi in the Kolar district, Kiḷmutṭugūr and Vēḷur in the North Arcot district and Hanumantapuram in the Salem district and who have been taken as Pallavas or rather Gaṅga-Pallavas hitherto, must really be Gaṅga chiefs adopting Pallava titles. These chiefs do not call themselves Pallavas and their inscriptions are in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters which we do not find in Pallava records. From the elephant and *haṁsa* figures (above, Vol. IV, p. 177), carved in relief on one of the slabs containing an inscription of Narasimhavikramavarman, Dr. Hultzsch also concluded that Narasimhavarman was probably a Western Gaṅga chief (*ibid.*).

⁴ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 517, verse 6.

⁵ *Mysore Archaeological Report* for 1927, p. 109.

⁶ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. X, Bp. 13. This inscription is assigned by Rice approximately to A.D. 725.

⁷ In the battle of Soremaṭi also the Bāṇa chief sided the Gaṅga ruler (No. 543 of 1906).

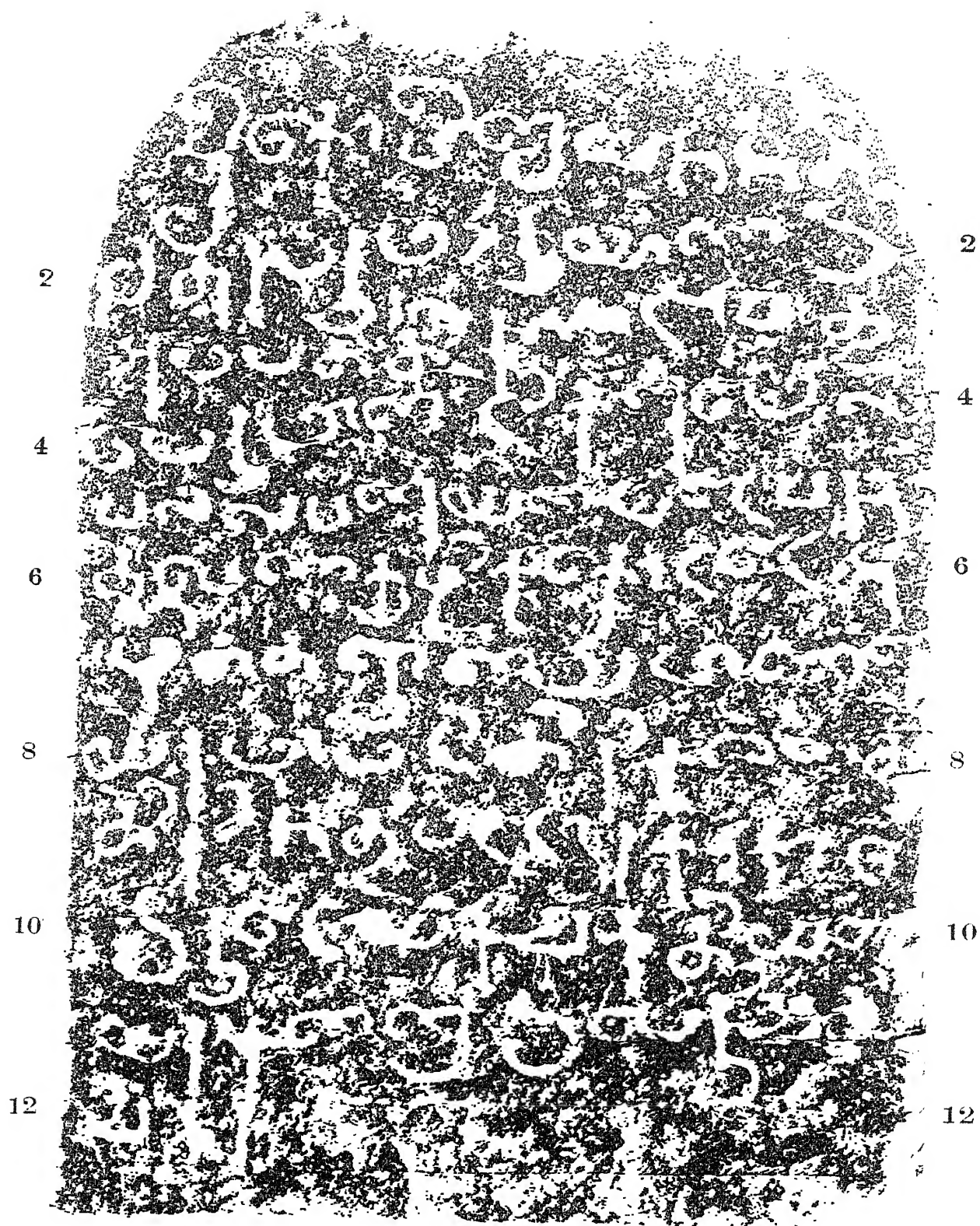
⁸ The Bāṇas figure as subordinates of Pallavamalla, Danti, Nandi III and Nripatuṅga (above, Vol. XI, p. 235).

⁹ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, Nos. 47 and 48.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 93.

¹¹ Above, Vol. XVII, p. 3. This Bāṇa chief must evidently have been so called after the name of his Pallava overlord Nandivarman (II).

KULIDIKKI INSCRIPTION OF VIJAYA NANDISVARAVARMAN.



maternal uncle¹ to the Gaṅga chief at Kaṛkāṭṭūr. After the storming of Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai, the Bāṇas must have been subdued completely by the Pallavas, as we find a Mahāvali Vāṇaraiyar figuring as a subordinate in the 62nd year of Pallavamalla.² Subsequently, we find the Bāṇa chief ruling the Gaṅga six-thousand province³ also, which must evidently have been possible only with Pallava support. It will thus be seen that by storming the fortress of Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai, Pallavamalla was able to check the growing power of the Gaṅga king Śrīpurusha and also to subdue the Bāṇas who from this time onwards accepted the overlordship of Pallavamalla and his successors.

The question why the death of Gaṅgadiyaraiyar should be recorded in an inscription of his adversary the Pallava king Nandivarman is easily answered. After the siege, the village Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai belonged to Nandivarman and inscriptions of this place had necessarily to be put up in the name of its overlord.

From the fact that the Gaṅga chief of Kaṛkāṭṭūr is called *Kaṇṇāḍu* Peruṅgaṅgar, it may be inferred that his ancestors, like himself, died on battle field.

Of the places mentioned in the record, Kaṛkāṭṭūr may be identified with Kaḷakattūr near Palamanūr in the Chittoor district. This Kaḷakattūr was in Puli-nāḍu which was under the Bāṇas, but was subsequently conquered by the Nolamba king under orders of the Gaṅga ruler.⁴ Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai may be identified with Kulidikki itself where the present inscription is found.

TEXT.

- 1 Śrī [||]kō-Viśeya-Nandī-
- 2 chchuraparumaṅku yāṇḍu
- 3 ambattiraṇḍāvadu
- 4 Perumāṇaḍigaḷ mēl
- 5 Pallavaraiyan paḍai van-
- 6 du Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai, a-
- 7 ḷitta nūṇṇu Vāṇarai-
- 8 yar māmaḍi tiriga enat-
- 9 tirindu paṭṭār Kaṛkāṭ-
- 10 tūr-uḍaiya Gaṅgadiyarai-
- 11 yar Kaṇṇāḍu Peruṅga-
- 12 ṅgar [||]

TRANSLATION.

Prosperity ! In the fifty-second year of (*the reign of*) king Viśeya-Nandi-chchuraparumar, Gaṅgadiyaraiyar Kaṇṇāḍu Peruṅgaṅgar, (*the chief of*) Kaṛkāṭṭūr died, (*when*) Vāṇaraiyar, (*his*) uncle (*directed him*) to proceed on the day (*when*) the Pallava (?) army marched against Perumāṇaḍigaḷ and destroyed (*the fortress of*) Peṅkuḷikkōṭṭai.

¹ One would look for the term *māmaḍi* to precede the proper name Vāṇaraiyar as in *Allan Tikka*, *Māmaḍi* Sōmeśvara, *Alīya Rāmarāya* etc. This word is so used in the present inscription that it might also mean that Vāṇaraiyar was the uncle of Perumāṇaḍigaḷ, i.e., Śrīpurusha himself.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 91.

³ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. X, p. VI.

⁴ *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1913, pp. 90-91.

No. 19.—THE JESAR PLATES OF ŚILADITYA III : VALABHI SAMVAT 3571.

BY THE LATE PROF. R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

The copper-plates on which the subjoined inscription is incised were discovered in 1915 in the village of Jesar, in the Bhāvnagar State of Kāthiāwār. They were lent in 1916 to Mr. (now Dr.) D. R. Bhandarkar, then Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, and a preliminary account of this inscription, along with that of another grant of Śilāditya III discovered in the same village,² were published by that scholar.³

The record is incised on the inner side of two thick plates of copper measuring 1' 2½" by 1' which are held together by a long ring of copper to which is attached an oval seal, of the same metal, with the legend, usually to be found on seals of grants of the Valabhī dynasty of Kāthiāwār, Śrī-Bhaṭakka. There is a bull couchant in the upper part of the area of the seal separated from the legend by two lines. Another round hole is to be seen in each of the plates for another ring, which however is missing. There are altogether sixty-two lines of writing of which the first twenty-nine are to be found on the first plate and the remaining thirty-three on the second plate. The whole of the record, with the exception of the three imprecatory verses in the second plate, is in prose. The language of the record is Sanskrit, abounding with high flown phrases copied from earlier grants. Mistakes of the mason are common. Consonants with the superscript *r* are usually doubled. The *upadhmanīya* and *jihvāmūlīya* are used very often in ligatures with the following consonants *p* and *k* respectively.

The alphabet of the inscription shows clear signs of southern influence, cf. the form of *la* in *ratn-ālaṃkāra* (l. 32). The base line of *ha* is suppressed. The place of the *anusvāra* is very often taken by *n* in ligatures, cf. *ansa* (l. 10) and *vidhvansita* (l. 19). Noteworthy also is the vowel *ē* in *ēva* (ll. 25 and 44).

The first forty-five lines of the record are devoted to the genealogy. As usual in grants issued by the later princes of the Valabhī dynasty, the names of the sons of Bhaṭārka are omitted and the first prince to be mentioned, after the founder of the house, is Guhasēna, the son of Dharapaṭṭa, who was the fourth son of Bhaṭārka. Then in the order of succession comes his son Dharasēna II, his son Śilāditya I, surnamed Dharmmāditya, his younger brother Kharagraha I, and his son Dharasēna III. The latter was followed on the throne by his younger brother Dhruvasēna II, surnamed Bālāditya and he was succeeded by his son Dhara-sēna IV. After this prince the succession devolved upon Dhruvasēna III, the son of Dēra-bhaṭa, who was the son of Śilāditya I. Dhruvasēna III, was succeeded by his elder brother Kharagraha II, who again was followed on the throne by his elder brother Śilāditya II's son Śilāditya (III), the donor of the present grant. [The late Mr. R. D. Banerji read the date of this inscription as Sam 300 80 7 dvi-Pausha-ba 10. Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar also read the date as Sam 387 dvi-Pausha-ba 4.⁴ Both these scholars, apparently depending on their reading of the date, attributed this inscription to Śilāditya IV, the son and successor of Śilāditya III. The genealogical portion of the inscription, however, stops with Śilāditya III, but Banerji held the opinion that the portion introducing Śilāditya IV, which is found in his own grants or those of his successors 'was omitted in this inscription'. I, however, read the date as Sam 300 50 7 dvi-Pausha-ba 4 and would attribute the inscription to Śilāditya III. The second numerical figure in the year is exactly similar to the figure for 50 found in the Lunsarī plates of Śilāditya III⁵.

¹ [See my note in paragraph 4.—Ed.]

² Now edited above, Vol. XXI, pp. 210 f.

³ P. R. A. S., W. C., 1915-16, p. 55, para. 10.

⁴ P. R. A. S., W. C., 1915-16, p. 55, and *List of Inscriptions of Northern India*, No. 1368.

⁵ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, pp. 306 ff, and *Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions of Kathiwar, etc.*, pp. 45 ff. and Pls.

Moreover, the donee of the present grant is evidently identical with that of Jesar plates of Śilāditya of Valabhī Samvat 347,¹ the difference being that he is here only mentioned as a *Dīkshita* and his two names Saggala and Prakāśa found in the earlier Jesar plates have been omitted. It therefore appears that Śilāditya III, made a second grant to the same person ten years after the first grant was issued.—Ed.]

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of : (1) a reservoir of water (*vāpī*) extending over twenty-five *pādāvarittas* of land from the royal domain land (*rājakīya*) in the Maḍasara-*sthalī* in the village of Maḍasara in Surāshṭ[r*]a to a Brāhmaṇa who was a *Dīkshita* and was the son of Sāmbadatta of the Vājasaneyā-śākhā of the Yajurveda and of the Kauśika-gotra and who had emigrated from Pushya-Sāmbapura. The boundaries of this gift were as follows : to the east Pāṇḍava-Khaṇḍa, to the south the *prachīṇā* known as the [Ka*]mpilikka Khaṇḍaka (?) belonging to Datka (Datta), to the west the field known as Sisagara and to the north the field of the householder (*kuṭumbin*) Saṅgilaka ; (2) one hundred and four *pādāvarittas* of land, in five pieces, situated in the northern boundary (of the village). The first piece belonging to an extinct family measured sixteen *pādāvarittas*. The boundaries of this piece of land were : to the east the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Aṇahaka, to the south the family land (?) of Chachcha and Māṭṛila, to the west the field called Maḍhavānaka and the Sagara (?) leading towards the village Kōraṭapadraka and to the north the field known as *Pattiyāṇaka-durga-kshētra*. The second piece measuring thirty *pādāvarittas* also originally belonged to a family then extinct. Its boundaries were : to the east, the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Śaṅkara, to the south the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Aṇahaka, to the west the field of the householder (*kuṭumbin*) Bhōṭuka, to the north also the field of the same Brāhmaṇa Aṇahaka. The third piece measuring forty-three *pādāvarittas* was cultivated by Kikaka. Its boundaries were : to the east the path going towards the village of Suptāvasadhī, to the south the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Saṅgaka, to the west the fields known as *Pattiyāṇaka* and *Māṭṛisthāna*, to the north the boundary of the village of Suptāvasadhī. The fourth piece was also under the cultivation of Kikaka and measured ten *pādāvarittas*. Its boundaries were : to the east the public road, to the south the *grāmasikhara*, to the west the *prachīṇā* of the nobleman (*kulaputraka*) Varuṇa, to the north the field belonging to Karkkaka. The fifth piece measuring five *pādāvarittas* was also cultivated by Kikaka. Its boundaries were : to the east the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Chamasa, to the south the *brahmadēya* field known as Dāsānaka, to the west the public road (*rājaraṭṭā*), to the north the *brahmadēya* field of the Brāhmaṇa Śaṅkara. The *Dātaka* of the grant was the prince (*Rājaputtra*) Kharagraha and it was written by the *Sandhivigrahādhiprīta Divirapati Mahāpratīhāra Sāmanta Mammaka*. The prince Kharagraha is mentioned in the Bhāvnagar plates of Śilāditya III, of G. 356 and the Bhāvnagar plates of Śilāditya IV, of G. 372, the Devaṇi plates of G. 375 and the plates of G. 376. The date of the grant is the 4th day of the dark half of the second month of Pausa in the year 357 evidently of the Valabhī era and is equivalent to 675-76 A.D. The grant was issued from the victorious camp at Mēghavana, from which the Lunsadī plates of Śilāditya III, of the year 352 were also issued. I am unable to identify Maḍasara, Suptāvasadhī and other places mentioned in this record. I edit the inscription from the original plates which had been lent to me by the Bhāvnagar Durbar for this purpose.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm² Svasti[||*] Vijayaskandha(ndhā)va(vā)rā[t*] Mēghavana-bā(vā)śa(sa)kā[t*] prasabha-praṇat-āmitrāṇūṇ Maitrakāṇūm=atula-bala-sampanna-maṇḍal-ābhōga-saṁsakta-prahāra-śata-labdha-pratāpūt=pratāp-ōpanata-dāna-

¹ Above, Vol. XXI, pp. 210 f.

² Expressed by a symbol.

- 2 m^ān-ārjjav-ōpārjjit-ānurāgād=anurakta-maula-bhṛitaḥ¹-śrēṇī-bal-āvāpta-rājya-śriyaḥ Parama-māhēśvaraḥ¹-śrī-**Bhaṭārkkād**=avyavachchhinna-rāja-vañśūn=mūtū-pitṛi-charaṇ-āravinda-praṇati-pravidhau-
- 3 t-a(ā)śēsha-kalmashaḥ śaisha(śa)vāt=prabhṛiti khaḍga²-dvitīya-pā(bā)hur=ēva samada-para-gaja-ghaṭā-sphōṭana-prakāśita-satva(ttva)-nikashas=tat-prabhāva-praṇat - ārāti - chūḍā - ratna-prabhā-saṁsakta-pāda-nakha-raśmi-
- 4 saṁhati[h*] sakala-smṛiti-praṇīta-mārgga-samyat(k)-paripālana-prajā - hṛidaya-rañjan-ānvarttha-rāja-śabdō rūpa-kānti-sthairyya-ga(gā)mbhīrya-buddhi-saṁpadbhi[h*] Smara-śāśāṅk-ādṛi(dri)rāj-ōdadhi-t[ri*]daśaguru-Dhanē-
- 5 śān-atisāyānaḥ śaraṇ-āgat-ābhaya-pradāna-paratayā triṇavad=apūst-āsēsha-sva-kāryya-phala[h*] prārthtan-ādhik-ārttha-prajā(dā)n-ānandita-vidvat-suhṛit-praṇayi-hṛidaya[h*] pādachār=īva
- 6 sakala-bhuvana-maṇḍal-ābhōga-pramōḍa[h*] Paramama(mū)hēśvaraḥ śrī-**Guhāsēnas**-tasya sutas=tat-pāda-nakha-mayūkha-santāna-visṛita-Jāhnavī-jal-augha-prakshālīt-āsēsha-kalmashaḥ
- 7 praṇayi-śata-sahasr-ōpajīvyamāna-saṁpad=rūpa-lōbhād=iv=āsrita[h*] sarabhasam=ābhigāmikair=gguṇai[s*]=sahaja-śakti-śikṣhā-viśēsha-vismāpit-ākṣhila-dhanurddhara[h*] prathama-narapati-
- 8 samatisṛiṣṭhānām=anupālayitā dharmma-dāyānām=apākarttā praj-ōpaghāta-kāriṇām=upaplavānā[m*] darśayitā Śrī-Sarasvatyōr=ēk-ādhivāsasya saṁhat-ārūti-paksha-Lakshmī-paribhōga-daksha-vikramō vikramō³
- 9 vikram-[ō]pasa(saṁ)pra(prā)pta-vimala-pārthiva-śrīḥ Paramama(mū)hēśvara[h*] śrī-**Dharasēnas**=tasya sutas=tat-pād-ānudhyātaḥ sakala-jagad-ānandan-āty-adbhuta-guṇa-samudaya-sthagita-samagra-dig-mamāla⁴ samara-śata-vi-
- 10 jaya-śobhā-sana(nā)tha-maṇḍal-āgra-dyūti-bhābhū(su)ratar-ān(rī)sa-pīṭh-ōdūḍha-guru-manō-ratha-mahābhāraḥ sarvva-vidyā-par-āpara-vibhāg-ādhigama-dhi(vi)mala-matir=api sarvva-taḥ subhāshita-lavēn=āpi sukh-ōpa-
- 11 pa(pā)danīya-paritōsha[h*] samagra-lōk-āgādha-gāmbhīrya-hṛidayō=pi su-charit-ātīśaya-suvyakta-parama-kalyāṇa-svabhāva[h*] khilībhūta-kṛita-yuga-nṛipati-patha-viśōdhan-ādhigat-ōdagra-
- 12 kīrtti[h*] dharmm-ānuparōdh-ōj(jj)valatarikṛit-ārttha-sukha-saṁpad-upasēvā-niru(rū)ḍha-**Dharmmadītya**-dvitīya-nāmā Paramamāhēśvaraḥ śrī-**Śilādityas**=tasy=ānujas=tat-pād-ānudhyātaḥ svayam=Upēndra-gu-
- 13 ruṇ=ēva guruṇ=āty-ādaravatā samabhiliashanīyām=api rāja-lakshmīn skandha-sakt[ām*] parama-bhadra iva dhuryyas=tad-ājñā-saṁpādan-aika-raśat⁵=aiv=ōdvahan khēda-sukha-ratibhyām=anāyāsi-
- 14 ta-sat(tt)va-saṁpatti[h*] prabhāva-saṁpad-vaśikṛita-nṛipati-śata-śirō-ratna-chechhāy-ōpagūḍha-pāda-pīṭh(ṭh)ō=pi par-āvajñ-ābhīmāna-ras-ānālīngita-manōvṛittih praṇatim=ēkā[m*] parityajya prakhyāta-pauru-
- 15 sh-ābhīmānair=apy=arātibhir=anāsādita-pratikṛi(kṛi)y-ōpāya[h*] kṛita-nikhila-bhuvan-āmōḍa-vimala-guṇa-saṁhati-prasabha-vighaṭita-sakala-kali-vilassi(si)ta-gati[h*] nīcha-jan-ādhirōhibhir=aśē-

¹ The *visarga* is superfluous.

² Two dashes to the right of *ga* are superfluous.

³ Superfluous.

⁴ Read *din-maṇḍalaḥ*.

⁵ Read *rasatay* =.

- shair=ddōśair¹=anāmpishṭ-ātyunnata-hṛdaya[h*] prakhyāta-paurush-āstra-kausāl-
 ātisayaḥ(ya)-gaṇa-titha-vipaksha-kshitiṭipati-lakshmī-svayaṅgrāha-prakāśita-vīra-purushaḥ
 (sha)-prathama-saṅkhy-ādihigamaḥ Paramamāhēśvara[h*]
 śrī-Kharagrahas tasya tanayas tat-pālānuddhyātah sakala-vidy-ādihigama-vihita-
 nikhila-vidvaj-jana-manah-paritōś(shi)-ātisaya[h*] sat(tt)va sapā(saṁpa)dā tyāg-audā-
 ryyēṇa va(cha) vigat-ānusandha(dhā)n-āsamāhit-ārāti-
 paksha-manōrath-āksha-bhaṅga[h*] samyag upalakshit-ānēka-śāstra-kaushalāka-²-charita-
 gahvara-vibhāgō-³ pi paramabhadra-prakṛitri(ti)c-akṛitri(tri)ma-prasraya-vinaya-gō(śō)bhā-
 vibhūshana[h*] samata(ra)-śata-jaya-patākā-
 haraṇa-pratyā-ōdagra-bāhu-daṇḍa-vidhvan(n)śita-nikhilāḥ(la)-pratipaksha-darpp-ōdayaḥ
 sva-dhanuḥ-prabhūva-paribhūt-āstra-kausāl-ābhīmāna-sakala-nṛipati-maṇḍal-ābhinandita-
 śūsana[h*] Paramamāhēśvaraḥ śrī-
Dharasēnas tasy ānujas tat-pāda(d-ā)nudhyātah sach-charit-ātisayita-sakala-pūrvva-
 narapatir ati-ddu(du)ssādhānām-⁴ api prasādhayit[ā] vishayānām mūrttimān=iva
 purushakārah parivṛddha-guṇ-ānurāga-nīrbbharaḥ⁵-
 chitta-vṛitta(tti)bhīr mManur iva svayam abhyupapannaḥ prakṛitibhir=adhigata-kalā-
 kalāpāḥ kāntimān[h*] nirvṛiti-hētur-akalāṅkaḥ kumuda-nātha[h*] prājya-pratāpa-
 sthagita-dig-antā(ta)rāla-pradhvan(n)śita-dhivānta-rānsi(śiḥ) satat-ō -
 t-ō⁶dita-savitā prakṛitibhya[h*] para[n*] pratyayam-artthavantam=ati-bahu-titha-
 prayōjan-ānubandham āgama-paripūrṇa[n*] vidadhānas-sandhi-vigraha-samāsa-ni-
 śchaya-nipunaḥ sthānō nuru(rū)pan ādēśan dāda[d*]-guṇa-
 vṛiddhi-vidhāna-janita-saṅskāra[h*] sābhūpanā⁶ rājja(jya)-Śālāturiyas(ya)-tantrayōr=ubha-
 yōr=api nishpātah prakṛishṭa-vikramō pi karuṇā-mṛidu-hṛdayaḥ śrutavān=apy=agarv[i*]
 tāḥ kāntō-⁷ pi prasa(śa)nī sthira-sauhṛiḍday[jō] pi nī-
 rasitā dōshavatām udaya-samaya-samupajanita-janat-ānurāga-parivī(pi)hita-bhuvana-
 samartthi[i*]ta-prathita-**Bālāditya**-dvitiya-nāmā Paramamāhēśvaraḥ śrī-Dhruva-
sēnas tasya sutas tat-pāda-kamala-pra-
 nāma-dharaṇi-kashapa-janita-kiṇa-lāṅchhana-kalāṭa-chandra-sa(śa)kala[h*] śiśu-bhāva ēva
 śravaṇa-nihita-maukik-ālaṅkāra-vibhram-āmala-śruta-viśēsa⁸ pradāna-salila-kshālīt-
 āgra-hast-āravindaḥ kā(ka)nyāyā i-
 va mṛidu-kara-grahapād amandikṛit-ānanda-vidhīr=vvasundharāyāḥ kārmma(rmmu)kē
 dhanurvṛda iva saṁmbhā(bhā)vit-āśēsha-lakshya-kalāpāḥ prapata-sāmanta-maṇḍal-
 ottam-[ā*]jga-dhṛita-chehūḍā-ratnāyā(ya)māna-sā(sā)sanah Paramamāhēśvara.
 Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-Chakravarttiḥ(rtti)-śrī-Dharasēnas=tat-
 pitāmaha-bhrātṛi-śrī-**Silādityasya** Śārṅgapāṇēr-iv-āṅga-janmanō bhakti-
 bandhur-[ā*]vayava-kalpita-prapatēr-ati-dhavalayā dūram tat-pā-
 d-āravinda-pravṛittayā nakha-maṇi-ruchā Mandākiny-ēva nityam=amalit-ōttamāṅga-
 dōśasy-Āgastyasy-aiva rājjarshēr-ddākshinyam=ātānvānasya prabala-dhavalimnā
 yaśasām va-
 layēna maṇḍita-kakubhā nabhasi yāminīpatēr-vviḍambit-ākhaṇḍa-parivēśa-maṇḍalasya
 payōda-śyāma-śikhara-chūchuka-ruchira-Sahya-Vindhya-stana-yugāyāḥ

¹ Read dōshair=

² Read kalā-lōka-

³ Read nirbbhara-

⁴ The second tō is superfluous.

⁵ Read sādhnām.

⁶ Read viśēshaḥ.

Second Plate.

- 30 kshitēḥ patyuh śrī-**Dērabhaṭasy**=ānśa(ṅga)jaḥ kshitipa-saṁhatēr=anurāgiṇyāḥ
 śuchi-yaś-ōṇśuka-bhṛita[h*] svaya[n*]vara-mālām=iva rājya-śriyam=arppayantyāḥ
 kṛita-parigrahaḥ sau(śau)ryya-
- 31 m=apratihata-vyāpāram=ānamita-prachanḍa-ripu-maṇḍalaṁ maṇḍal-āgram=iv=āvala-
 mbamānaḥ śaradi prasabham=ākṛiṣṭa-śilīmukha-bāṇāsan-āpādita-prasā-
- 32 dhanānāṁ para-bhuvā[m*] vidhi-vad=ācharita-kara-grahaṇaḥ pūrvvam=ēva vividha-
 varṇ-ōj(jj)valēna śrut-ātīśayēn=ōdbhāṣita-śravaṇaḥ punaḥ punar=uktēn=ēva ratn-āla-
- 33 ākārēṇ=ālaṅkṛita-śrōtra[h] pariṣphurat-kaṭaka-vikaṭa-kīṭapaksha-ratna-kiraṇam=avi-
 chehḥinna-pradāna-salila-nivah-āvasēka-vilasan=nava-śaival-āṅkuram=iv=āgra-pāṇi-
- 34 m=udvahan=udhṛita¹-viśāla-ratna-valaya-jaladhi-vēlā-taṭāyamāna-bhujā - parisva(śhva)kta-
 viśvambhāraḥ Paramamāhēśvaraḥ śrī-**Dhruvasēnaḥ** stasy=āgrajjō²=para-mahīpati-
 sparsa-
- 35 dōsha-nāśana-dhiy=ēva lakshmyā svayam=atispashta-chēṣṭam=āśliṣṭ-āṅga-yashtir=
 ati-ruchiratarā-charita - garima - parikalita - sakala-narapatir=atiprakṛiṣṭ-ānūrāga-rasa-
 rabhasa-va-
- 36 śikṛita-pranata-samasta-sāmanta-chakra-chehū(chū)ḍāmaṇi - mayūkha - khachita - charaṇa-
 kamala-yugalaḥ prōddām-ōdāra-dōrddanḍ-dalita-dvishad-vargga-darppa[h] prasarppat-
 patīya[h*]-
- 37 pratāpa-plōshit-āsēśha-sātru-vaṇśa[h*] pranayi-paksha-nikshipta-lakshmīkaḥ prērita-
 gad-ōtkshipta-su(su)darśana-chakraḥ parihṛita-bāla-kṛīḍō=nadhakṛita-dvijātir=ēka-vi-
 krama-prasā-
- 38 dhita-dharitṛi-talō=naṅgikṛita-jala-śayyō=pūrvva-purush-ōttamaḥ sūkshā[d*]-dharmma
 iva samyag-vyavasthāpitā(ta)-varṇ-āśram-āchāraḥ pūrvvair=apy=urvvipatibhis=
 tṛiṣṇā-lava-lubdhai-
- 39 r=yyāny=apahṛitāni dēva-ba(bra)hma-dēyāna(ni) tēshām=apy=ati-sarala-manaḥ-prasaram=
 utsaṅkalan-ānumōdanābhyām parimudita-tṛi(tri)bhuvan-ābhinandit-ōchehḥrit-ōtkṛiṣṭa-
 dhavala-dharmma-
- 40 dhvaja-prakāśita-nija-vaṇśō dēva-dviija-gurut(rūn)=prati yathārha-manaḥ³-pravarttita-
 mah-ōddraṅ-ādi-dāna-vyasan-ānupajāta-santōsh-ōpātt-ōdāra-kīrtti-panti(pamkti)-param-
- 41 parā-danturita-nikhila-dik-chakravālaḥ spashtam=ēva yath-ārttha[m*] **Dharmmaditya**-
 āpara-nāmā paramamāhēśvaraḥ śrī-**Kharagrahas**=tasy=āgrajanmanaḥ kumuda-
 shaṇḍa-śrī-vikāsi-
- 42 nyā kalāvataś=chandrikay=ēva kīrtiyā dhavalita-sakala-dig-maṇḍalasya khaṇḍit-
 āguru-vilēpana-piṇḍa-śyāmala-Vindhya-śaila-vipula-payōdhar-ābhogāyā[h*] kshōṇyāḥ
 patyuh
- 43 śrī-**Śilādityasya** sūnur=nnava-pr[ā]leya-kiraṇa iva pratidita(na)-saṁvarddhamāna-
 kalā-chakravālaḥ kēsar-īndra-śīsur=iva rāja-lakshmīm=achala-vanasthalim=iv=ālaṅ-
 kurvvaṇaḥ Śikhaṇḍi-kē-
- 44 tana iva ruchima[ch*]-chūḍā-maṇḍana[h*] prachanḍa-śakti-prabhāvaś=cha śarad-āgamē-
 (ma) iva pratāpavān=ullasha(sa)t-padmaḥ saṁyugō vidalayan[n*]=ambhōdharān=iva
 para-gajān=udaya ēva tapana-bāl-āta-

¹ Read *udvahan-dhṛita*.² Read *ōśēnas=tasy=āgrajjō*.³ Read *manās=tat*. Bhavnagar Plates read *yathārham=anavratā-*.

30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62

30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62

1

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- 45 pa iva sūnḡrāmō mushṇā(shṇa)nn=abhimukhānām=āyūkshi¹ dvishatā[m*] Parama-
māhēśvaraḥ śrī-Śilāditya² kuśalī sarvvān=ēva samājñāpayaty=astu vas=
sa[m*]vidita[m*] yathā mayā mātā-pitrō³.
- 46 s=puny-āpyāyanāya Pushya-Sāmbapura-vinirggata-tach-chāturvvidya-sāmānya-Kuśika-
sagōtra-Vājasaneyi-sapra(bra)hmachāri-brāhmaṇa-Sāmbadatta-putra-brāhmaṇa Dī-
- 47 kshītāya Surāshṭēshu⁴ Maḍasara-sthalyā Maḍasara-grāmē pūrvv-ōttara-sīmni
rājakiyāt=pañchaviṇśati-bhū-pādāvartta-parisarā vāpī yasyā āghātanāni pūrvvataḥ
Pāṇḍava-khaṇḍa[h*]⁵
- 48 dakṣhiṇataḥ datka(tta ?)-satka-mpilikkā⁶khunḍaka -samjñita-prachihā aparataḥ kshētra-
Sisagaraḥ uttarataḥ kuṭumbi-Saṅgilaka-prakṛipta(shṭa)-pattiyēṇaka-kshētram tathā
uttara-sīmni pañcha-khaṇḍ-āva-
- 49 sthitām chatur-uttara-bhū-pādāvartta-śata-parimāṇa-kshētram[||*] yat=aika-khaṇḍam
utsanna-kuṭumbika-shōḍaśa-bhū-pādāvartta-parimāṇam yasya pūrvvataḥ brāhmaṇa-
Aṇahaka-satka-brahmadēya-kshētram dakshi-
- 50 nataḥ Chachcha-Mātṛilayōs=satka-kōṭumba-kshētram aparataḥ Maḍhavānaka-kshētram
Kōraṭapadraka-grāmayāyī sāgaraś=cha|| uttarataḥ(taḥ) pattiyāṇaka-durgga-kshētra-
samjñita-kshētram[||*] dvitīya-khaṇḍa[m*] utsanna-
- 51 kuṭumbikam=ēva triṇśad-bhū-pādāvartta-parimāṇam sa(ya)sya pūrvvataḥ brāhmaṇa-
Śaṅkara-satka-brahmadēya-kshētram | dakṣhiṇataḥ brāhmaṇa-Aṇahaka-satka-brahma-
dēya-kshētram | aparata[h*] kuṭumbi-Bhōṭuka-
- 52 satka-kshētram uttarataḥ brāhmaṇa-Aṇahakasy=aiva satka-kshētram[||*] tathā tri(tri)
tīya-khaṇḍam Kikaka-prakṛishṭam tri-chatvāriṇśad-bhū-pādāvartta-parimāṇa[m*]
yasya pūrvvataḥ Suptāvasadhī-grāma-yāyī panthā[h*] dakṣhiṇataḥ
- 53 brāhmaṇa-Saṅgaka-satka-brahmadēya-kshētram aparataḥ pattiyāṇaka-kshētram M[ā*]tri-
sthāna-kshētra[m*] cha uttarataḥ Suptāvasadhī-grāma-sīmā[||*] chaturttha-khaṇḍa[m*]
Kikaka-prakṛishṭam=ēva daśa-bhū-pādāvartta-parimā-
- 54 nānū(naṇ)=cha pūrvvataḥ rājavartmā di(da)kṣhiṇata[h] grāma-sikharam aparataḥ
kulaputraka-Varuṇa-satka-prachchihā uttarata[h] Karkkaka-satka-kshētram[||*] tathā
pañchama-khaṇḍam Kikkaka-prakṛishṭam=ēva pañcha-bhū-pādāvartta-
- 55 parimāṇam yasya pūrvvataḥ brāhmaṇa-Chamasa-satka-brahmadēya-kshētram da-
kṣhiṇataḥ Dāsānaka-samjñita-brahmadēya-kshētram|| aparataḥ rāja-vatṭā(rtmā)
uttarataḥ brāhmaṇa-Śaṅkara-satka-brahmadēya-kshētram[||*]
- 56 Ēvam=idam chatur-āghā[ṭana]-visu(su)[d*]dham vāpī-kshētram s-ōdraṅga[m*] s-
ōparikara[m*] sa-bhūta-vāta-pratyāya[m*] sa-dhānya-hirany-ādēyam sa-daśāpar[ā*]-
dha[m*] s-ōtpadyam[ā*]na-visṭika[m*] sarvva-rājakiyān[ā*]m=a-
- 57 hasta-prakshēpaṇiāya[m*] pūrvva-pratta-dēva-brahmadēya-rahitam bhūmi-chchhidra-
nyāyēn=ācha[n*]dr-[ā*]rkk-ārṇṇava-kshiti-sarit-parvvata-samakālina[h*] putra-pautr-
ānvaya-bhōgya[h*] udak-ātisarggēna dharmma-
- 58 dāyō nri(ni)śrīṣṭaḥ[||*] yatō=sy=ōchitayā brahma-dēyam(ya)-sthityā bhuñjataḥ
krīshata[h*] karshayata[h*] pradiśatō vā na kaischid=vyāsēdhē varttitavyam=
āgāmi-bhadra-nripatibhir=apy=a[sma*]d-vaśśajair=anyair=vvā

¹ Read *āyūmshi*.² The name of Śilāditya IV has been omitted. [See *ante*, p. 114 and note 1.—Ed.]³ Read *pitroḥ puny*.⁴ Read *Surāshṭrēshu*.⁵ *Kha* of *khaṇḍa* is written below the line and was added afterwards.⁶ Probably we have to read *Kampi*.

- 59 anityāny=aiśvaryyāny(ṇy)=astha(sthi)raṁ mānushyaṁ sāmānyañ=cha bhūmi-dāna-phalam=avagachchhadbhīr=ayam=asmad-[d*] āyō=numantavyaḥ paripālayitavyaś=ch=ēty=uktañ=cha|| Babubhir=vvasudhā bhuktā rājabhi[h*] Sagar-ādibhiḥ[| *]
- 60 yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya ta[dā*] phala[m*] Yān=iha dāridrya-bhayān=narēndrair=ddhanāni dharmm-āyatanikṛitāni[*] nir[b]bhukta-mālya-pratimāni tāni kō nāma sādhuḥ punar=ādadīta[|*] Shashṭi(sṣṭim)
- 61 varsha-sahasrāṇi svarggē tishṭhati bhūmidah[*] āchchhēttā ch=ānumantā chaḥ(cha) tāny=ēva narakē vasēt || Dūtakō=tra Rājaputra-Kharagrahaḥ[|*]
- 62 Likhitam=idam Sandhivigrahādhikṛita-Divirapati-Mahāpratihāra-Sāmanta-Mammakēn=ēti || Sam 300 50 7 dvi-Pausha ba 4 [|*] Svahastō mama ||

No. 20.—THE BAYANA INSCRIPTION OF CHITTRALEKHA : V. S. 1012.

BY THE LATE PROF. R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

This inscription, which is being edited for the first time, was discovered by Carlleyle, one of the Assistants of the late Sir Alexander Cunningham, at Bayānā in the Bharatpur State.¹ This place (lat. 77° 21' E., long. 26° 54') is now a junction on the broad gauge main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. It was a place of great importance in mediæval times and for some time was made the Imperial capital by Islām Shāh son of Shēr Shāh I. When Mr. Carlleyle saw this inscription for the first time, it was lying under one of the stone pillars of the balcony which surrounds the courtyard of the Ukhā Mandir at Bayānā. This Mandir is a late structure built about a century ago by a Thākur of the Bharatpur State, by converting a portion of the Masjid built in 720 A. H. by Sulṭān Qutbuddīn Mubārak Shāh of the Khiljī dynasty of Delhi.² The inscription was found in the same position in 1885 by Fleet, and was referred to by him in his article on the Bayānā inscription of Vijayādhirāja dated V. S. 1100.³ It continued there till I visited Bayānā in 1918, when at my request Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., C.I.E., then Political Agent for the Eastern Rajputana States, asked the Bharatpur Durbar to have the slab removed and it has since been placed in the compound of the Ukhā Mandir. The inscription is incised on a thick slab of yellow sandstone, quite different from the red sandstone used in the construction of the Ukhā Masjid or the Ukhā Mandir and almost of all the ancient monuments at Bayānā. The upper left corner of the inscription is broken and the letters on one-eighth of the entire slab towards the right have flaked off. With the exception of these two parts the rest of the record is in a tolerably good state of preservation. The flaking off of the right side of the slab makes all the lines incomplete and therefore difficult to decipher. The breaking off of the upper left corner has made the beginning of the first five lines incomplete; out of these lines again, the first three have lost more letters than the fourth and the fifth which have lost only ten and four syllables approximately.

The inscribed surface measures 3' 6" × 1' 9" and the average height of letters is 1½". The slab bears twenty-five lines of writing which on the whole is very neatly done. As regards palaeography, in many cases, the *anusvāra* is enclosed within a circle (cf. *jagatām* l. 4), while in other cases it is a plain dot (cf. *vaṁśasya* l. 4). A peculiar form of *tha* is noticeable in *lōkanāthaḥ* (l. 7) where the upper part of the upper loop is open, which is usually closed in other instances, as for example, in *prathitaḥ* (l. 18) or *prithu* (l. 22). The initial form of the short *i* is

¹ Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. VI, p. 50.

² Ibid. Vol. XX, p. 72.

³ Ind. Ant., Vol. XIV, pp. 9-10.

to be found in *ity=ālōchya* (l. 20), *iva* (l. 21), etc. The usual form of the palatal *śa* used in this inscription is the transitional form in which the curve in the upper part of the letter touches but does not coalesce with the vertical straight line which forms the left limb as in *śrīmḡāritāḥ* (l. 11). Very often this curve does not touch the straight line on the left as in *chārudarśanaḥ* (l. 16) or *Śrīpālēna* (l. 25). As regards the orthographical peculiarities it might be stated that consonants under a superscript *r* are usually doubled (cf. *śauryya° svarggē, sarvvēshu*, l. 3., etc.). Occasionally consonants with a subscript *r* are also doubled (cf. *ttrālā* in l. 8). The language of the record is Sanskrit and the whole inscription with the exception of a portion of the last line is written in verse.

After referring to the Moon, the lunar race, and Kṛishṇa the record speaks of the Śūrasēna kings, in which clan was born a king named **Phakka**. The name of a king Phakka has been found in an undated inscription of *circa* eighth century A.D. on a pillar built into the inner wall of the main gate of the Chaurāsi-Khamba Masjid at Kāmū or Kāmavana, in the Bharatpur State, which was discovered by Sir Alexander Cunningham and published by the late Pandit Bhagavan Lal Indrajī.¹ The Kāmavana record provides us with a genealogy of the Śūrasēna kings for seven generations. According to the Bayānā inscription, in the family of Phakka there was a king named **Vappuka**, who is styled 'an Indra on the earth' (l. 9). His son was **Rājayika**, who married a lady named **Sajjanī** of the **Māyūrika** family. As mentioned in the Jodhpur inscription² dated V. S. 894 (= A.D. 837), the Pratihāra chief Bāuka defeated a chief named Mayūra from whom Sajjanī appears to have been descended. Sajjanī, who was the grand-mother of **Chittralēkhā**, the donor of the present inscription, must have been living in the earlier part of the tenth century A.D., as the latter was a middle-aged matron in V. S. 1012, having four grown-up sons. The name of Rājayika's son is lost, but from l. 13 we learn that he married a lady named **Yaśaskarī** of the **Pramāra** family from whom was born Chittralēkhā (l. 14). Chittralēkhā was married to a chief named **Maṅgalarāja**, about whose descent no details are furnished. The person referred to in l. 16, whose name is lost, is probably the eldest son of Maṅgalarāja and Chittralēkhā. Fleet proposed to identify this Maṅgalarāja with the chief of that name of the Kachchhapaghāta family, who is mentioned as the ancestor of the king Mahīpāla in the Sāsabāhū temple inscription in Gwalior Fort dated V. S. 1150 (=1093-94 A.D.).³ If this identification be accepted then the eldest son of Chittralēkhā, who is mentioned in l. 16 of the Bayānā inscription, is probably **Kirttirāja**, who succeeded his father. Three other sons of Chittralēkhā are mentioned in this record. The second was named **Indrajit** (l. 18), the third **Lakshmaṇarāja** and the fourth **Chāmuṇḍarāja** (l. 19). The object of the inscription is mentioned in l. 20 whence we learn that Chittralēkhā caused to be built a temple of Viṣṇu and gave two villages named Gōgrapura and Nāgapallī as well as certain fields in Hāḍhapallī to the deity (*Chakrin*). From l. 23 we learn that three *drammas* were to be collected for the god (*Śārṅgin*) in the *maṇḍapikā* of Śrīpathā and a similar sum in the *maṇḍapikā* of Vusāvaṭa. From the same line we also learn that a gift of one *dramma* was to be set apart for the god, probably whenever a horse was sold. It may also be that this sum was levied as *octroi* duty on every horse-load of merchandise carried through the village precincts.

Almost all the geographical names mentioned in the record can be identified. Śrīpathā has been identified as Bayānā itself by the late Dr. J. F. Fleet.⁴ Though phonetically the ancient and modern names cannot be connected, there is some support for this identification as the same

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, pp. 34-35.

² Above, Vol. XVIII, pp. 95 ff.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XV, p. 36.

⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 10.

6 गुकावेन वरिष्ठाया कलनि अजि कुलकाय नव उभाय सत्तु न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 8 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 10 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 12 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 14 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 16 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 18 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 20 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 22 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला
 24 यो विद्वत्तु गतस्य उपाय न भवेत्तु काले मया न विवर्तितुं न कुचमि न सुतु पिपुलं कुचमि विद्यायि केविकला

- 4stu sa[r]vva-ma[ñ]galaṃ || [5 ||*] Vamśasya tasya mahimā bhuvana-
prasiddhaḥ kiṃ varṇayāt sa bhagavān=jagatām nivāsaḥ | Kans(ṃs)-ārīr=ādipurushaḥ
svayam=ēva janma jagrāha yatra sura-dānava-vandit-āṃghriḥ || [6 ||*] Vāḍham
gāḍha ————
- 5 ————ra-namyā va(ba)hubhir=api parair=mmārggaṇaiḥ śrīyamānāḥ | vamśēr(śē)
tasminn=abhūvaṃ-adhika-kṛta-bhay-ōḍḍāyit-ārāti-kākā bhrātaḥ kiṃ chāpa-daṇḍā
na hi sarala-matē bhūbhujāḥ Sūra-sēnāḥ || [7 ||*] Nētr-ānanda-karēṇa kānta-vapushā
—————[saubhā*]-
- 6 gya-kōśēna cha | chandirē=āpi kalāmkinā nija-kulasy=ādyēna vandy-ātmanā lajjantē
khalu nishkalāmka-charitā yē=dy=āpi kālē kalau || [8 ||*] Bhuktā bhuktā dharittrīm
chatur-udadhi-payāḥ-prāvṛitām nihsapatnām kṛtvā kṛtv=Āśvamē[dhān=niyata]
—————
- 7 [di]m=avani-bhujām gachchhatām punya-bhājām madhyē kāla-kramēṇa kraśita-ripur=
abhūt=**Phakka**-nāmā narēndrah || [9 ||*] Vra(Bra)hm-Ēndr-Ōpēndra-Chandra-Draviṇa-
pati-Yamair=apy-ayūṇ lōka-nāthaḥ sārddham yōddhum samarthaḥ sakalam=api jagan=
manyamānas-triṇāya | kōśēshv=ā[kramya] —————
———[La*]-
- 8 kshmr̥=bhaya-chakita-manā yat-kulē=pi sthir=ābhūt || [10* ||] Gōtrē yatra pavitr-
ātmā satām ttrātā dvishām visham | va(ba)bhūva Vāppukō nāma yaśō-
rāśiḥ pratāpavān || [11 ||*] Sēvā-samnihitaiḥ surair=iva nripai Rambh-Ōrvvasibhyām
samair=mmāṇiky-ābharaṇaiḥ surūpa —————[*] —————
- 9 [vabhai]r=[uchchahśravah]-sannibhair=āsvair=Indra iv=āparaḥ kshiti-talē yō dṛik-sahasram
vinā || [12 ||*] Tasya Rājayikō jātō Jāmadagnya iv=ātmajāḥ ranē rājanya-mūrdhānō
nirlūnā yēna ilayā || [13 ||*] Māyūrika-kula-bhūtām tēn=ōḍhvā Sajjan=īti vikhyātām
[1].....[Hṛida* ?]-
- 10 yēshu dvī[shām] bhūpaḥ sa[bhayē]shu divā-nisam | tishṭhann=api na samspriṣṭō na
cha dṛiṣṭō bhayēna yaḥ || [15 ||*] Na prākārair=nna sārāiḥ kari-turaga-narair=nn=
ādribhis=tuṅga-śrīṅgair=nn=āmbhō-gaṃbhīra-garttair=jjala-vikala-bhuvām na sthalair=
nna drum-aughaiḥ | n=ānyair=mmā[yā-purair=] —————
—————
- 11 ṇam pravi[śad=a]ri-puram nirddahad=v(b)āmbhajach=cha || [16||*] Divyair=ābharaṇ-
āṅga-rāga-vasanaiḥ pushpaiś=cha śrīṅgaritāḥ sarvvatr=ōtsava-gīta-tūrya-rasitair=
ānanda-sāndrāḥ prajāḥ | praty=av(b)daṃ vasudhām cha sasya-saphalām=ālōkya yō
vismitair=lōkair= —————[17||*] —[jvā ?]-
- 12 lā-māli[nō]=pi jvalita-huta-bhujō gharṇma-kālē=ntarālād=bhaṅga-vrīḍām vahantaḥ
smṛita-kula-charitā vi(bi)bhyati [sm=ā ?]tta-sat(tt)vāḥ | dusṭ-ārusṭa-dvipēndra-sthita-
subhaṭa-kar-ākṛanta-kunt-āgra-raudraṃ saṃgrāmaṃ bhāvayanti pratiniyata-
vadham strī-sabhām(bhaṃ) yē niku[mhāḥ] || [18||*]..... —————
[*].....
- 13 mv(b)udha ————s=chandramā iva vai rukāḥ(chā ?) || [19||*] **Pramāra**-kula-sambhūtā
sādhvī tēna mahātmanā | Yaśaskar=īti vikhyātā pariṇītā yaśō-rthinā || [20||*] Tēn=
ādhipēna tanayā sa-nayā su-rūpā punya-priyā savinayā śubha-lakṣhaṇā cha | tasyām
.....[sama*]-
- 14 jani Chittralekhā || [21||*] Tēna Marṅgalārājēna sā śāstr-ārtha-vidā satā | sādhvī
bhrātṛmatī rājñā pariṇītā priyamvadā || [22||*] Pativratām vikshya kalau yugē tām
lōkaiḥ kṛta-strīshu mahā-satīshu | Arundhatī-Parvvata-rāja-puttrī-La[kshmi ?] ————
—————[23||*].....

TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.).....From (*his*) mouth was born the fire and from the head the sky.....

(V. 2.) From the moon sprang the royal family (*tree*) which had a thick foliage, had kept off the heat (or suffering) of the people through its thousand branches and was productive of much fruits (or good) and which, though high (or noble), was free from encountering shocks and breaking down (or fear and destruction).

(V. 3.) (*In which family*).....rejoiced together and where was born Purūravas, the common abode of beauty and valour.

(V. 4.) Where was born Nahusha, whom when he obtained the kingship of the gods in heaven, all the gods, Yama and others.....

(V. 5.) (*may remove ?*) all evils.....

(V. 6.) The greatness of this family is well known throughout the world. What more to say, where the Lord of the creation (*i.e.*, Viṣṇu) and the enemy of Kāṁsa, who is the refuge of all creatures and whose feet are worshipped (*equally*) by the gods and demons, himself took his birth.

(V. 7.) In that family were born (*those*) who were honoured by.....and resorted to by numerous other supplicants, who made the crow-like enemies fly with their fear increased. O brother, were they the bows ? No, simple minded (*fool*), they were the Śūrasēna kings.

(V. 8.) Who, even today, in this Kali age, being of spotless character feel ashamed of the moon, the originator of their race on account of his having a stain though it has a beautiful form pleasing to the eye.....and is honoured (*by people*).

(V. 9.) In course of time, amongst the righteous kings who had passed away, each in his turn, after enjoying the earth extended to the four oceans and free from all enemies and performing the Horse-Sacrifice.....there was born a king named **Phakka** who had exterminated (*lit.* thinned) his enemies.

(V. 10.) This lord of the people was able to fight even with Brahman, Indra, Upēndra, the Moon, Kuvēra and Yama and regarded the whole earth (*as contemptible*) as a blade of grass. Dragged by hair, Lakshmī,....with her mind struck with fear became settled in his family.

(V. 11.) In that family was born **Vappuka** who was a mass of fame and was powerful, whose soul was pure and who was the saviour of the good (*but*) was (*like*) poison to his enemies.

(V. 12.) Who, through having princes, who were like gods and who had come to him for (*rendering*) service, through (*women*) adorned with diamonds and equalling Rambhā and Ūrvaśī (*in beauty*)... and through horses that were like Uchchaisravas—was like another Indra on the face of the earth ; (*only he was*) without his (Indra's) thousand eyes.

(V. 13.) To him was born a son (*named*) **Rājayika** who was like Jāmadagnya (Paraśurāma) inasmuch as he cut off the heads of warriors in battle with (*perfect*) ease.

(V. 14.) He having married the well-known **Sajjanī** born in the **Māyūrika** family.....

(V. 15.) The king, though residing day and night in the enemies' hearts possessed of fear, was neither touched nor (*even*) seen by that fear.

(V. 16.) (*The king not daunted by*) ramparts, nor by the (*army consisting of the*) best of elephants, horses and men, nor by hills with high peaks, nor by the deep ravines caused by (*the rush of*) water, nor by land and forests of trees nor by phantom cities.....entering the city of the enemy, burning (*it*) and completely annihilating (*it*).

(V. 17.) (*Whose*) subjects, adorned with beautiful ornaments, perfumes and clothes and decked with flowers, were full of enjoyments everywhere through festivities, songs and sounds of drums. And every year seeing with wondering eyes that the earth was full of crops, who.,

(V. 18.) Even (*men*) of strong character (?), bearing the shame of defeat, feel frightened being reminded of the family of him (*who was unbearable like*) the fire with a garland of flames during the hot season—those wicked demons (?) who look upon the battle—which is made fierce by the heads of spears held in the hands of the best of warriors seated on the wicked and angry elephants—like an assembly of women.

(V. 19.)like the moon in splendour.

(V. 20.) By that great soul, who wanted fame, was married (*the lady*) named **Yasaskarī**, who was chaste and was born in the **Pramāra** family.

(V. 21.) By that king was begotten on her (*i.e.* Yasaskarī).....a daughter (*named*) **Chittralēkhā** who was well-behaved, beautiful, fond of (*acquiring*) merit, well-disciplined and auspicious.

(V. 22.) By that good king **Maṅgalarāja** who knew the proper interpretation of the Śāstras, she, who was devoted to her husband, who had brothers and who spoke pleasantly, was married.

(V. 23.) Seeing her devotedness to her husband, in the Kali age, the people (*placed her*) among women of the Kṛita age who were great *Satīs* (chaste women) like Arundhatī, the daughter of the mountain (*i.e.*, Gaurī) and Lakshmi.

(V. 24.)by uttering her name, even hearing (*her name*) the ears of men are rendered free from all sins.

(V. 25.) Even Śeṣha, possessing many mouths, cannot speak of her qualities, quickly; how can one like myself (*do so*)?

(V. 26.)(*She*) had a son to whom were dear energy and truth (*and*) who, having destroyed the circle of his enemies, brightened the interior of the universe by the rays of his fame.

(V. 27.) This king of beautiful form, following the conduct of Dilīpa, Raghu and Rāma, obtained the love of his subjects.

(V. 28.)The sun being covered by the mass of dust (*raised by the feet*) of the multitude of his armies, the owl is without fear and the *chakravāka* pairs separate fearing that the night was far advanced.

(V. 29.) The wives of his enemies driven out of their own city by his soldiers thus lament: O friend, while flying in confusion, my girdle which had dropped was not picked up by me; I do not remember distinctly the person to whom I entrusted my necklace....

(V. 30.) Her younger son was **Indrajit** who was well-known, and eager for battles. Having conquered many kings the son of Rāvaṇa (*i.e.*, Indrajit) was jeered at by him.

(V. 31.) (*He was*) the abode of civility, was kindhearted and was like a *kalpa-druma* (wish-giving tree) to the supplicants....., was full of energy and truthful, took a great delight in protecting those who had approached (*him*); and was like the god of death to rampant enemies. His numerous acts were white like the rays of the full moon and he was adorned with knowledge.

(V. 32.) After him was born unto her a son named **Lakshmaṇarāja**, who was as celebrated as Prithu and after him another (*son named*) **Chāmuṇḍarāja** who was greater than Bhīma through his own qualities.

(V. 33.) good fortune, beauty, kingdom, emancipation and abode in heaven cannot be obtained without worshipping Viṣṇu.

(V. 34.) Having thought of this for a long time and having found out that everything on this earth (*as well as*) beauty, body (*and*) life are transient, she, Chittralēkhā, the chaste and of esteemed character, caused to be made this temple of Viṣṇu with a crest-jewel shaped as a golden egg and which was....(*adorned with* ?).....and flags.

(V. 35.) (*The girls*) who with armlets, shining necklaces, jewelled anklets and bracelets of gold, (*and also*) with the girdles of gold appear like (*so many*) wishing-creepers (*kalpa-latā*).

(V. 36.) Owing to the temptation of seeing them, the enemy of Madhu does not leave his own image even for a moment nor does he now remember the heavenly damsels like Rambhā and others.

(V. 37.) They being reflected (?) in (*his*) pure cheeks, the smiling (*Vishṇu*) always experiences the anger of the jealous Lakshmī.

(V. 38.) A show given by these ladies whose eyes were like the petals of lotus flowers, whose hips were heavy and whose faces were like the moon was also arranged by her.¹

(V. 39.) Having given to Vishṇu the two villages **Gōgrapura** and **Nāgapalli** (*she also gave*) fields at **Hāḍhapalli**.

(V. 40.) Three *drammas* were given, every day, to the holder of the Śārṅga bow (*i.e.*, Vishṇu) by the market-place² at **Śrīpathā** and also another three by the market place at **Vusāvaṭa**.

(V. 41.) A gift of one *dramma* per horse was fixed for the god, the lord. This arrangement was made by the queen, the illustrious Chittralēkhā, out of devotion.

(V. 42.) By the illustrious king, the *Mahārājādhirāja Mahīpāla* in Chashṭha-*maṇḍala*.

(V. 43.) As long as the lord of the snakes bears the earth along with the mountains, as long as there is pure water in the celestial river (*i.e.*, the Ganges), so long may this temple of the enemy of Mura (*i.e.*, Vishṇu) which is (*as high as*) the peak of the Snowy Mountains (*i.e.*, the Himālaya) and which is conspicuous and beautiful, continue to shine on this earth.

(V. 44.) In the year one thousand increased by twelve years, on Monday (?) the twelfth day of the bright half of Māgha was (*this temple*) dedicated.

Line 25. This eulogy was composed by the Brāhmaṇa named Sajjana, written by the *Karaṇika Śrīśakti* (*and*) incised by the goldsmith **Śrīpāla**. Let there be good (*for all*). **Indrajit** (*gave*) to him (*i.e.*, the god Vishṇu), the village of **Aluvadraka** on the occasion of a solar eclipse

NO. 21.—THE GURGI INSCRIPTION OF PRABODHASIVA³.

BY THE LATE PROF. R. D. BANERJĠ, M.A.

The slab on which this inscription is engraved was discovered about half a century ago, among the ruins of the great temple called Gurgaj, at **Gurgi**, a village about two miles due east of Rewah town, in the state of that name, in the Baghelkhand Agency of Central India. **Gurgi** is situated in lat. 81° 27' and long. 21° 30' (*vide* sheet No. XIII of the Rewah Topographical Survey, issued by the Survey of India in 1873). Though Rewah had been visited by older members of the Archæological Survey of India such as Sir Alexander Cunningham, Mr. J. D. M. Beglar and H. B. W. Garrick, this inscription has not been noticed by any one of them.⁴ It is now placed in the front wall of the palace at Rewah just below the Throne Room or Durbār Hall. Its existence was brought to my notice in April 1920 by Rai Bahadur Pandit Janaki Prasad, M.A., LL.B., then Home Member of the Council of Regency of the Rewah State who also gave me information about its place of discovery.

¹ Probably in verses 35-38 we have a reference to the dancing girls (*dēva-dāsī*) given to the temple.

² *Maṇḍapikū* = a market place (*maṇḍavō* in Gujarātī and Marāṭhī).

³ [The text and translation of this inscription were published in Mr. Banerji's *The Haihayas of Tripuri and their Monuments* (Archæological Survey of India Memoir No. 23) pp. 122 ff., but as they contained a number of errors the inscription as revised by me is re-edited here.—Ed.]

⁴ [Probably the stone inscription referred to by Beglar in Cunningham, *A. S. R.* Vol. XIII, p. 13, note 1, is identical with the present inscription.—Ed.]

The inscribed slab measures about 4' 1" by 3' 4" and the average height of each letter is 7". The entire surface with the exception of about two inches at the top and six inches at the bottom is covered with writing. There are altogether forty-nine lines of writing on the slab. With the exception of the invocation at the beginning, the entire inscription is in verse. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit and the record has, on the whole, been very carefully incised. Consonants with a subscript *r* are not doubled, but there are exceptions, e.g., *tridaśa* (l. 3). Consonants with a superscript *r* have been doubled in all cases. The characters of the inscription are similar to those of the Chandrehe inscription of Prabōdhaśiva of the Kalachuri year 724.¹ The initial form of *i* consists of two dots placed side by side and a comma below them: cf., *iva* (ll. 7, 20) and *ittham* (l. 13). Among consonants the following forms call for notice. There are two triangles in the lower part of *kha* one at the foot of each of the vertical lines, cf., *akhila* (l. 8). Two forms of *tha* have been used: the older form consisting of two spheres one over the other and the later form in which the upper loop has become open, cf., *nithy-* (l. 3) and *prathita* (l. 15). An angle is present in the back of *da* in all cases, cf., *jagad* (l. 2). The upper part of *dha* is undeveloped and the letter consists of a loop attached to the left side of a vertical straight line. An acute angle is also to be seen in the lower part of *bha*, cf., *mahōbhīh* (l. 7). *Ra* is wedge-shaped, cf., *ripu* (l. 3). In *la* there is only one curved line in the left limb of the letter instead of two as in later forms, cf., *vāla* (l. 1). The palatal *śa*, in all cases, is of the transitional form, in which the right limb of the letter consists of a straight line which is not touched by the left limb. This left limb is formed of a curve shaped like the Roman letter 'S' with a triangle at the bottom, cf., *śrēṇi* (l. 1). The sign of *avagraha* has been used occasionally in this inscription, cf., *tasy=āspadē= 'gra* (l. 30) and *Mahēndrē=rvvudē* (l. 31). The final form of *t* is to be found in *abhūt* (l. 38) and of *m* in *saiddhāntikānām* (l. 5) and *dōsham* (l. 6). A peculiar form of the ligature *kra* is noticeable in *ākranāda* (l. 2).

The inscription, so far as is left of it, is not dated and from its fragmentary nature it is difficult to say with certainty to the reign of which Kalachuri king it belonged. It falls into two different parts: the first part consisting of the spiritual genealogy of the ascetics of the Mattamayūra clan and the second of a short account of the rulers of the Haihaya dynasty of Tripurī and the landed property belonging to the Śaiva ascetics. In this respect the Gurgi inscription resembles the Bilhari inscription² of the rulers of Chēdī.

The first two verses contain an invocation of Śiva. In the third verse we are introduced to Madhumatī an abode of the *Saiddhāntikas* and the clan of "mad-peacocks". The fourth verse also refers to this clan of Śaiva ascetics. In this (religious) family of Śaiva ascetics was an ascetic named Chūḍāśiva. His disciple was called Prabhāvaśiva. Yuvarājādēva I., son of Mugdhatuṅga (Prasiddhadhavalā), having brought him (to the Chēdī country), made him accept a monastery which was built at the cost of a large sum of money. His disciple Prasāntaśiva is the most prominent figure in this inscription as well as in that found at Chandrehe. From verse 11 of the present record we learn that he had built a temple of Śiva close to the palace built by Yuvarājādēva I. In addition to this temple he had dedicated images of Umā, Śiva and Durgā (i.e., Ardhanārīśvara), Kārttikēya (Shāḍānana), Gaṇapati and Sarasvatī in the temples close to the palace (v. 12). This abbot also built for himself a retreat for meditation (*tapah sthānakam*) on the banks of the Śōṇa, an account of which we also find in the Chandrehe inscription. He was succeeded by his disciple whose name cannot be read (v. 17).³ This disciple of Prasāntaśiva gave his place (as head of the monastery) to a younger brother disciple named Prabōdhaśiva (l. 25).

¹ Above, Vol. XXI, pp. 149 f.

² Above, Vol. II, pp. 25 ff.

³ [I read the name as Īśānaśambhu.—Ed.]

From the 26th line the record becomes almost entirely illegible with the exception of a few letters at the extreme right. **Prabōdhasiva** appears to be the abbot in whose time the inscription was incised. The object of the record was very probably to commemorate repairs to an object caused to be built by his spiritual preceptor (*sva-svāmi-nirmmāpita*- l. 26) as well as some monument erected by himself (*sat-karma-nirmmāpitam* l. 29). Verses 36-43 also seem to record certain grants made by **Yuvarāja (II)**. The account of the rulers of the Haihaya dynasty probably began from v. 27 introducing the family of the moon to which the Kalachuris belonged. The last few words in l. 35 indicate the defeat of a **Gūrjara** king, evidently a king of Kanauj. The **Kōkalladēva** mentioned in l. 40 is probably the second king of that name who was the son and successor of **Yuvarājadēva II**. There is a reference to the defeat of a **Gūrjara** ruler and a king of **Gauḍa**. The country of **Vanavāsa** and the lord(?) of **Kuntala** appear to have been mentioned in l. 42. These two countries are most probably mentioned in connection with the campaigns of **Gāṅgēyadēva**, the son of **Kōkalla II**. and the father of the great conqueror **Karṇa**, whose conquest of the Kuntala country is mentioned in the Khairhā plates of his grandson **Yaśaḥkarṇa**.¹ The mention of the campaigns of **Gāṅgēyadēva** indicates that **Prabōdhasiva** was alive in his reign and therefore the record is later in date than the Chandrehe inscription. The next five lines contain the property bestowed on the Śaiva ascetics possibly by **Yuvarājadēva I**. who is mentioned in l. 47 and also by his surname **Kēyūrararsha**, in l. 43. In l. 43 are mentioned **Sārasaḍollaka**—which is identified by Rai Bahadur Pandit Janaki Prasad with modern Sahdol, a station on the Bilaspur-Katni section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway—**Vakaḍollaka** and three other villages. In l. 44 we have **Ābhīrapallī**, **Kavacha-Kshētra** and a third name **Sarasvatī** which may be that of a village or of a river. In the next line a number of villages are mentioned of which the following only are legible : **Sāmantapāṭaka**, **Bhadvachiurā**, **Tujumbā**, **Kukkuḍiyā** and **Rajōgrāma**. It is stated in l. 47 that **Karōḍhaka**, **Brahmapurī**, **Nannēśvara-Kshētra** and another village, the name of which is not clear, were given to the god **Sōmanātha**. The *praśasti* was composed by **Madhu**, the son of **Trayīvarddhana** of the **Bhāradvāja-gōtra**. It was written on the stone by **Śivanāga** the son of **Avvōka** and incised by the *sūtradhāra* **Mādhava** the son of **Mahēśvara**. I am unable to identify the localities mentioned and edit the record from the original stone which I examined on several occasions in 1920 and in 1921.

TEXT.

[Metres :—vv. 1-5 and 16 *Sragdharā* ; vv. 6-8, 12, 17, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30-33 and 35 *Vasantatilakā* ; vv. 9-11, 13-15, 18, 19, 21-23, 25 and 27 *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* ; vv. 29 and 34 *Mālinī* ; vv. 36-46 *Anuṣṭubh*].

1 Ōm² ———— vāya || Lāṅkā-[virēndra(?)]-vā(bā)hu-vyatikara-chaṭula-[sphā]tik-ādr-indra-kōṭi-śrēṇi-saṅghaṭṭa-vi(bi)bhyad-gaganachara-vara-chchhanna-dik-chakravālāṁ

¹ Above, Vol. XII, pp. 210 ff. [The context does not give us any justification of bringing in **Gāṅgēyadēva**. It shows, on the other hand, that the credit of the conquests mentioned in verse 34 must go to **Kōkalladēva (II)** who is introduced in the verse immediately preceding it. Moreover, since both the Chandrehe inscription (973 A.D.) and the present record belong to the time of **Prabōdhasiva**, it is very unlikely that he could flourish at the time of **Gāṅgēyadēva** (1037 A.D.) also. It is more likely that the grants were made by **Yuvarājadēva (II)**, as indicated by v. 43, probably towards the end of his reign and recorded at the time of his son **Kōkalla (II)** who is mentioned as *nripati* in l. 41. If my surmise is correct then v. 34 gives us some new information about the achievements of **Kōkalla II**. and v. 35 indicates that **Yuvarājadēva (II)** also bore the surname of **Kēyūrararsha** like his grandfather, **Yuvarāja (I)**.—Ed.]

² Expressed by a symbol.

- 2 ———— 〇 — lā(?) jagad=akṛita tad-ākṛanda-ni[rhrā]da-ghōra-svachchhandah sō=dri-vāsi
mudam=upachinutāch=chandra-chūdā-manir=vvaḥ || [1 ||*] Nandin=k=ēyam pravishṭā
[pasupati]-
- 3 〇 〇 ———— 〇 dēvi=ti many[ē] mithy=aitan=n=āsmi s=āny[ā] 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 ———— 〇 ————
śa | mugdhē tvad-rūpa-dhārī ttridaśa-ripur=asau drīsyatām pātītō=grō kēn=āstrēṇ=ēti dē-
- 4 [vyā] ka[ṭu]-vachana-jitaḥ pātu maunī [Śivō] vaḥ || [2 ||*] ———— 〇 ————
〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 ha snigdha-dhūma-prava(ba)ndha-prāravdh(bdh)-ākūla-mōgh-ōdaya-mada-
mudit-ōnnādi-nṛityan-mayūrā | a-
- 5 sty=uchchaiḥ [sau]dha-jāla-jvalad-anaṇu-maṇi-[jyō]tishāñ-cha[kravū]laiḥ svar-llōkam=
vā hasanti jagati **Madhumatī** dhāma saiddhāntikānām || [3 ||*] Pūrvvē
yatr=āvatīrya vrata-niyata-manō-vṛitta-
- 6 yas=tāpas-ēndrāḥ śishyāṇām=āśaśamsuḥ Śiva-matam=atanu vyasta-niḥśēsha-dōsham
| yēshām=ady=āpi kīrttir=ddhavalayati sudhā-dhauta-kāntiḥ prasiddhā viśvam
sampaṇna-vidvaj-ja-
- 7 na-kumuda-van-ānandinī chandrik=ōva || [4 ||*] Śaivānām=anvayē sminu=ati-mahati
munir=mmānanīyō munīnām=ēnaḥ-sushk-ēndhanānān=dava-dahana iva dyōtamānair=
mmahōbbhiḥ |
- 8 śrīmāns=**Chūdāśivō**=bhūd=Bhava-charaṇa-yuga-dhyāna-vō(bō)dh-arddhi-lābha-prōdbhūt-
ātyanta-śubhra-ttribhuvana-bhavan-ābhyantara-bhrānta-kīrttiḥ || [5 ||*] Tasy=ākhila-
kshitipati-praṇat-ōttamāṅga-chūdā-
- 9 maṇi-dyuti-chay-ārchchita-pāda-pīṭhaḥ | śishyō va(ba)bhūva bhuvana-traya-kīrtta-
nīyaḥ śrīmat-**Prabhāvaśiva**-nāma-munir=manīshī || [6 ||*] Ānīya yaṁ sahaja-
vāsanayā nayajñāḥ śrī-**Mugdha**-
- 10 **tuṅga**-tanayō **Yūvarājadēvaḥ** | sat(tt)v-ōpakāra-bhavad-uttama-kīrtti-hētōr=agrāhayan
=matham=ananta-dhana-pratishṭham || [7 ||*] Tasy=āmalēna tapasā cha vivardha-
māna-vidyā-va(ba)lēna cha sama-
- 11 sta-jagat-pratīṭhaḥ | śishyaḥ prakāma-kamanīya-guṇ-aika-dhāma śrīmat-**Prasāntaśiva**-
nāma-munir=vva(bba)bhūva || [8 ||*] Ākṛishṭā chira-saṅchitēna tapasā yasy=āṅga-
saṅg-ōtsukā Lakshmīr=bhōga-
- 12 parānmukhasya satatam niḥśrēyas-ākāmīkshayā | ājñām prāpya par-ōpakāra-kṛitayē
tad-vallabhānām satām sthānēshu sthiratām=avāpa vanit=ēv=ātyanta-satya-vratā
|| [9||*] Tyāgam stambham=i-
- 13 v=āvalamv(b)ya vilasaj-jñān-ām̐vu(mbu)-sēka-kriyām=āsādyā prasarat-tapō-va(ba)la-
kṛita-pratyanta-rakshā-kramah | ittham̐ yasya yas(ś)ō-mayaḥ sa vavṛidhē kālēna
kalpa-durmō yēna vyāptam=idam̐ prasa-
- 14 hya sakalam̐ vra(bra)hmāṇḍa-bhāṇḍ-ōdaram || [10 ||*] Yēna śrī-**Yūvarāja**-kārīta-
lasat-Kailāsa-śrīṅg-ōpama-prāsād-ōttarataḥ Sumēru-sikhara-sparddhi prasiddham=
bhuvī | sadma sthāpitam=Īśva-
- 15 rasya sakala-trailōkya-vismāpakam̐ yat=svarggam̐ vrajatas=tadiya-yasa(śa)saḥ sōpāna-
mārggāyatē || [11 ||*] Yaḥ pratyatishṭhipad=Umām=Umayā cha mīśram=Īśam̐
Shaḍānanam=atha prathit-ōru-kīrttiḥ |
- 16 prāsāda-sannihita-dēva-grihēshu vidvān=dvārē tathā Gaṇapatiñ=cha Sarasvatīñ=cha ||
[12 ||*] Dāh-ōttirṇṇa-suvārṇṇa-dāna-samita-dravy-ārthi-sārtha-sprīhaḥ siddha-sthānam=
achikarat=tad=aparam̐ yaḥ Śō-
- 17 ṛa-tir-ōpari | yasmin=yōga-jushah̐ praviśya niyama-dhvast-āntarāy-ādhayaḥ śāntah̐
siddha-samādhayo=chchha-matayō gachchhanti muktēḥ padam̐ || [13 ||*] Tīrtha-
sthāna-nishēvaṇ-ōdyata-dhiyā-

(V. 2.) Nandin, who is the (*lady*) that has entered ... ? I think she is Dēvī. This is not true; I am not she; (*she is*) another person..... You simple minded, he is an *asura* who has assumed your form. See how I have felled him before me and by what weapon. Let Śiva who was (*thus*) silenced being conquered by the harsh(?) words of Dēvī, protect you.

(V. 3.) There is in this world, **Madhumatī**, the abode of the Saiddhāntikas, where the peacocks dance and shriek with joy at the unseasonal rise of clouds formed by the mass of smokeand which is smiling (*in derision*) as it were, at the heaven through the mass of the rays of the big jewels shining on high in the rows of mansions.

(V. 4.) Where appeared the foremost of ascetics whose mind was restrained by vows and who taught the great doctrine of Śiva which is devoid of all faults; whose well-known fame the splendour of which (*was as white as if it had been*) washed with nectar, whitens the universe even today like the rays of the moon gladdening the mass of *kumuda* flowers which were the prosperous and learned men.

(V. 5.) In this great family of Śaivas was (*born*) the illustrious ascetic **Chūḍāśiva** who was honoured by sages and who in his shining glory was like the forest fire to the dry fuel of sin; whose fame was exceedingly white having arisen out of the perfection of knowledge acquired through meditation on the feet of Bhava (Śiva).

(V. 6.) His disciple was the sage, the illustrious **Prabhāvaśiva** whose feet were worshipped by the rays of the crest jewels on the head of all the kings bowing (*in reverence*) and who was learned and famous in the three worlds.

(V. 7.) Having brought him out of a natural desire, **Yuvarājadēva**, the son of the illustrious **Mugdhatuṅga**, who was versed in polity, in order to gain good fame arising out of the welfare of (*all*) beings, made him accept a monastery which was established at an enormous expense.

(V. 8.) His disciple was the ascetic the illustrious **Prasāntaśiva**, who was famous in the whole world through his spotless austerities and force of learning which was (*always*) increasing and who was the sole abode of exceedingly good qualities.

(V. 9.) Attracted by (*his*) long accumulated austerities, Lakshmī, who was eager to have a bodily contact with him who was averse to pleasure on account of his desire of final emancipation, received his order to do good to others and obtained fixity (*i.e.*, became stationary), like a very devoted wife, in the houses of the good who were his (**Prasāntaśiva's**) friends.

(V. 10.) Having taken to charity as the (*supporting*) pillar, having obtained the sprinkling of the water of shining knowledge, with all its tips protected by the increasing force of austerities, grew his wish-yielding tree (*kalpadruma*) which was his fame and which in time completely filled the vase-like interior of the universe.

(V. 11.) By him was established a temple of Śiva (*built*) to the north of the palace which was built by the illustrious Yuvarājadēva and was like the shining peak of the Kailāsa mountain, which (temple) aspired to be as high as the peak of the Sumēru mountain, was famous on the earth, caused wonder in the three worlds and acted like a stair-case to his fame marching towards heaven.

(V. 12.) He, whose vast fame was well-known and who was learned, dedicated the images of Umā, Umā mixed with Śiva (*Hara-Gaurī*) and Shadānana in the temples adjacent to the palace as well as those of Sarasvatī and Gaṇapati at the gate.

(V. 13.) He who had quenched all desires of hosts of supplicants by the gift of gold which had emerged (*purified*) from burning (*i.e.*, sacrificial fire?), built another abode for the *Siddhas* on the bank of the river *Śōṇa* having entered which the *Yōgins* who had exterminated anxieties caused by impediments through (*the performance of*) vows, (*who were*) free from passions, who had attained success in meditation and whose mind was clear, acquire the position (*fit*) for (*obtaining*) emancipation.

(V. 14.) He, the sage, for the absolute rest of those who had a mind to live in a holy place, built an abode (*for performing*) austerities on the banks of the divine river (Ganges), taking resort to which the inhabitants of Benares, devoted to the worship of Mahēśvara, think the ocean of existence, though vast, to be as small as the impression of a cow's foot (*in the soil*).

(V. 15.) Seated in a solitary place, he, who had won a mastery over (*all*) the postures of sitting (*āsana*) and whose mind—devotedly fixed to the meditation of Śiva (*who was always present*) inside his lotus-like heart—possessed the inner satisfaction, passed his days in making gifts.....in company of qualified men who were adepts in supreme knowledge and could stand the test.

(V. 16.) His disciples who shine in their own majesty bright like the mass of rays of the sun explaining....everyday to those who were in darkness(?) (as the sun removes the darkness) and whose fame is vast on account of the good done through the gift of sight (*ālōka*) (as the sun gives light), roam about honoured by the best of sages whose orders are held (*reverently*) by the kings (*bhūbhṛit*) on their heads (as the sun is honoured by the summits of mountains which it beautifies).

(V. 17.) His (disciple) was the illustrious [*Isānaśambhu*].....whose fame was sung by all principal poets, and whose lotus-like feet were reddened by the splendour of the jewels of the garlands on the crowns of all the kings.

(V. 18.) Having conquered.....of all the supplicants by him, who was the remover of the misery of poverty, was placed the goddess of fortune (*Śrī*) in a position to be enjoyed (*by all*); (he who was?)in the matter of destroying the obstruction of the bondage of existence through true learning.....

(V. 19.) He, who was a lion (*pañchānana*) in the act of subduing the rutting elephant of death in the shape of Kali age, who was the forehead mark (*tilaka*) of the illustrious **Mattamayūra** clan, who was the store house of perfect bearing, (*who in the*) assembly of the learned....., of him who was the source of all the (good) qualities.....

(V. 20.) He having given place to his younger brother (*disciple*) named **Prabōdhaśiva**.....

(V. 21.) By him, who was the receptacle of charity, austerities and meditation (*was built a maṭha*¹ *near*) the one built by his master (*i.e., guru*), which the.....do not cross in the sky for fear of obstruction to their success (or perfection).

(V. 22.) Also a well² (*was dug by him*).....and also the host of supplicants (obtained?)an abundant....(*even*) of what was not desired before.

(V. 23.)caused to be built by (*his*) good works.....

(V. 24.)then the high-souled one.....in his abode.....

(V. 25.)on high on the Mahēndra or the Arbuda hills.....

(V. 26.) **Sāmantapāṭaka**.....

(V. 27.) (*In*) the family of the moon.....(*who*) taking by force the famous sword.....

(V. 28.)having defeated the lord of the **Gūrjaras**.....

(V. 29.)the protection of the family.....

(V. 30.)the crest jewel.....

(V. 31.)was born the valiantseeing whose beauty even as drawn in a picture

(V. 32.) From him (*was born*).....the king, the treasure house of valour, the terrible fighter, who was like....to the host of poets..

(V. 33.) From him (*was born*) the king **Kōkalladēva** who was the lord of the good, who excelled the god of love in physical (*beauty*) and was of unequalled valour.....

¹[Probably the damaged portion contained a reference to the *maṭha* built by Prabōdhaśiva which is also found in the Chandrehe Inscription of Prabōdhaśiva, see above, Vol. XXI, p. 15, v. 16.—Ed.]

²[For a reference to this well see also Chandrehe Inscription, v. 16.—Ed.]

(V. 34.) The Gūrjara (*lord?*) enters the Himālaya devoid of power and the lord of Gauḍa lies in the watery fort of the sea. There lives in Vanavāsa the lord(?) of Kuntala.....

(V. 35.) The King Kēyūravārsha (*gave*).....to the ascetic who possessed merit and whom he had himself honoured.....

(Vv. 36-37.) (The villages) Pakka...., as well as Sārasaḍōllaka, Vakkaḍōllaka, Rājyau-chchvēkō(?),.....nāsapundikā,.....pura, Khayēllikā(?).....Ābhīrapallī.....and Sarasvatī.

(Vv. 38-40.) The twelfth part of these as well as the Kavacha-kshētra Sāmantapāṭaka and Vāṭa.....Bhadvachiurā, Tujumvā and Kukkuḍiyā along with the village of Rajō (*the king*) gave by means of a grant to the great (*ascetic*) who was versed in the Vēdāntas.

(V. 41.) The king made the grant with all honours and out of devotion to him (*and also gave?*) a city crowded with citizens.

(V. 42.) (*He also*) gave to the Śiva called Sōmanātha, (*the villages of*) Karōḍhaka, Brahmapurī.....kapōṇḍikā and Nannōśvara-kshētra.

(V. 43.) May this allowance (*gritti*) to the Śaiva-ascetics granted by the illustrious Yuvarājadēva last till the end of *kulpas*, being protected by the future kings.

(V. 44.) The praiseworthy Madhu who was the son of the illustrious Trayīvardhana of the Bhāradvāja lineage, composed this eulogy with sweet words.

(V. 45.) This (*praśasti*) was written on stone with clear letters by the scribe, the intelligent Śivanāga, the son of Avvōka.

(V. 46.) (*It was*) incised by the engraver Mādhava...who was the son of Mahēśvara, was gifted and was (*as clever as*) Viśvakarman.

No. 22.—THE MAHAKOSALA HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PLATES OF MAHABHAGUPTARAJADEVA.

BY PANDIT L. P. PANDEYA.

In October 1932, this important charter was presented to the Mahā-Kōsala Historical Society, Bālpur (*via* Raigarh, District Bilāspur, C. P.), by a gentleman in whose family it had been lying for years. Definite information about its find-spot is lacking but it is said that the plates were discovered in a field in the course of digging.

This charter consists of **three copper-plates** each measuring about 8·1" in length and 4·2" in breadth which are strung on a big circular ring of the same metal. The ring is 4·2" in diameter to which is fixed a circular seal measuring 1·6" in diameter. On the seal is engraved the figure of a standing bull with two horns and a raised hump facing the proper right. Above the figure of the bull is the mark of a crescent moon and below it the **legend** in two lines, which reads:—(1) *Śrī-Mahābhavagupta* (2) *rājadēvasya*. The plates have no raised rims and they with the ring and the seal weigh 120 *tolas*.

Of the three plates, the first is inscribed on the inner side only while the second and third plates bear writing on both sides. The first plate contains nine lines of writing, the second seven lines on each side and the third has eleven lines on the inner and four lines on the outer side. The letters on both the sides of the second plate are comparatively big, each measuring $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch. In the inner side of the third plate the letters in the last five lines are smaller than those of the first six lines. The writing on the plates excepting a few lines on the first side of the third plate is in good preservation.

The characters belong to the 'acute angled' type of the Northern script, attributable to the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. The letters have been nicely and clearly engraved and the majority

of them resemble those of the Sirpur stone inscription of the time of Mahāśivagupta.¹ The language is Sanskrit and prose throughout with the exception of the imprecatory and benedictive verses.

As regards orthography, the following points may be noted :—The *visarga* is omitted in *namaḥ* (l. 1) and *antaḥpāṭi* (l. 4); *ī* is used for *i* in *-ābhī* (l. 13), *Sagar-ādībhī* (l. 20), etc.; *b* and *v* have not been distinguished. The rule of *sandhi* has been overlooked in *yadī ākshara* (l. 36).

The exact date of the record cannot be verified from the details given in the inscription and the reading of the day of the fortnight is not certain, though it appears to be 6. Accepting this reading to be correct, the record is dated the 6th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada of the 11th regnal year of the M. P. P. Mahābhavaguptarājadēva, the forehead ornament of the Sōma family (*Sōma-kula-tīlaka*) and the Lord of Trikalīṅga. The charter records the grant of the Liñjira village in the neighbourhood of the Prithurā-*bhukti* to a Brāhmaṇa who was the son of Chakradhara and belonged to the Kapiśṭhala-*gōtra*,² Vasiśṭha-pravara and the Maitrāyaṇī-*sākhā* (of the Black Yajurveda). The donee is simply called *Bhaṭṭa* in the inscription and it is not clear whether this was his name or the usual brahmanic title. He was an inhabitant of Ullakhēṭa and had originally emigrated from Madhura in the Mid-country (*Madhya-dēśa*). The gift was made on the *Simha-samkrānti* and the record was issued from the victorious camp at Kisarakēllā. The writer of the charter was the *Mahāsandhivigrahin* Rudradatta, the son of Dēvadatta who had emigrated from Ayōdhyāpura. The usual device on the seal of the Sōmavaṃśi kings is the *gaja-Lakṣmī* but in the present inscription the device is, as has been noticed above, different and is similar to that used in the inscriptions of the Early Gaṅga kings. Though the dates of the two known Mahābhavaguptas of the Sōmavaṃśa have not been properly fixed, their personal or birth names, viz., Janamējaya and Bhīmaratha are usually found in their grants. But the grant under publication does not give such a name to the donor Mahābhavagupta. It is, therefore, not certain if he is to be identified with either of the Mahābhavaguptas already known or is an altogether different ruler of the family.

Of the geographical places mentioned in the grant Kisarakēllā may be identified with the village of Kesarkelā, about six miles to the east of Bolangir in the Patna State of Sambalpur District. The village Liñjira may be identified with the village of the same name close to Baramakēllā in the Sarangarh Feudatory State. Prithurā is the present day Pithorā in the Padampur tract, about 45 miles to the north-west from Sambalpur town. The distance between Pithorā and the Liñjira village in the Sarangarh State is about 20 miles. These two are on the opposite banks of the Mahānadi, which flows through the borders of both the Sarangarh State and the Padampur tract, forming respectively their northern and southern boundary. Ayōdhyāpura is to be identified with the modern Ayōdhyā in the Faizabad District of United Provinces. Ullakhēṭa may be the present Ulakhara village in the Sarangarh Feudatory State. It is about 20 miles to the west of Liñjira.

TEXT.³

First Plate.

- 1 ॐ ३ नमः[*]शिवाय ॥ स्वस्ति [॥*] किसरकोल्लासमावासितमहाविजय-
- 2 कटकात्परममाहेश्वरमातापितृपादानुध्यातमहाराजाधिरा-

¹ Above, Vol. XI, pp. 190 ff.

² This *gōtra* is mentioned in *Pāṇini*, VIII.3.91.

³ From the original plates.

* Expressed by a symbol.



Actual size.

ib.

८३ क ऋडिण यः शुद्धिं यः कला अस्मा यश्चि नमदा विरय
कत का चर व्यक्त्य अस्मा तापि न मासा कथा न्मदा नाशना
र प मे अथ परमद भूत कथा कृतं हित कश्चि कनि ज्ञाशि प
निष्ठा व्यक्त्य न पः प्रसार दे यः कुलानीया पृथग दक्षु व पा
निनिक्षिपद्या अस्या क्षाल्य अहं प्रतिपादित कुल भूतः अस्मा
द न दक्षिण र्द यत् पादिक मात दल सारत न्मा यी अर्ध अस्मा
दा पद्य निक्षिपि न्मद प न ववा आदि अक्षिपिः यो पक्षि
द्या दक्षा पयतो बिलि दुया न्मद प्रवेष्टः अर्ध पक्षि
पि क न क न स व य मे न द्या र्द पी य पक्षि यो नः कपि

ii, a.

10
12
14
16

18
 20
 22

iii. a.

[illegible]

iii. b.

36

38

- 3 जपरमेश्वरपरमभट्टारकसोमकुलतिलकस्त्रिकलिङ्गाधिप-
 4 तित्रीमहाभवगुप्तराजदेवः कुशली ॥ पृथुराभुक्त्यन्त[:*]पा-
 5 तिलिञ्चिरग्रामे ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणान्सम्पूज्य तत्प्रतिनिवासिकुटुम्बि(म्बि)नः समा-
 6 हर्तृसन्निधार्तृ(तृ)दण्डपाशिकचाटभट्टराजवल(ल)भादीत्स(त्स)व्वास(त्स)मा-
 7 ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां यथास्माभिस्सनिधिः सोपनिधि-
 8 स्सदशापराधो निषिद्धचाटभट्टप्रवेशः सर्वोपरिक-
 9 रिकर¹करादा[न]समेत(तः) सर्व्वपीडापरिवर्जितः कपि-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 10 षष्ठ(ल)गोत्राय एकार्षे(कर्षि)वसिष्ठप्रवराय मैत्रायि(य)णीशा-
 11 खाध्यायिने मध्यदेशमधुरविनिर्गत² उल्लखेटवास्त-
 12 व्य³ भट्टब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणाय चक्रधरमुताय सिद्ध(सिंह)सङ्क्रान्तौ माता-
 13 पित्रोरत्ननश्च पुन्याभी(ण्याभि)वृद्धये सलिलङ्गा(धा)रापुरःस-
 14 रेण चन्द्रतारकार्कचितितलसमकालो(लसु)पभोक्तुन्तां(म)-
 15 शासनेनाकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादितोयमित्यवगत्य स-
 16 सुचितभोगभागकरहिरण्या(ण्य)कमुपनयन्निर्भवंतिः

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 17 सुखेन प्रतिवस्तव्यमिति ॥ भाविभिश्च भूपतीभिं(तिभि)र्द्धर्मगौ-
 18 रवादस्मा(स्म)दनुरोधा[त्] स्वस्वदत्तिरिवानुपालनीया तथा चैव-
 19 म्प्राक्यते धर्मशास्त्रे ॥ व(व)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सग-
 20 रादीभि(दिभिः) [1*] र्यं(य)स्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फ-
 21 लं [1*] माभूः(भू)दफलशङ्का वः परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पाथि(थि)व ।(।) स्वदा-
 22 नात्फलमानन्त्यम्परदत्तानुपासने [1*] भूमिं यः
 23 प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)ति यश्च भूमी(मि)म्ययच्छती(ति) [1*] उभौ तौ

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 24 पुन्य(ण्य)कर्माणी नो(नि)यती स्वर्गगामी(मि)नो ॥ षष्टिस्वर्ष-
 25 सहस्राणी(णि) स्वर्गे मोदति भूमी(मि)दः [1*] आच्छेत्वा(त्ता) चानुम-
 26 न्ता च तावे(न्ये)व नरके वसेत् ॥ सुवर्णमेकङ्गामेकामभूमेरप्य-

¹ Read *sarvv-ōparikara*.

² Read *vāstavyāya*.

³ Read *vinirggatāya*.

- 27 ईमङ्गलहर¹तनरकमायाति यावदाहृतसंम्भ(प्र)वम् ॥
 28 अग्नेरपत्यम्रथमं सुवर्णं भूर्वेणवी सूर्यसुताश्च गावो(वः) [1*]
 29 दत्तास्त्रयस्तेन भवन्ति लोका यष्का²चनङ्गाश्च महीश्च दद्या-
 30 त्वा(त् ॥ सा)मान्योयन्धर्मसेतुनृ(नृ)पाणां काले काले पालनीयो भवद्भी-
 (ङ्गिः) [1*]
 31 सर्वान्ने(ने)ताम्भा(न्भा)वी(वि)नः पायि(र्यि)वेन्द्रा[न्*] ॥³ भूयो भूयो याचते रामभद्रः ॥
 32 इति कमलदलाम्बु(म्बु)वि(वि)न्दुलोला(लां) श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजी-
 वितश्च [1*] सक-
 33 लमिदमुदाहृतश्च बुध्वा(बुद्धा) न हि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलाप्य(लोप्याः) ॥
 प्रवर्द्धमा-
 34 नविजयराज्यसम्बत्सरे एकादशमे भाद्रपदव[दि]दी(दि)न[६] [1*] महासन्धी-
 (न्धि)[वि]ग्रहीकश्ची-

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 35 रुद्रदत्तेन देवदत्तस्य सुतेन अयोध्यापुरविनिर्म्मतेन
 36 स्निखी(लिखि)तमिदं शासान(सनम्) ॥ ☉ ॥ यदि आचर'परी(रि)भ्रष्टं
 37 मात्राहीनस्तु⁵ यङ्गे(ङ्गवेत्) [1*] क्षान्तमरहशीविद्वाङ्म⁶ कस्य न
 38 खलते(ति) मन[:] ॥

No. 23.—DRAKSHARAMA INSCRIPTION OF KULOTTUNGA I., 33RD YEAR.

By K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, B.A., COIMBATORE.

The publication of the texts of South Indian Inscriptions has placed before the student of ancient Indian history a mass of material which will serve to clear up doubtful points in the history of the various dynasties of the Dekhan. The inscription edited below is one such. It is engraved on a slab in the south wall of the Bhīmēśvara temple at Drākshārāma in the Ganjām district and is registered in the Madras epigraphical collection for 1893⁷ 'as being on a third slab from the bottom between the third and the fourth pillars.' The text of it in Telugu script is given in the *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume IV.⁸ For the interesting historical information which it furnishes it is edited here.

¹ Read = *amgulaṃ* | *haran*=*narakam*—

² Probably it was intended to write *Yaṅ. kāñchanaṃ*

³ The *daṇḍas* are unnecessary.

⁴ Read *yad aksharam* or *yady=aksharam*.

⁵ Read *-hinaṃ=cha*

⁶ Read *kshantam=arkata vidvānsaḥ*.

⁷ No. 349.

⁸ No. 1239, pages 428-9.

As will be seen from the transcript, the inscription is not well preserved. The language employed is Sanskrit throughout and the alphabet Telugu. In several cases the writer uses the *anusvāra* in place of the conjunct: see for instance *Maṇḍalanjēri* (l. 5). There are instances of the omission of (1) *visarga*, (2) *rēpha* and (3) *anusvāra*. For (1), see *dhara* (l. 3), *viśaya* (l. 5), *abhikṛta* (l. 10); for (2), see *dharmna* (l. 6), *kashann-* (l. 9), *kūṭi* (l. 9) and *hammyāya* (l. 13); and for (3), see *Gaṇiga* (l. 10) and *tapasvinā* (l. 12). There are also few instances of needless doubling of consonants.

The inscription belongs to the time of the Chālukya-Chōla king **Kulōttunga I.** and is dated in the 33rd year of his reign (= A.D. 1103). He is styled *Samastabhuvanāśraya*, *Prithivīvallabha*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhāṭāraka*, *Pāṇḍyakulāntaka*, *Chōlakulaśēkhara*, *Vīramahēndra*, *Vikramachōla*, *Rājarājēndra*, *Rājakēsarivarmān*, and *Tribhuvanachakravartin*. All these epithets except the last three are not usually met with in his Tamil inscriptions but are found in some of his Telugu records.

The importance of the inscription consists in recording the military achievements of one of the king's chief officers variously named as **Vaṇḍuvarāja**, **Pallavarāja**, **Tiruvarāṅga** and the crest jewel of the Śūdra family. He was the son of a certain **Śīrilaṅgō**, a resident of **Maṇḍalanjēri** in **Tirunārāiyūr-nāḍu** a subdivision of **Chōlamāṇḍalam**. He is described as a good Vaishṇava, 'the resort of the poor' and 'the abode of heroism.' By being devoted to the feet of **Rājēndra-Chōla**, i.e., **Kulōttunga I.**, he obtained prosperity in the world and was the very sprout of the creeper, viz., his fame. At the command of the king he effected the conquest of the quarters, killed the enemies and espoused the goddess of heroism. Filling the battlefield with the blood of his foes, ploughing it with the hoofs of his war steeds, sowing therein the seeds of pearls issuing from the heads of elephants which were cut to pieces by his sword, he caused to grow his master's fame-creeper. He reduced to ashes the whole of the **Kaliṅga** country, defeated the **Gaṅga** king, destroyed in battle **Dēvēndravarmān** and others, and planted a pillar of victory on the borders of the **Ōdra** country which was as it were the raising aloft of **Rājēndrachōla's** fame.

The immediate object of the inscription is to register the facts (1) that this illustrious chief constructed with black granite a temple of Viṣṇu in the *agrahāra* village of **Ālavēli**, making provision for its offerings, (2) that, for feeding five *tapasvins*, ten Brāhmins, and five *Vānakarmīns* in its vicinity he gave some lands at **Ōlarāppākkam** (3) and that he provided also for offerings to the temple of **Pañchavaṭī-Hari** on the banks of the **Gōḍavari** in **Vēṅgī-maṇḍalam**. Reference is made in the damaged portion at the end of the inscription to a pavilion, probably erected by him, at **Drākshārāma**.

The proper import of the inscription can be well estimated with the help of the Tamil work *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* of **Jayaṅgaṇḍān** composed in the reign of **Kulōttunga I.** The book says that the king, while he was yet a *yuvārāja*, led an expedition into the north and destroyed **Chakkarakkōṭṭam** (X, v. 23): then went to the south and was crowned there (*ibid.*, v. 34). After removing the chaotic condition that was prevailing in that part of the land, he was conducting his rule with justice, pleasing himself by hunting on the banks of the **Kāvērī**. After some time he set out with all his paraphernalia for *parivēṭṭai* on the banks of the **Pālāru** (*ibid.*, v. 47), reached **Adigai** where he worshipped the god **Naṭarāja** and proceeded to **Kāñchi**. By the way, reference is made to his conquest of the **Chēra** and **Pāṇḍya** kings (*ibid.*, vv. 66-68). On an occasion when he was seated there in the *chitramāṇḍapa* on the western side of his palace, surrounded by his ministers **Vaṇḍaimān-Tonḍaiman** and others,—provincial chiefs (*maṇḍalikas*) and kings waiting at his gate,—it was reported to him that the king of the north **Kaliṅgas** had failed to pay his tribute twice (i.e., for two years) (XI, vv. 3, 4, 16 and 27). On the emperor's ordering that the **Kaliṅga** country should be subdued and its king brought there, **Vaṇḍainagar-arasaṇ**, who is variously

called Karuṇākaraṇ, Pallavarkōṇ, and Vaḷavaivēndaṇ, (vv. 52-54) volunteered to undertake the invasion of the seven Kālīṅgas, and, obtaining the king's permission, set out on his march (vv. 29-31). On the way, he successively crossed such rivers as the Pālāru, Ponnugari, Pennai, Pērāru, Gōdāvarī, Pampānādī, and Gōtamai (vv. 55-57). The fight that ensued was a severe one in which many were killed and wounded. "Invading Kālīṅgam at the sea," says the book, "planting a pillar of victory, capturing elephants and treasure, Vaṇḍaiyarkōṇ secured the grace of the feet of Abhaya of powerful army and sword (XII, v. 68)." The poem closes with an exhortation to sing the achievements of the king, viz., the defeat of the five Pāṇḍyas and the Chēra king, the tribute that was being brought from the north; and also the fame of the cities Vaṇḍai, Mayilai and Mallai and of their chief, Tonḍaiyārvēndaṇ who, capturing the elephants of the Kālīṅgas, bestowed *Kālīṅgapparaṇi* on the king (XIII, v. 65). Verse 44 of Canto II (*Kaḍaitirappu*) states in unambiguous words that the king was at Kāñchī while the chief led the expedition to Kālīṅga and reduced it.

It will be seen from this short summary of the *Kālīṅgattupparaṇi* that the account about the Kālīṅga war agrees with what is given in the inscription under publication. There does not appear to be any room for doubting that the chief referred to in the poem is identical with the one mentioned in the inscription and that the war described in both is the same. This being the case, the information furnished by the one is not only corroborated by the other but is greatly supplemented. The inscription gives the name of the chief as Vaṇḍuvarāja and Pallavarāja while the poem adds to these the names Karuṇākaraṇ and Tonḍaimāṇ, the latter being only a synonym of Pallavarāja. With Karuṇākara we may compare the epithet *dīna-nidhāna ēkaḥ* of the inscription. This work gives us the additional information that the chief was the lord of Vaṇḍai, Mallai and Mayilai and that he had invaded Ceylon. Both the book and the inscription declare that the chief invaded the Kālīṅga country at the command of the king, the former stating that the king was at Kāñchī while the chief successfully prosecuted the war and the latter adding that the chief reduced to ashes the whole of the Kālīṅga country, defeated the Gaṅga in battle and destroyed Dēvēndravarmaṇ and others with the help of Kōsala. Both the documents state that the chief set up a pillar of victory, the inscription specifying that it was on the borders of the Ōḍra country.

The name Karuṇākara Tonḍaimāṇ is not unknown to inscriptions. In the Aruḷāla-Perumāḷ temple at Conjeeveram, there is an inscription of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga I., dated in the 43rd year of his reign with the introduction *pugaḷ-mādu*, registering a grant made by Aḷagiyamaṇa-vāḷaṇi-Maṇḍaiyālvār, the wife (*dēviyār*) of Vēḷāṇ Karuṇākaraṇ Tonḍaimāṇ. Here it is stated that the chief was a native of Vaṇḍalaṇjēri in Tirunaṇṇaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Chōḷamaṇḍalam. The name of the donor and the temple to which the gift was made may be taken to show that Karuṇākara Tonḍaimāṇ professed the Vaishṇava creed while the title Vēḷāṇ is indicative of his being a Śūdra by caste and these facts are in accord with what is reported in the Drākshārāma inscription. Vaṇḍalaṇjēri is but a variant of Maṇḍalaṇjēri and Vaṇḍai is perhaps connected with it. The subdivision to which the village belonged is the same in the two inscriptions: and it may be noted that Tirunaṇṇaiyūr and Vaṇḍalaṇjēri are places in the Kumbakōṇam taluk.

Having shown how the two documents *Kālīṅgattupparaṇi* and Drākshārāma inscription refer to the same Kālīṅga war, we here take up the question regarding the date of this war. Before doing so, it may be useful to know if there was only one war with Kālīṅga or more. As the earliest notice of the conquest of Kālīṅga in the records of Kulōttuṅga I.—without any mention of the details connected with it—occurs in a stone inscription dated in the 26th year of the reign corresponding to A.D. 1096 and as this is found repeated in the inscriptions of the

30th year and after,¹ one is strongly inclined to believe that this should have taken place in or a little before A.D. 1096. Some of the inscriptions of the king dated in the 42nd and 45th years of his reign² refer to an invasion of Kalinga in which the king himself is said "to have left his throne, crossed the Vēngi-maṇḍalam in the north, set fire to Kalinga, destroyed in battle a number of chiefs and took possession of the seven Kalingam³." From the fact that the king himself is said here to have taken the lead in this war, and greater details are furnished regarding it than in the earlier records, it appears to be different from and later than the one already mentioned and may have to be assigned to A.D. 1111 or thereabout. But as the historical introductions of Kulōttuṅga I. do not regularly record all his achievements, adding year by year the later conquests, as do those of the early Chōla kings, it will not be safe to assign these events to the years in which we find them noticed at present.

If the capture of Kalinga mentioned in the 26th year record (A.D. 1096) proves to be the one effected by the king himself, whether it is identical with or different from the Kalinga war described in detail in the 42nd and the 45th year inscriptions (A.D. 1111-14), the war celebrated in the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* and referred to in the Drākshārāma inscription has to be assigned to a much earlier date as will be seen from the sequel. In enumerating the achievements of Kulōttuṅga I., *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* speaks chiefly of his conquests of the Pāṇḍya and the Chēra, the capture of Śūlai and the destruction of Viḷiṇam with a passing reference to Navilai and Maṇalūr which were perhaps connected with his war against Kuntala. The book is quite positive about the king's stay at Kāñchī while the chief Vaṇḍaiyarkōṇ, at his instance, invaded Kalinga, waged a deadly war, planted a pillar of victory there, returned with heaps of treasure and elephants and bestowed *Kaliṅgapparaṇi* on him. The inscription under publication confirms this account in the main and adds a very important statement that he defeated Dēvēndravarman and others as we have already noted. Dēvēndravarman here referred to cannot be any other than the Eastern Gaṅga king Rājārāja I., who, according to the Vṛihatkoḍila grant, bore that surname⁴ and had his coronation performed in A.D. 1070, the very year in which Kulōttuṅga was also crowned. His son and successor Chōḍagaṅga, for all that we know about him, does not seem to have borne the surname Dēvēndravarman but was Anantavarman which name, we may note, was assumed by all his successors. Dēvēndravarman Rājārāja I. reigned for 8 years⁵, i.e., up to A.D. 1078. He was a supporter of the cause of Vijayāditya VII., for the Korni plates record that when Vijayāditya grew old and like the setting sun left Vēngi which was like the west and was about to sink in the ocean of troubles caused by the Chōlas, Rājārāja of Kalinganagara, the refuge of the distressed, caused him to enjoy prosperity in that region.⁶ Here is evidence to show that Rājārāja was an enemy of his Chōla contemporary who was none other than Kulōttuṅga I. Thus the invasion of Kalinga, undertaken solely by the chief and minister Vaṇḍuvarāja-Pallavarāja, at the instance of king Kulōttuṅga I. as detailed in the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* and the inscription under publication, must have taken place before A.D. 1078 and probably about A.D. 1076-7.

Now if there is any truth in the statement of the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* that the Kalinga king withheld the payment of tribute twice, it must have reference to a treaty or agreement probably

¹ Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 777, 782 and *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, No. 72.

² No. 608 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1904 is dated in the 42nd year and No. 44 of the same collection for 1891 is dated in the 45th year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga I. and have the same introduction.

³ *S. I. I. (Texts)*, Vol. IV, No. 445 lines 22 to 27; the chiefs overcome in the war are here mentioned by name.

⁴ C. P. No. 4 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1918-19.

⁵ His coronation took place in Saka 992, Jyēṣṭha, śu. 8 (= A.D. 1070, May 20) (*A. R. on S. I. Epigraphy* 1918-19, p. 86) and that of his son Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga in Saka 999 (= A.D. 1078) (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. XVIII, p. 161ff).

⁶ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 171.

made between the Gaṅga king Vajrahasta III., the father of Rājarāja I., and Vīrarājendra whom practically Kulōttuṅga I. succeeded. The Kanyākumari inscription of Vīrarājendra clearly states that that king regained Vēṅgī and Kaliṅga which were neglected by his two predecessors.¹ In his Tamil historical introductions, Vīrarājendra actually claims to have driven the Chālukyas at Vijayavāḍai, *i.e.*, Bezwada, and crossing the seven Kaliṅgas, and reaching the Mahēndragiri, to have bestowed that country on Vijayāditya who, it is said, sought his refuge.² This seems to have taken place in A.D. 1065. Further troubles arising in this quarter, Vīrarājendra, after his successful war in Ceylon in A.D. 1066 against Vijayabāhu, is said to have sent a large army into Kaliṅga and to have defeated the Chālukyas and their allies at Chakkarakkōṭṭam.³ It might be on this last occasion, *i.e.*, immediately before Kulōttuṅga's assumption of power, that the Kaliṅgas were probably made to pay tribute to the Chōḷas.

To the student of Tamil literary history the inscription has no less an interest as it serves to determine the date of composition of the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* which may be taken to be contemporaneous with the Kaliṅga war of Vaṇḍuvarāja. With the help of a number of manuscripts, Mahāvidvān K. Subbaraya Mudaliyar brought out an early edition of this work which is now out of print. In it as well as in the edition of the late V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri published several years afterwards in 1898, verse 63 of Canto XI has at the end of the first line the words '*adīpan vīram*' which has been changed into '*Anantapanman*' in the recent edition of Mr. N. Gopala Iyer; and there is no alternative reading given for it. The difference is indeed very vital and one would certainly wish to know in this particular case of the introduction of a proper name, on which manuscript the reading '*Anantapanman*' which is not found in the two earlier editions, is based and the age of that manuscript also. If indeed the name Anantapanman is found in a trustworthy early manuscript not available to Messrs. Mudaliyar and Sastri, it would be worth a consideration. The Drākshārāma inscription shows, as we have seen already, that the date of the Kaliṅga war must be earlier than A.D. 1078. And being conducted by the same minister of the king as is mentioned in the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi*, the introduction of the name Anantapanman in the poem, supposing that it actually occurs in an early and trustworthy manuscript, calls for an explanation. Besides, the following questions also naturally arise. Did Vaṇḍuvarāja conduct two wars against Kaliṅga, both in the absence of the king, or only one? If two, was one waged against Dēvēndravarman Rājarāja I. and the other against his son Anantavarman? And does the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* celebrate the latter, omitting the general's other achievement? And if only one, how does Anantavarman figure in the poem and Dēvēndravarman in the inscription? It seems to me that the easiest way of getting over the difficulty is to suppose that while the war was actually waged in the reign of Dēvēndravarman, his son Anantavarman took an active part in it as we do find in many instances. Among the numerous records of Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga, there are several which furnish both the Śaka and regnal years which work out for his accession A. D. 1074-5.⁴ This date, it will be observed, is three years earlier than the date given in the plates for the king's coronation. The difference has to be accounted for by supposing that Anantavarman was nominated for rulership in A. D. 1074-5 but was actually crowned in A. D. 1078. Since stone inscriptions generally count the regnal years of kings from the date of nomination, it is clear that during the first three years, *i.e.*, in the period A. D. 1074-5 to 1078, he must have been co-regent with his father Dēvēndravarman

¹ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 148, v. 77.

² See above Vol. XXI, p. 243.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 244.

⁴ Nos. 246, 380, 386, 387, 388, 392 and 393 of the Madras epigraphical collection for 1896.

Rājarāja I. and this is perhaps the reason why, in the large collection of his epigraphs, there is almost none dated in the first three years of his rule. The above fact shows further that, being associated with his father in the government of the country, he could well have figured in the Kalinga war referred to in the Drākshārāma inscription as having been waged against Dēvēndra-varman.

The names of villages that occur in this inscription are *Ālavēli*, *Ōlarāppakkam*, and *Drākshārāma*. The last mentioned place is well known and I am unable to identify the first two.

TEXT.

- 1
 2 prāk-pratyag-dakṣiṇ-ā[śū-vi]ja
 3 [dhara][h*] śrī-Kulōttuṁga¹-Chōḍa[||*] Svasti[||*] Samastabhuvanāśraya-
 śrī-Prithivī-vallabha-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramē[śvara]-[Paramabhattachāraka-Ravi-kula-
 tilaka-Chōḍa]²-kula-sēkhara-Pāṇḍya-kul-āntaka-[Samasta-rājāśraya-Rāja]-²
 4 rājēndra³-Vīramahēndra-Vikramachōḍa-Vijayābharana-śrī-Rājakesarivarmanas=Tribhu-
 vanachakravartti-śrī-Kulōttu[mga-Chōḍa]dēvasya] trayas-trimśatimē saṁvatsarē....
 Chōḍama-
 5 ṇḍalam=akhila-mahī-maṇḍanam lasaj-jana-sēvyam tasmin=⁴Tirinaṇayūr-nāḍ-iti
 viśaya[h*] sarva-sasya-śō[bhi]taḥ tatr=āsīt=sukha-dhāmani Maṇḍalamjēri viśrutā
 lōkē punnāga-.....kāsti purī.
 6 j-ēti rambh-ādhyā [||*] Tan-mukhyas=⁵Sīralamgōv⁵=ity=āsīt sach-chhūdra-puṁgavaḥ [||*]
 satya-tyāga-dayā-yuktō Vaiṣṇavō dha[r*]mma-vatsalaḥ⁶[||*] Tasy=ātmajas=
 T[iruva]ramga-var-ābhidhānas=sad-vaishṇavō jagati dīna-nidhāna ēkaḥ [||*] satya-
 7 — — — — — śrīta-vīra-lakṣmī Rājēndra-Chōḍa-charaṇ-āśraya-[la]pḍha⁷-
 Lakṣmī⁸ [||*] Rājēndra-Chōḍa-dharaṇīpati-kīrtti-vallī-sat-pallavō — — —
 — llavarāja-nāmā [||*] śrī-dvāra-chāmara-ghan-ātapa-vāraṇ-aika-samkha-dhvaja-
 pramukha-rājita-rājya-bāhuḥ⁹[||*]
 8. Kṛtvā dig-vijayan=nihatya cha ripūn=Rājēndra-Chōḍ-ājñayā vīra-śrī-lalanā-svayam-
 vṛita-patir-yyas Chōḍa-chaṇḍraḥ prabhuh [||*] yat-prasthāpita-damti-(da)dāna-salila-
 klinnam prabhōḥ prāṇagaṇam tach-chhauryyam dvishatām kapāla-ni-
 9 vahā gāyanti vāyu-cha(chchha)lāt¹⁰[||*] Ka[r*]shann=aśva-khurair=dvishām su-rudhirair
 =āpūrayann=āhava-kshētram tivra-kripāna-kṛitta-radani=prōṇmukta-muktām[kurān]
 uptvā kī[r*]tti-latām vivardhayati yō Rājēndra-Chōḍa-prabhōs=sō-yam [Vandul-
 10 varāja ity-abhihita[h*] sach-chhūdra-chūḍāmaṇi¹¹ [||*] Bhasmikṛitya Kalīnga-dēsam-
 akhilam nirjjitya Gaṅga[m*] raṇē bhaṇ[k*]tvā Kōśala-khaṇḍavāla-nivahair=[Dē]
 vēndravarm-ādikān [||*] vīrah Pallavarāja ity-abhihitō Rājēndra-Chōḍa-prabhōḥ
 kīrtty-uttambham=iv=Ōdra-saṁdhishu jayastambham śubha[m]

¹ Read *Kulōttunga*.

² The letters in brackets are filled in with the help of other inscriptions of the king, e.g., No. 1248 of *S. Y. I.*; Vol. IV, page 433.

³ Here and in what follows the writer uses *anusvāra* for the conjunct.

⁴ Read *Tirunaṇayūr*.

⁵ Read *Sīrijaṅgō*.

⁶ Metre: *Anuṣṭubh*.

⁷ Read *labḍha*.

⁸ Metre: *Vasantatilakā*.

⁹ Metre: *Vasantatilakā*.

¹⁰ Metre: *Sārdūlavikṛīḍita*.

¹¹ Metre: *Sārdūlavikṛīḍita*.

with the ichor flowing from his marching elephants and the heaps of skulls of his enemies sang his heroism. He, who, ploughing the battlefield with the hoofs of his steeds, flooding it with the blood of his foes, sowing (*therein*) the seeds of pearls issuing from the heads of elephants cut to pieces by his sharp sword, caused to grow the creeper of fame of his master Rājendra-Chōḍa, is the crest jewel of the good Śūdras, named [Vaṇḍu]varāja.

Reducing to ashes the whole of the Kalinga country, subduing the Gaṅga (*king*) in battle and destroying the chiefs Dēvēndravarma and others with the multitude of swords of Kōsala (*i.e.*, with the help of the Kōsala army)¹ this hero named Pallavarāja set up a fine pillar of victory on the borders of the Oḍra (*country*) as if raising aloft the fame of his lord Rājendra-Chōḍa. This illustrious chief constructing with black granite a beautiful temple to Viṣṇu in the *agrahāra* of Alavēli as if it were the plant of his fame, is now enjoying the universe. This wise person made an excellent image of Viṣṇu and set it up there and getting some land in this village gave it with devotion for the daily offerings of the god. And for feeding five *tapasvins*, ten Brāhmaṇas, and five *Vānakarmīns* in the vicinity of the Brahmēśvara temple, he bought.....at the village of Ōlarāpakam (*such an extent of*) land that could be sown with thirty *khaṇḍikas* of seed paddy and gave it free of all taxes. (*To provide*) for offerings to the temple of the god Parichhavaṭī-Ilari on the bank of the Gōḍāvarī whose swelling waters during floods run with unlimited force, and situated in the beautiful country of Vēṅgi-maṇḍala, he gavein.....ti-vishaya to last as long as the sun and the moon. And Pallavarāja having made.....pavilionat the city of Drākshārāma in Guddavādi-vishaya filled with rich and generous persons.....Therefore (*this*) charity must not be destroyed but must be protected by the wise.

(The usual imprecation.)

Rājendra-Chōḷachārya is the engraver.

No. 24.—UTTARAMALLUR INSCRIPTION OF PARANTAKA I.

BY K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, B.A., COIMBATORE.

In editing the *South-Indian Inscriptions (Texts)*, Volume VI, I drew attention to the fact that some of the inscriptions of Uttaramallūr contained therein supply interesting references to the kind of autonomy prevailing in the Tamil country, supplementing, as they do, the information embodied in the two Uttaramallūr inscriptions which describe the qualifications of members of village assemblies, the mode of election and the names of committees into which they were formed. One of the inscriptions that relates to the choosing of persons for testing the correctness (*i.e.*, the fineness) of gold in current use in the village, is No. 295 of the said volume.² This inscription is registered as No. 12 of the Madras epigraphical collection for 1898; and remarking on it, the late Dr. Hultzsch has noted "Seems to contain rules regarding the exchange of gold". A romanised text and translation of the inscription is given below.

¹ I am indebted to Dr. N. P. Chakravarti for this translation of the phrase *Kōsala-khaṇḍa-vāla-nivahaiḥ*. He kindly suggested that *khaṇḍavāla* might have been used in the vernacular sense of *khaṇḍa* formed on the analogy of Skt. *karavāla*. If *vāla* stands for *bāla*, as *v* is often substituted for *b*, and *khaṇḍa* means a division of country, the phrase may be rendered "with the multitude of young men of the Kōsala division". In either case, Kōsala appears to have been allied with the Chōḷa. No such alliance is known. The Chōḷa king Virarājendra is said to have cut to pieces a certain Siṅgaṇ of Kōsala (above, Vol. XXI, p. 241). Perhaps Kōsala continued since then to be on friendly terms with the Chōḷa.

² See page 149.

The record is in the Tamil language and alphabet and is well preserved like most of the other inscriptions found in the Vaikunṭha-Perumāḷ temple at Uttaramallūr. Grantha letters are used in writing Sanskrit words. For instances, see *svasti śrī* and *sabhai* in line 1, *samañjasa*, *vyavasthai*, *vridḍha* and *bāla* in line 2, *samvatsa* in line 5 and *vyavasthai*, *sabhai*, *madhyasta* and *dāsa* in line 7.

There are a few words of lexical interest which may be noted here. These are *Māḍavīdi*, *Śaṅkarappāḍi*, *samañjasa*, *parimāru* and *śūḷirru*. Of these, *māḍavīdi* means 'a street having storeyed buildings'. Sometimes it is found to be the name of a particular street. Generally, such streets surround the village temple and as their names indicate appear to have been the residence of wealthy and distinguished people. In the Tamil work *Maṇimēgalai*, the term *māḍavīdi* actually occurs¹ and it is there described as 'the beautiful street of the actresses (*nāḍaga-maḍandaiyar*) containing storeyed buildings with gold-carvings (*āḍaga-chohey-vinai-māḍam*).² From inscriptions, we learn that the construction of storeyed buildings and mansions was a privilege given only to a few and that such buildings were made of burnt bricks. Since the subjoined inscription states that the election by the people of *Māḍavīdi* was for or from their *chēri*, it seems to denote a particular quarter of the village where perhaps the privileged persons and wealthy people lived. As *pāḍi*, like *chēri*, is applied to denote a quarter of a big village or town, *Śaṅkarappāḍi* has to be taken to mean another part of the same village resorted to by, or containing the residences of, a different class of people. In an inscription of Chidambaram, *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* figure as a separate class of inhabitants (*kudigaḷ*) and are mentioned along with *Vyāpārīn* (merchants), *Vellālar* (cultivators), *Śāliyar* (dealers in cloth) and *Paṭṭinavar*.³ The same inscription gives a second group distinctly called *Kīḷkalanai* including in it *Tachchar* (carpenters), *Kollar* (blacksmiths), *Tattār* (goldsmiths) and *Kōliyar*. We see here that while the latter group embraced the artisan classes, the former combined together businessmen and other classes such as *Vellālar* and *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār*. Another inscription mentions a group of inhabitants specifically termed *Purakkalanai* which included in it *Śāliyar*, *Vāṇigar*, *Kaikkōḷār* (dealers in cloth), *Sēnai-aṅḡāḍiyār* and *Kōyil-aṅḡāḍiyār*, i.e., shopkeepers of the military and of the palace or temple (quarters).⁴ We see that this group consisted only of merchants. The inclusion of *Śāliyar* in this group of *Purakkalanai*, as well as in the first part of the previously cited inscription, and the fact that, like the other, this consisted chiefly of merchantmen may suggest that both the inscriptions refer to the same group of *Purakkalanai*. Though we do not know what the avocation of *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* was, the inclusion of the class of *Vellālar* among the *kudigaḷ* of the first inscription seems to point to its inclusion also of other classes of inhabitants than *Purakkalanai* which, according to the second inscription, appears to have consisted entirely of merchants.

I would like to draw attention to three more references to *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* which seem to suggest that some of them at least were merchants who were members of the *Nagara* constitution and that these people had a corporate body. One of these references is in an inscription⁵ of Tirukkalukkuṇṇam dated in the 26th year (=A.D. 1044) of the reign of Rājādhirāja I. It

¹ Canto IV, line 76.

² *Ibid.*, lines 51-2.

³ No. 223 of *South-Indian Inscriptions* (Texts), Vol. IV, l. 25 f. The portion under reference runs as follows:—
Inda-kkupa[mē]nagaipurattu ēriṇa viyāpārigaḷum vellālarum śaṅkarappāḍiyārum śāliyarum paṭṭinavarum ulliṭṭa kudigaḷum tachchar kollar tattār kōliyar ulliṭṭa kīḷ-kalanaiḷaḷum koṇḍu i-nnivaṇḍam śāṇḍir-
pāḍittavar śeluttakkaḍavad-aḡavum.

⁴ No. 298 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1910. The text runs as follows:—

Kaikkōḷār śāliyar vāṇigar sēnai-aṅḡāḍi kōyil-aṅḡāḍi maruṇṇam eppēpattā puṇa-kkalanaiyūm utpattā muṇḍu
ulla kuḍiyūm piṇḍu ēṇam kuḍiyūm ēṇikkōṇḍu taṇikkāḍamai pēṇkāḍamai maruṇṇam i-ppaṇṇil koḷḷum paḷa varu-
gaḷum paḷa upāḍigaḷum.

⁵ *S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. V, No. 465.

records that the merchants that composed or constituted the *Nagara* of Tirukkalukkunram *alias* Ulagaḷandaśōlapuram sold a piece of land to be granted to the temple of Brahmīśvara on the hill at the place and made it also tax-free. In mentioning these members, the names of two persons are given after the calling *Vyāpāri*, one appears with the calling *Śāliyan* and two after the designation *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār*. That all these were merchants is first stated in the inscription itself. From this it appears that in the composition of the *Nagara* constitution, besides those who were purely merchants by profession, there were others, such as *Śāliyar* and *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* who were also merchants but were called by the class to which they belonged or the quarters which they occupied. The next reference is found in an early Chōla inscription¹ dated in the 3rd year and 215th day of the reign of a king (of whose name only Kēśarivarman is preserved). It records that the *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* of Vaḍakkil-aṅgāḍi (North bazar) quarter of Uttaramēru-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a rent-free village in the district of Kāliyūr-kōṭṭam gave a written document stating that they received 15 (*kaḷaṅṇu*) of gold from Śēndan Gaṇapati *alias* Śūrasikhāmaṇi-Pallavaraiyan of Maṇṇum-Perum-Paḷuvūr in Kuṇṇa-kūṇṇam, a subdivision of Śōḷa-nāḍu and agreed to supply one *uḷakku* of oil daily, as long as the sun and the moon would last, for a sacred lamp which the donor had placed in the temple of Tiruppulivalattu-Mahādēva. The phrases *Vaḍakkil-aṅgāḍi Śaṅkarappāḍiyōm eḷuttu, oṭṭi eḷuttittu kuḍuttōm* and *chandirādityavar* used in this inscription would suggest that there was a regularly constituted body of the people of *Śaṅkarappāḍi*. Against the suggestion of a regularly constituted body, it may be said that a few of the *Śaṅkarappāḍi* might as well have given such a joint undertaking. But in this case, it would be natural to expect the mention of their names and also the insertion of a clause to the effect that the agreement will be binding not only upon themselves but upon their descendants also. The Madras Museum plates of Parakēśarivarman Uttama-Chōla in reciting the contents of a *vyavasthā* (standing order or regulation) made by the *Nagara* corporation of Kachchippēḍu, *i.e.*, Conjeevaram in the 18th year of the reign of Parāntaka I (=A.D. 925) refers to the *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* of the three *chēris* (suburbs) of the village of Raṇajayappāḍi, Ēkavīrappāḍi and Vāmana *Śaṅkarappāḍi* and states that they received 20 *kaḷaṅṇu* of gold for the upkeep of a lamp in the temple. Here also one cannot but find a suggestion that the *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* of the three *chēris* should have had a corporate body which received the amount.

All that we (could) gather about the *Śaṅkarappāḍiyār* from the references cited above is that they formed part of the *kuḍi* (inhabitants), that they were chiefly in big cities (Kāñchīpuram, Guṇamēnagaipuram, Ulagaḷandaśōlapuram and Uttaramērūr), that some of them at least, if not all, were merchants and took part in the transactions of the *Nagara* constitution which we find prevailing in such cities and that they had a corporate body among them.

The use of the word *samaṅṇjasa* in the phrase *samaṅṇjasaṅ-kāṇa* leaves no doubt as to its meaning "to verify or test the correctness of". The personal noun formed from this word is *samaṅṇjitan* which is met with in some of the inscriptions of the Travancore State. In one of them the *Samaṅṇjitan*'s duty is clearly stated to be verification of some items of expenses according to prescribed scales.² As *Samaṅṇjitan* figures along with *sabhā* and *Tiruvāḍi*,³ it appears that *Samaṅṇjita* and *Tiruvāḍi* are the designations of particular offices in the *sabhā* and it is not unlikely that they represent the secretary (Skt. *Kāryadarśī*) and President. In this connection it is worthy of note that the transactions of the *sabhā* are mostly recorded by one individual who is called the *madhyastan* or *karaṇattāṇ*. It is not unlikely that he also performed the duties of the

¹ S. I. I. (Texts), Vol. VI, No. 363.

² Travancore Archaeological Series, Vol. II, pp. 136 and 174.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 50-51.

accountant. He is bidden to do it at the command of another who is called in some cases *sabhai-Tiruvāḍi*. As these two officials are stated to be in the assembly, there is not much doubt that they were at the same time members of the assembly and took part in their deliberations. The word *parimāru* is formed by adding the prefix *pari* to the verb *māru* 'to exchange'. It is generally used in the sense of serving. But in our inscription it has acquired the meaning 'in usage or current'. It will be noted how the prefix has altered the original meaning of the verb. *Śūḷirru* is a compound word with a slight mistake in spelling. The proper form ought to be 'śūḷurru' as suggested in the note under the text. It is composed of 'śūḷ' (imprecation) and 'urru' (uttering or pronouncing).

The inscription is dated in the **fifteenth year and fifty-fifth day** of the reign of the Chōla king **Parakēsarivarman**, who took Madura, *i.e.*, **Parāntaka I**. Its date is, therefore, **A.D. 922**. It registers a standing order (*vyavasthā*) made by the members of the assembly (*sabhā*) of **Uttaramēru-chaturvēdimaṅgalam** fixing the number of persons to be chosen for testing the correctness (*i.e.*, fineness) of gold current in the village, the method of choosing them and the procedure to be followed by the persons so chosen in conducting their work. The inscription lays down that the people of Māḍaviḍi should write on palm-leaf (tickets) the names of persons that are capable of testing gold, from among the rate-payers of their quarter, who are neither very old nor infants, and put them in pots. From the names so entered and put in pots, four persons shall be chosen from their quarter. Two persons from the army and three persons from the Śāṅkarappāḍi shall be chosen in the same manner. The nine persons so selected shall test gold by using the touch-stone and without partiality to any body. It is enjoined that they should hand over daily the wax used by them, without misappropriating any cut-gold, to the great men of the Tank Committee (*ēri-vāriya-perumakkaḷ*), and, once in three months, appear before the great men of the Annual Committee (*samvatsara-vāriya-perumakkaḷ*) and make a declaration to the effect that if they had acted contrary to this stone inscription they shall (incur the curse of) living with hunger. The clause damaged at the end of the record seems to register that these nine persons shall receive individually $7\frac{1}{2}$ *maṇḍi* of gold each month, perhaps as remuneration for their work.

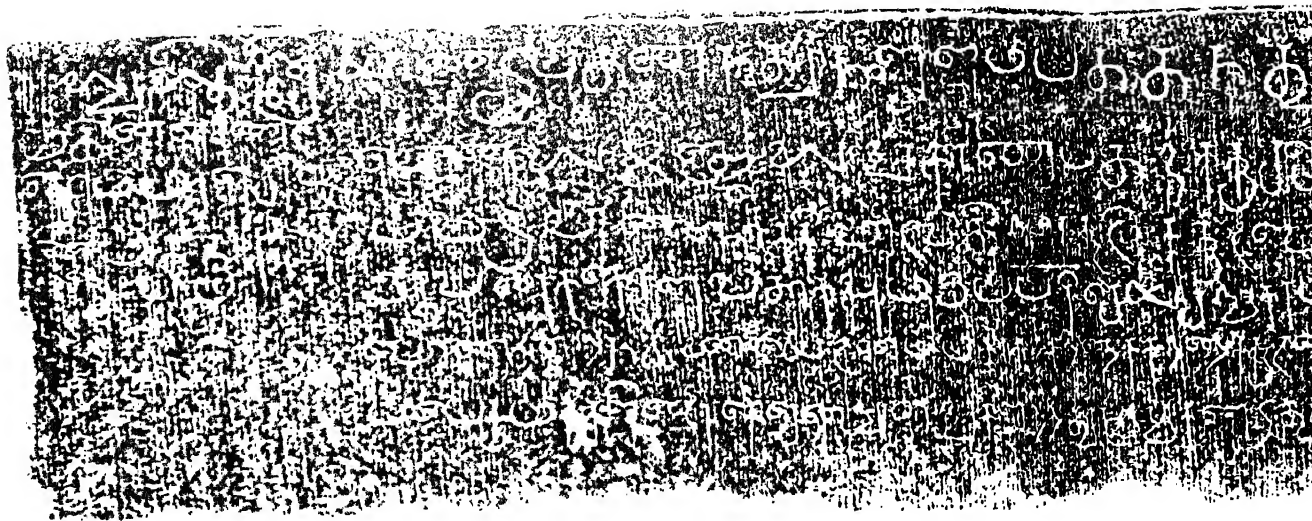
The point that calls for special attention here is that the nine persons, selected for testing gold, did not form a committee at all, and should not, therefore, be confused with the Gold Committee¹ *Poṇ-vāriyam* of which mention is made in the two Uttaramallūr inscriptions published in the *Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* for 1904. The texts of the two published records take particular care to use the word *vāriyam*—and this occurs more than once—to show that it was a committee that was formed, while in the inscription under publication the word *vāriyam* is studiously avoided in referring to persons selected for the testing of gold to indicate distinctly that the nine persons did not form a committee though the very record employs the words *vāriyam* and *perumakkaḷ* when it speaks of the Tank and Annual Committees. Again while the Gold Committee is not made dependent on or subordinate to any other body in the two published inscriptions of Uttaramallūr, the epigraph now under publication makes the nine individuals submit to the authority of the great men of the Tank Committee and make them appear once in three months before the Annual Committee and take an oath of declaration. We have drawn special

¹ The text relating to Gold Committee runs as follows :—

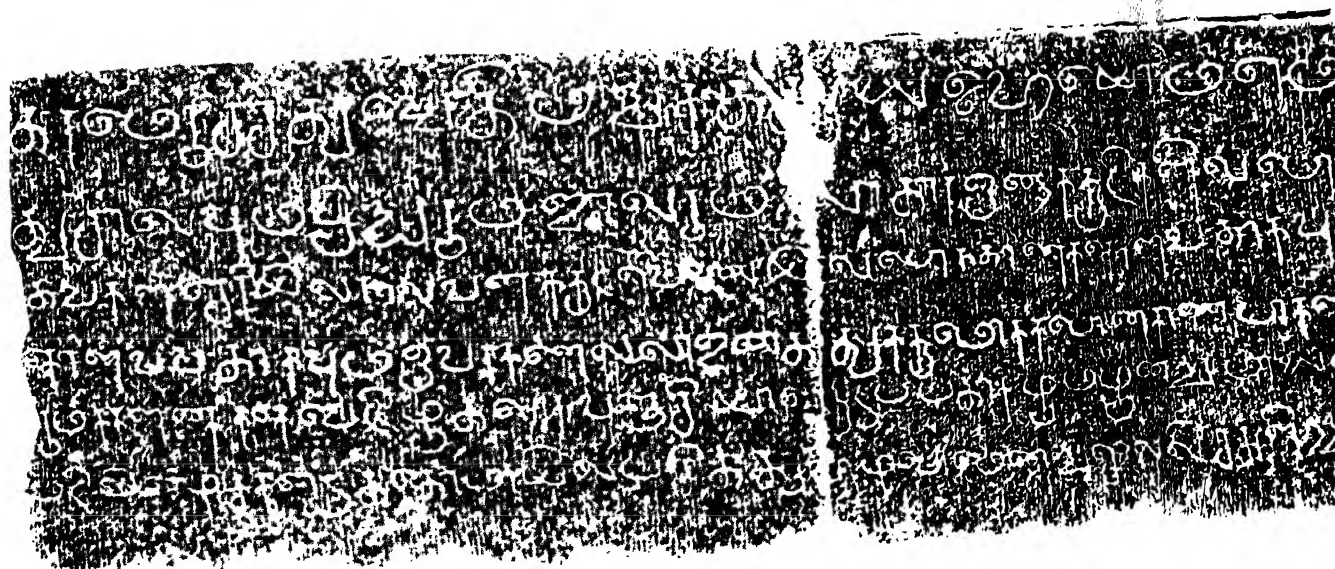
A : Pañcha-vāra-vāriyattukkum poṇ-vāriyattukkum muppadu kuḍumbilum muppadu kuḍav-ōlai ittu śeriyāl oruttarai=kkuḍav-ōlai paṇṇiruvārilum aṇuvar pañcha-vāra-vāriyam āvad-āgavum aṇuvar poṇ-vāriyam-āvad-āgavum

B : Pañcha-vāra-vāriyattukkum poṇ-vāriyattukku[m*] muppadu=(k)kuḍumbilum kuḍav-ōlaikku pēr tittai muppadu vāy-ōlai kaṭṭum puga ittu muppadu kuḍav-ōlai paṇṇiruvārilum muppadilum paṇṇirāṇḍu pēr paṇṇiruvāḍi-āgavum paṇṇirāṇḍilum aṇuvar poṇ-vāriyam aṇuvar pañcha-vāra-vāriyamum āvanav-āgavum

First six lines—Left half.



First six lines—Right half.



SCALE: ONE-SIXTH

Seventh line.

Section I.



Section II.



Section III.



Section IV.



attention to the above, for the method of selection of persons by pot-tickets and the object of testing gold might be a temptation strong enough to infer that the nine persons formed into a committee—though the inscription does not warrant it—and to identify it with the one known to us from the two published inscriptions.

The inscription makes it sufficiently clear that the nine persons chosen for testing gold currency, whose monthly emoluments were fixed, were subordinate to the great men of the Tank Committee and rendered technical aid in the discharge of their duties.

TEXT.

- 1 Svasti śrī [||*] Madirai-konḍa kō-pParakēsaripaṇma[r*]kku¹ yāṇḍu paḍi-
nandu² nāl aimbattandu³ i-nnālāl Uttaramēru-chaturvvēdimāṅgalattu
sabhaiyōm emm-ūril parimāṇum
- 2 poṇ samañjasaṇ=kāṇḍaḍarkku⁴=cheheyda vya[va*]sthaiy-āvadu [||*] śālavum vrid-
dharum bālarum=a[||*]lādār iṇai-kkuḍigalil poṇ-kāṇa-vallar-eṇa-
- 3 ppaḍuvārai nōkki Māḍavīdiyār kūḍi=kkuḍav-ōlai eḷudi=ppugavittu taṅgaḷ śēriyil
nālvarai=kkuḍav-ōlaiyil pōṇḍarai=kkoḷvad-āgavum [||*] i-ppariśē sē[ṇai]yilum
- 4 iruvarai=kkoḷvad-āgavum [||*] i-ppariśēy Śaṅkarappāḍiyilum mūvarai-kkoḷ(v)vad-āga-
vum [||*] ivargaḷ=ellā-jaṇattukkum=okka poṇ kāṇbā[r*]gaḷ-āgavum [||*] paruṇ-
kallil uraiyādē
- 5 poṇṇ-aṇḍaṇaiyē uraiṇṇad-āga [||*] aṇṇaikk-aṇṇaikkū uraitta meḷugu ēri-vāriya-ṇpe-
rumakkaḷ kaikkē veṭṭi mudal-āga vaṇṇiyādē kuḍuppad-āga [||*] mu-mṇṇu-
māsara pōṇavārē sam[va]tsara-vāriya-
- 6 pperumakkaḷiḍaikkē seṇṇu eṇgaḷ-uṇṇadu nāṅgaḷ=eḍuttadaṇai nālum śilā-lēkaippaḍi
[pi]ḷaikka eḍuttōmāyil paṣittu vāl vōm=eṇṇu śolli=ch[chū]l-iṇṇu⁵ viḍuvargaḷ-āgavum
[||*] i-ppariśu em-
- 7 m-ūril poṇṇ-eḍupp[ā*]rkkū⁶ vyavasthai śeydōm Uttaramēru-chchaturvvēdimāṅgalattu
sabhaiyōm [||*] i-ppariśu eḍu ḍuvuk rukku mey-
vēṇṇu-vagai tiṅgaḷ=ēl-arai[mañ]jādi poṇ peṇvad-āga [||*] idu [kuṇiyuḷ=i]rundu
n madhyastaṇ Śivadāsaṇ Tiruvaḍigalēṇ ||—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! The following is the standing order made by us, (the members of) the assembly of Uttaramēru-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, on this the fifteenth year and fifth day of (the reign of) king Parakēsarivarman, who took Madirai (i.e., Madura), for examining the correctness of gold current in our village:—

The people of Māḍavīdi shall write on palm-leaves (*the names of such of*) the rate-payers, as are not very old or infants, and as could be called capable of testing gold, and put them into pots. From among those whose names had been so entered on palm-leaves and put into the pots, four persons shall be chosen from their *chēri* (*i.e.*, quarter). In this (*i.e.*, the aforesaid) manner, two persons shall be chosen from the army. In the same way, three persons shall be chosen from

¹ The syllables *Madirai-konḍa kō-pParakēsaripannmakku* are engraved in three lines below *Svasti śrī*.

² Read *padinaindu*.

³ Read *°tairdu*.

* Read °darkku.

Read - *u r y u*.

* Read *eduppār kku.*

Śaṅkarappāḍi. These (*i.e.*, the nine persons) shall test gold with impartiality towards all people. They shall not rub gold on big stones, but use only the touch-stone. (*They*) shall hand over daily, to the great men of the Tank Committee, the wax used in rubbing, without misappropriating (*any of*) the cut (*pieces*). On the expiry of every three months, (*they*) shall appear before the great men of the Annual Committee and declaring the (*following*) imprecation leave them : ‘ If against the orders contained in (*this*) stone inscription, we had misappropriated any (*gold*) that had been brought to and handled by us on any day, we shall (*be cursed to*) live with hunger (*for ever*)’. Thus, we, the members of the assembly of Uttaramēru-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, made (*this*) standing order for testing gold in our village. In this manner, shall receive individually, every month, seven and a half *mañjāḍi* of gold. Being present in the assembly, I, the *madhyasta*, Śivadāsan Tiruvaḍigal this.

No. 25.—IRDA COPPER-PLATE OF THE KAMBOJA KING NAYAPALADEVA.

By N. G. MAJUMDAR, M.A., INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

This copper-plate, which is edited here for the first time, belongs to Chaudhuri Mrityunjay Narayan Praharaj, Zemindar of Irdā in the Balasore District of Orissa, whose estate is at present under the Court of Wards. About the beginning of 1934, the plate was sent on loan from the Balasore Collectorate to Mr. W. V. Duke, M.A., the then Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, who was requested to have its inscription deciphered and interpreted. In December 1934, when I was staying in Cuttack on leave, the plate was handed over to me for this purpose, with the consent of the present Principal Dr. B. K. Singh, by Professor Nirmal Chandra Banerji, M.A., of the College. I am grateful to Dr. Singh for the facilities afforded to me in the College laboratories in cleaning up the plate and taking photographs and estampages of it, and also to Professor Banerji for the ungrudging help I received from him in various ways. My thanks are further due to Rai Bahadur Radhacharan Das, Collector of Balasore, for permission to publish the inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica*. Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to ascertain the actual findspot of the record and the circumstances under which it was discovered. As it is, the document may be called after the place to which it now belongs, although, as internal evidence would show, it must have come originally from a locality in South-west Bengal.

This is a **single sheet of copper**,¹ measuring 10·7" by 9·7". It is engraved with writing on both sides, and bears at the top a circular seal affixed by soldering. The seal, which has a diameter of 4·2", is divided into two semicircular panels : the upper one contains the *Dharmachakra* device, *viz.*, a wheel between two couchant deer, and across the lower panel is the inscription **śrī-Nayapālādēvasya**, *i.e.*, ‘ Of (King) **Nayapālādēva** ’, which is cut in bold relief. Similar *Dharmachakra* seals are found also on the copper-plates of the Pāla and the Chandra kings of Bengal. But the way in which this seal is affixed is somewhat different. In the case of the Pāla and Chandra plates, the lower portion of the seal comes into the writing and thereby causes a break in the middle of the first few lines on both the sides. But in the present plate the seal is fixed above the writing, so that it does not affect the arrangement of the text in any way. This seal again is not pointed at the top like those of the copper-plates of the Pālas and the Chandras.

It contains altogether forty-nine lines of writing. The letters are engraved with care as far as line 31. But thereafter, the incision is done rather perfunctorily, the letters being as a rule formed by shallow strokes and not always completely made out. These circumstances, as also

¹ In l. 49, it is called *tāmra-phalī*.

the corroded condition of many of the letters, make the reading of the concluding part of the inscription at places hopelessly difficult. A triangular piece of the plate is missing from its edge, which appears to have been cut away by some sharp instrument. With this portion some three or four letters have completely disappeared; but it is possible to restore two of the missing letters with certainty. There are a few indistinct passages on the reverse, belonging to the donative verses, which I have failed to decipher; fortunately, these do not form any important parts of the document.

The characters of the inscription are Proto-Bengali, representing a stage midway between the Bādal Pillar inscription of the time of Nārāyaṇapāla¹ and the Bāngarh grant of Mahīpāla I.² This is illustrated, for instance, by the forms of the letter *śa*. On the seal of the Irdā plate, the letter occurring in the conjunct *śrī* has clearly a loop joined to the right hand upright by means of a horizontal stroke, as is generally the case in the Bādal Pillar inscription. But in the rest of this record, the *śa* takes a more cursive appearance, in which the loop shows, in the majority of cases, a slight opening at the base. This form later leads on to the open type of *śa* of the Bāngarh grant. The letter *ja* of our plate resembles the type occurring on the Bādal pillar. But in the Bāngarh record its left curve is extended upwards, in which respect it approaches more to the modern Bengali form. Paleographically, the Irdā copper-plate may be placed in the latter part of the 10th century A.D. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, the text being partly in prose and partly in verse. Lines 1, 18-21, 26-32 and 49 contain prose text; but it will be seen that the major part of the inscription is in metrical form. It contains in all thirty-two and a half verses, of which none except the usual donative ones occurs in any of the published records.

As regards orthography, the following points may be noted: the *avagraha* sign is often used and often omitted; the final *t*, *n* and *s* are indicated by an oblique stroke put below the individual letter, e.g., in ll. 25, 36 and 40; the *anusvāra* invariably takes the place of final *m*; the dental nasal is substituted for *anusvāra* in *mīmāṃsā* in l. 29; and single and double *daṇḍas* are frequently used in the metrical portion of the text. As is usual in the inscriptions of this period, no distinction has been made between *v* and *b* in writing.

The inscription opens with salutation to the god Śiva, although the seal itself bears a purely Buddhistic device. The first five verses give a description of Priyaṅgu, the capital (*rāja-dhānī*), from which place the document appears to have been issued. The subsequent verses introduce the family of the donor. First is mentioned King Rājyapāla, a scion of the Kambōja race, whose queen was Bhāgyadēvī (vv. 6-8). She gave birth to a son Nārāyaṇapāla who was a devotee of the god Vāsudēva (v.13). Nārāyaṇapāla had a younger brother Nayapāla who gained ascendancy after him (vv. 14-15). Rājyapāla is described as a *saugata*, i.e., a worshipper of the Buddha, and he, as well as his son Nayapāla, has full imperial titles, viz., *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhaṭṭāraka* and *Mahārājādhirāja* (ll. 18-20). The object of the document is to record the gift of the village of Brihat-Chhattivannā, adjoining to Kaṇṭi, Sarhmāsha and Bāḍa-khaṇḍa, within the Daṇḍābhukti maṇḍala of the Varddhamāna bhukti (ll. 20-21). The various appurtenances and conditions of the property are related in vv. 18-21. The king gave it away on a *navamī* day in the month of Kārttika to the Paṇḍita Aśvatthasarmman, who was born at Drōṇa but actually hailed from Kuṇṭira. The donee was the great-grandson of Bhaṭṭa-Divākaraśarmman, grandson of the upādhyāya Prabhākaraśarmman and son of the upādhyāya Anukulamiśra. He belonged to the Vātsya gōtra and the Bhārggava-Chyavana-Aurvvyā-Jāmadagnya-Āpnavāna pravara, and was an adherent of the Chhandōga *charaṇa* and the Kauthuma *sākhā* (of the Sāmaveda; ll. 26-31). An enumeration of the officers

¹ Ante, Vol. II, p. 160 and Plate.

² Ante, Vol. XIV, p. 324 and Plate.

and persons of the royal household, who are expected to keep the document in force, is given in vv. 22-24. Vv. 25-31 and 33 are customary stanzas relating to land grants, while v. 32 makes a reference to the royal donor. Finally, in line 49, is mentioned the date of the gift, viz., the 2nd (?)¹ day of Kārttika, the regnal year 13.

The record is of much historical importance. Rājyapāla, Nārāyapāla and Nayapāla are names well-known in the genealogy of the Pāla kings of Bengal, and Rājyapāla I. of this dynasty had also a queen Bhāgyadēvī, like the Rājyapāla of the present record. One is tempted, therefore, to identify the two Rājyapālas, but there are certain other facts that make this proposition quite unlikely. In the first place, the kings Nārāyapāla and Nayapāla, sons of Rājyapāla, cannot be the same as those mentioned in the Pāla records. The son and successor of Rājyapāla I. of the Pāla dynasty was Gōpāla II, whose name appears in the Bāngarh, Āmṛāchhī and Manahali plates. Secondly, Rājyapāla of this record has the epithet *Kāmbōja-varāha-tilaka*, i.e., 'an ornament of the Kāmbōja clan'. In the *Rāmacharita* of Sandhyākara Nandī, the Pālas are supposed to have descended from the 'Samudra-kula', whatever that may mean, and in the Kāmauli grant of Vaidyadēva they are represented as belonging to the Solar race (*Mūlinsya kula*). But nowhere has the Kāmbōja origin been attributed to the Pālas. The name ending 'Pāla' need not again mislead us, since there were several ruling families in Northern India in the tenth and eleventh centuries A.D. which had this appellation. The Irlā copper-plate, therefore, introduces us to a **new line of kings**, who, judging from the characters of the inscription, should be referred to the second half of the tenth century. It evidently belongs to a time when the Pāla kingdom was in a state of turmoil and the rivals of the Pālas were gradually asserting themselves.

The only other inscription that speaks of a Kāmbōja king of Bengal is the one on a pillar from Bāngarh (Dinājpur District), now in the Mahārāja's palace at Dinājpur, which also on paleographic grounds can be assigned to the tenth century A.D.² It records the construction of a Śiva temple (evidently at Bāngarh) by a king of Gauḍa (*Gauḍa-pati*) whose name is not specified but who bears the epithet *Kāmbōj-ānvayaja*, i.e., 'born in the Kāmbōja line'. This family could not have made themselves masters of Gauḍa without ousting the Pālas, and it follows, therefore, that they held possession of the Pāla territories in Bengal for some time during the tenth century. This **Kāmbōja occupation** is usually referred to the latter half of the century, that is to the period before the accession of Mahīpāla I. A passage of the Bāngarh grant credits Mahīpāla with having recovered his paternal or ancestral kingdom (*pitṛpātr rājya*) which had been *anadhikṛita*,³ i.e., not taken possession of, and *vilupta*, i.e., lost. This passage, which is repeated also in the Āmṛāchhī and Manahali grants, is supposed to bear allusion to the Kāmbōja occupation of Bengal and its subsequent recovery by Mahīpāla. The Kāmbōja king of Gauḍa of the Dinājpur pillar inscription and the princes whose names appear in the Irlā copper-plate presumably represent one and the same family. From the evidence of the present record it is now clear that the Kāmbōjas seized not only North Bengal, but also the south-western portion of the province including

¹ [See below p. 157, n 5.—Ed.]

² Chanda, *J. P. A. S. B.*, 1911, p. 619 and *Gaudarājyamālā*, p. 35. I agree with Dr. H. C. Majumdar [*Vatṣavānī* (in Bengali), 1330 B.S., p. 250], that the expression *Kaṅkara-ghaṭi-varshēṇa* of the inscription is to be taken as an epithet of the *Gauḍapati* and not as a chronogram.

³ It may also mean 'lost owing to non-occupation' (*anadhikṛita*, i.e., *anadhikṛitah*). A. K. Maitra takes *anadhikṛita* in the sense of *anadhikāri*, i.e., usurper, and compares the same with *anadhikṛita* in *Amra*, II, 8.8 (*Gaudalēkhamālā*, p. 100, footnote), which, however, is a purely official designation and would not, with a *na* prefixed to it, yield this sense. The form *anadhikṛita* could perhaps be supported as an instance of *matvarthiya aś* :—*anadhikṛitam-asya asti*, like *vibhaktā bhṛtārāḥ* and *pitṛa gṛāh* of the *Maṭṭbhāṣya* (under Pāṇini, 3.4.67). But this appears to be somewhat far-fetched. In any case it follows that the kingdom prior to Mahīpāla's accession had passed into the hands of some other ruling family.

the Vardhamāna *bhukti*. They had their capital at a place called Priyaṅgu, which remains for the present unidentified.

But who were these Kāmbōjas, and from where did they come? In the inscriptions of Aśoka a Kāmbōja country is mentioned along with the Yōna which lay on the North-western frontier of India. The Kāmbōjas are mentioned along with the Yavanas as north-western tribes in the *Mahābhārata*, and, as Grierson has shown, the Kāmbōjas spoke a language partly Indo-Aryan and partly Iranian.¹ Their country had great reputation for horses, to which there are allusions in the *Mahābhārata* and in the Buddhist literature.² This reputation must have reached even far off Eastern India, as is evident from the reference to the Kāmbōja horses of Dēvapāla (*Kāmbōjēsku yēna vāji-yuvabhikṣu*, etc.) in his Mungir and Nālandā grants. If horses could be brought into Bengal from the North-western frontier of India during the Pāla period, it is not unreasonable to suppose that for trade and other purposes some adventurers could also have found their way into that province. No doubt it can be shown that there was a Kāmbōja on the North-eastern frontier as well.³ In the Tibetan work *Pag-sam-jon-zang*,⁴ there are references to both the Kāmbōjas, and the eastern one is identified with the Lushai Hill tracts between Burma and Bengal. But the work belongs to a much later period, and there is nothing to show that the Kāmbōja of the North-eastern frontier was in existence as early as the tenth century A.D. It has been suggested by some scholars⁵ that the Kāmbōja invaders penetrated into Bengal from the north-east and that they belonged to a Mongolian stock which is now represented by the Kōch tribe. There is, however, no sure evidence in favour of this supposition.

As regards the localities mentioned in the copper-plate, some remarks are necessary. Vardhamāna *bhukti*, comprising the major portion of the Burdwan Division of Bengal, is already well-known from inscriptions.⁶ But the information, that it had a *maṇḍala* called Daṇḍabhukti, is now furnished by the Irdā copper-plate for the first time. The *Rāmacharita* mentions a certain ruler of Daṇḍabhukti, named Jayasirṇha, who was an ally of King Rāmapāla of Bengal and defeated Kārṇakēśarī of Utkala, i.e., Orissa. R. D. Banerji⁷ has observed that this conflict would not have been possible if Daṇḍabhukti were not situated in South-west Bengal. That Daṇḍabhukti was included in the Vardhamāna *bhukti* lends support to this view and disposes of once for all the contention of H. P. Sastri⁸ and Krishnaswami Aiyangar⁹ who identify it with Bihār.

Daṇḍabhukti appears also in the list of conquests of Rājēndrachōḷa, in his famous Tirumalai inscription.¹⁰ Between 1012 and 1024 A.D., the Chōḷa King proceeded towards Bengal from the South, taking the route along the eastern coast. The territories he conquered on the way seem to appear in the list in due geographical order. Thus we have Oḍḍa-vishaya (Orissa), Kōśalai-nāḍu

¹ *J. R. A. S.*, 1911, p. 802, and 1912, p. 255.

² On the Kāmbōja horses see *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, p. 256. For a detailed account of the Kāmbōjas see B. C. Law, *Some Kṣatriya Tribes of Ancient India*, 1924, pp. 230-51.

³ Ray, *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, pp. 308-9. Dr. Raychaudhuri is of opinion that the Kāmbōjas came to Bengal from the north-west, like the Gurjjaras—*ibid.*, p. 311, n. 1.

⁴ Ed. S. C. Das, Part I, pp. 4, 74 and Index, p. 10. I am obliged to Dr. P. C. Bagchi for having drawn my attention to these references.

⁵ Chanda, *J. P. A. S. B.*, 1911, p. 619. S. K. Chatterji thinks that the word *Kōch* or *Kōchh* was derived from *Kāmbōja*.—*Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, Part I, p. 69.

⁶ *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, p. 94.

⁷ *Mem. A. S. B.*, Vol. V, No. 3, p. 89.

⁸ *Rāmacharita*, Introduction, p. 10.

⁹ *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. 2, 1922-23, p. 331.

¹⁰ *Ante*, Vol. IX, p. 233.

(Dakṣiṇa-Kōśala), Taṇḍabutti (Daṇḍabhukti), Takṣaṇalādāṃ (Dakṣiṇa-Rāḍhā), Vaṅgāladēśa (East Bengal), and finally, Uttiralādāṃ (Uttara-Rāḍhā). Judging from the order in which the different territories are mentioned, it has been already suggested by R. D. Banerji¹ that Daṇḍabhukti coincided with the Midnapur and Balasore Districts. He further thinks that the name is recognizable in modern 'Dantan' in South Midnapur. Whatever be the value of the latter suggestion, it is quite clear that in the Tirumalai inscription Daṇḍabhukti is specified separately along with Kōśala and Dakṣiṇa-Rāḍhā, and, therefore, it could not have formed part of either. Again, the mention of this locality *between* Kōśala and Dakṣiṇa-Rāḍhā would also show that it could not have been much farther away from the tract immediately to the north of Balasore. Taking all this evidence into consideration, we can safely conclude that the Daṇḍabhukti *maṇḍala* comprised at least the southern and south-western portion of the Midnapur District, including the lower reaches of the Suvarṇarēkhā river, if not a portion of the Balasore District itself.

Chhattivannā, the name of the village granted, is possibly derived from Prākṛit *chhattivanna* (Sanskrit *saptaparna*, Bengali *chhātim*). This equivalent is given in Vararuchi's *Prākṛitaprakāśa* (II. 41).² It is rather tempting to identify the place with modern Chhātinā in the Bankura District, which name is also supposed to have originated from the Chhātim tree.³ The adjective *Bṛihat*, prefixed to the name (Bṛihat-Chhattivannā), suggests, however, that there must have been at least two places bearing this name. In the District Map of Midnapur,⁴ a place 'Chhatina' is shown on the Suvarṇarēkhā, between Belyabera and Nayabachan, and it is not impossible that this is the Chhattivannā of our inscription.

TEXT.⁵

[Metres : vv. 1-5, 7-11, 13, 18-21, 26, 28, 29, 33, *Anushtubh* ; vv. 6, 12, 16, 23-25, *Vasantatīlakā* ; v. 14, *Indravajrā* ; vv. 15, 27, *Upajāti* ; vv. 17, 22, *Pantūliya* ; v. 30, *Śālīnī* ; v. 31, *Pushpitāgrā* ; and v. 32, *Śārdḍūlavikṛḍita*.]

Obverse.

- 1 Ōm⁶ namaḥ [Śivā]ya | svasti | Dāra-vyōm-ōḍgama-k[ḥ]āntair=iva yatra surālayaiḥ |
chalat-patākā-jihv-āgrair-vvilihya.
- 2 [ntē] payōmuchāḥ || [1*] Yasyām hōm-āgni-dhūm-aughaḥ karōt[i] māgan-ōḍgatāḥ |
ma[kha-hūta]-Sunāśīra-vāhan-āmbhōḍa-vibhramam || [2*]
- 3 Apām gāhana-pūnābhyām jaḍitā iva tōyadāḥ | haimān agn-ruchō yasyām prā-
kāran=adhiśēratē || [3*] Sphāti-
- 4 kāni sphuṭ-ābhāni gōpurāni vi(bi)bhartti yā | yaśōbhīr-iva hptāni nitya-nirggāmi-
[bhi]ḥ prabhōḥ || [4*] Tasyā
- 5 visma[ya*]nīy-arddhēr=varddhamāna-guṇ-ōḍgatāḥ | nisthāma-dharmma-rājāyā rāja-
dhānyāḥ Priyāṅgutāḥ || [5*] Kamvō(mbō)ja-vamā-ti-

¹ *Mem. A. S. B.*, Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 71, 89; *Bāṅgular Itihās*, 2nd ed., Vol. I, p. 248.

² Chatterji, *Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, Part I, p. 333.

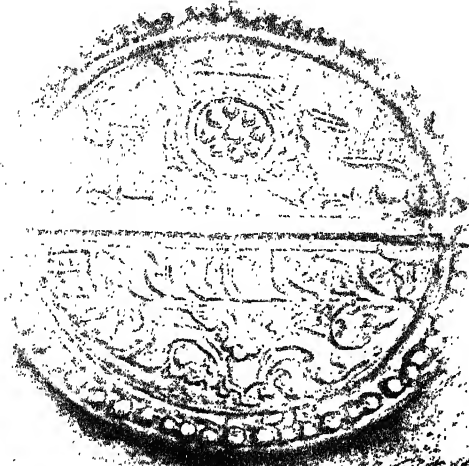
³ Beglar, *A. S. R.*, Vol. VIII, p. 199. For the ending *vannā* cf. *Parivannā*, a place name in the *Rāmacharita*, p. 37. It may be noted that many places in the Midnapur District are called after some tree, the names ending in *bani* or *bunnee*, e.g., Jāmbani and Palāsbani (near Jhargram), and Phoolbunnee (near Contai).

⁴ Published by the Survey of India (as corrected in 1915).

⁵ From the original.

⁶ It is preceded by the usual auspicious symbol.

Obverse.



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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता उपनिषद्सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः ॥ मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव
 तस्यैव कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः ॥ २ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ३ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ ४ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ५ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ ६ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ७ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ ८ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ९ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ १० ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ११ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ १२ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १३ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ १४ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १५ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ १६ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १७ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ १८ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १९ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ २० ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २१ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ २२ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २३ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन मया उवाच ॥ त्वं मे ब्रूहि त्वं मे ब्रूहि ॥ २४ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २५ ॥

[illegible]

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- 6 [laka*]h¹ sthira-vikrama-śrīr=aśrūta-dāna-mahimā-mahita-prabhāvaḥ | kshāpāla-mauli-
chaya-chumbita-pāda-pīṭhaḥ pri-
- 7 [thvī-pa*]tiḥ Prithur-abhūd=ihā Rājyapālāḥ || [6*] Śrīmatō Rājyapālasya vēla-
valaya-mēkhalāḥ | nishkaṇṭakam=anā-
- 8 pāyaṁ paripālayatō bhuvanī || [7*] Sūnus=sūnrita-vāg=yasya janani jana-pūjitā |
śrīmatī Bhāgyadēvī=ti dēvī=va
- 9 Himaśailajā || [8*] Yēna pāda-nakha-jyō[t]snā-jalēn=ālika-saṁsthitāḥ | prakshālītā
vipakshāṇām=aśubh-ā[ksha]-
- 10 ra-paṇktayaḥ || [9*] Darppa-jvarō vīrya-kaṇḍur=ādhamānam yēna mānajaṁ | chi-
kitsitāni mahatā pratāpēn=aīva vidvi-
- 11 shām || [10*] Bhuvanī [ya]ñ-ā[śinō] dēvā divaṁ sōma-sutas=tathā | āvasanti nripē
yasmin=niyamēn=aīva lōkayōḥ || [11*]
- 12 Nārācha-ruddha-nabhasām=ari-vāhinām=aṅgaś=chaturbhir=api jētum=ayātam=ājau |
ēkaḥ prasūnamaya-pa-
- 13 [ñcha]-śaras-tv=Anaṅgō yaṁ jēshyat=īti kuta ēva kathā-pravṛttih || [12*] Sa Vāsu-
dēva-pād-āvja(bja)-pūjā-nirata-mānasah [1*]
- 14 śrī-Nārāyaṇapāl-ākhyah kalyāṇi kshītīpō=bhavat || [13*] Nārāyaṇasy=ēva Narō
mahātmā Saṁkarshaṇasy=ē-
- 15 va cha Śārngapāṇih | Dharmmātma-jasy=ēva Dhanañjayō=bhūt=tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-
Nayapālādēvaḥ || [14*] Lavdh(bdh)-ōdayō
- 16 bhrātur=anantaram yaḥ śrīyam samāsādyā durāsadō=bhūt | astāṁchalam* chandra-
masi prapannē divaṁ vivasvān=i-
- 17 va gāhamānaḥ || [15*] Yēna dvishām na gaṇitāni mahā-va(ba)lāni n=āpēkshinaḥ*
pariṇanō=pi nijaḥ samīpē |
- 18 ēkākin=aīva bhūja-Mandara-mathyamānāl=lav(b)dhā samīka-jaladhēḥ śataśō jaya-
śrīḥ || [16*] Paramasaugatō* ma-
- 19 hārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-paramabhāṭṭarakah⁵ śrī-Rājyapālādēva-pād-ānudhyātah pa-
ramēśvara-parama-
- 20 bhāṭṭarakō(ka)-mahārājādhirājaḥ śrīmān=Nayapālādēvaḥ kuśalī | śrī-Varddhamāna-
bhuktāv-antahpāti-⁶Daṇḍa-
- 21 bhukti-maṇḍalē Kaṇṭi-Saṁmāsha-Vā(Bā)ḍakhaṇḍa-pratīva(ba)ddha-Vri(Bri)hach-
Chhattivannā-grāmē | Karaṇair=vyavahāriṇah samāḥ
- 22 kṛishakārnī=ch=aīva⁷ nivāsibhis=tathā [*] dvija-pūj-ādi-pūrvvam=ādisaty=avagachchhantu
bhavanta idrīṣam || [17*] Prasiddhayā parichchhi-
- 23 nnaḥ svayā sīmnā samantataḥ | vāstu-kshētra-jalādhāra-gartta-mārg[ga]-sama-
nvitah || [18*] S-ōshar-āvashkara⁸-sthāna-nivīta-la-
- 24 vaṇ-āka[ra]ḥ | sahakāra-madhūk-ādi-taru-shaṇḍ-ādi-maṇḍitah || [19*] Varjjitah sarvva-
pīḍābhir=a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-gōcha-
- 25 rah | rāja-grāhyēna sarvvēna pratyāyēna samanvitah || [20*] Sa-haṭṭa-ghaṭṭa-sa-
tara ā-chandr-ārkkā-kshītīr yāvat | [21*]⁹

¹ The right-hand flourish of the ka is visible in the original; so the reading *tilakah* is certain.

² Read *astāchalam*.

³ Read *saugatā*.

⁴ Read *bhukty-antahpāti*.

⁵ Read *āvashkara*.

⁶ Read *āpēkshitah*.

⁷ Read *paramabhāṭṭaraka*.

⁸ Read *kṛishakārnī=ch=aivā*. The metre in the third pāda of this verse is faulty.

⁹ This is only half of a verse.

Reverse.

- 26 bhūchchhidra-nyāyēna bhāṭṭa-śrī-Divākara-śrīmanāḥ prapantāya upādhyāya-śrī-
Prabhākaraśarmmanāḥ pau-
- 27 trāya upādhyāya-śrī-Anukulamiśrāpāṭi putrāya Drōṇ-śrībhava-Kuntīra-vinirggatāya
Vātsya-sagō-
- 28 trāya Bhārggava-Chyavana-Aurvyā-Jāmadāgya-Āparyāsa-pravarāya chChhandōga-
charaṇāya Kauthuma-sākh-ā-
- 29 dhyāyinē bhāṭṭa-putra-paṇḍita-śrī-Aśvatthaśarmmanāḥ mīmāṃsā¹-vyākaraṇa-tarka-
vēda-vēdinē grā-
- 30 mō=yaṁ Yugādyā[m]² navamyāṁ snātvā vidhivād uttara pūrvvakam kṛtvā mātā-
pitṛōr=ātmanaś=cha puṇya-ya[śō]-
- 31 'bhivṛiddhayē | bhagavantam Śaṅkara-bhāṭṭārakam vidhīy āsmābhis tāmraśūsanīkṛitya
dattaḥ | Tad-[v.—]³
- 32 pratyāyam samagram=asmāi vidhēyatām pūtvā kalāśchātām [dattānāḥ] sukhēna
nivasath(t?)=cha || Mahishī-gu-
- 33 varāja-mantrināḥ saha pūtvigbhīr a[thō] purāḥitām | ○○○○○ r mīyōginō dha-
rmamājñāś=cha sa-
- 34 [mam] pradēś[tri]bhīḥ || [22*] Adhyaksha-vargam aklalan karapais samētām |
sēnāpatiṇ=cha saha saṇika-saṇigha-
- 35 mukhyaiḥ [i*] dūtān sa-gūḍhapurushān saha man[tra]pālair anyān api kshiti-
patēr=anujīvināś=cha || [23*]
- 36 Āgāminō=pi nripatīn=nija-tīrtha-yuktān sō=na(t)⁴ vikāṭi vadaty anūsāsti ch=[āpi] |
asmān samīkshya
- 37 hara[nē] cha nisa(śa)mya dōṣatān dānatān bhavadbhīr anupālyam idam sad-
aiva || [24*] Asmān=pratisphurati yaś=cha vicāra-
- 38 nāyām dānān=mahān=atīśayaḥ paripālā[nē] cha? | — — ○ — ○ — ○ — m athō na kiṁchit —
— ○⁵ pālana-
- 39 m=apālanam=āhur-ēnaḥ || [25*] Bhūmim yaḥ pratigṛhṇāti yaś=cha bhūmim pra-
yachchhati | ubhau tau puṇya-karmanāṇau m-
- 40 yatas(tam) svargga-gāminau || [26*] Yē brāhmaṇauām ayathā haranti pradēśa-mātrām=
api bhūta-dhātṛīm | purīsha-kūpē pitṛibhi-
- 41 s=samētās=tē kalpa-kōṭīr=api yāpayanti || [27*] Svadattān para-dattām=vā yō
harēta vasundharām [i*] sa viśvāyām kṛmīr bhū-
- 42 tvā pitṛibhis=saha pachyatē || [28*] Va(Ba)hubhīr=vyasaudhā dattā rājabhis=Sagar-
ādibhiḥ | yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya
- 43 tasya tadā phalaṁ || [29*] Sarvvān=ētān bhāvinaḥ pārtihiv-ēndrān bhūyō bhūyaḥ
prārtthayaty=ēsha Rāmaḥ | sāmānyō=

¹ Read *mīmāṃsā*.² For this reading I am indebted to the editor. [Evidently the reference is to the *Kṛitayugādi* day which falls on *Kārttika* *śu* 9. See L. D. Swamīkannu Pillai, *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. I, Pt. I, p. 59.—Ed.]³ After *ta* there is no space for more than two letters.⁴ *Danḍa* unnecessary.⁵ Probably the reading should be *suḥkōna*. [I would read *sarvvān=adbhichchhati*, i.e., requests all.—Ed.]⁶ [The reading seems to be *dānāt purāṇ* ○ ○ ○ *sam=athō na kiṁchit*(?) *dharmaś=cha*. After *chi*, *t* seems to have been written at first and then scored out.—E.]

- 4 yañ dharmma-sētun nīpāṇāñ kālō kālō pālanīyō bhavadbhiḥ || [30*] Iti kamala-dal-
āmvu(mbu)-vindu-lōlāñ śrīyam anu-
- 5 chintya manushya-jīvitāñ cha | sakalam=idam=udāhṛitañ=cha vuddhā¹ na hi
puruṣaiḥ para-kīrttayō vilōpyāḥ || [31*]
- 16 Ēvañ bhūma-pā(pa)rākramō narapatir-(v(b)rūtē vivichya svayañ — — — ○○—○—va
hi kalau — — — ○— — — ○
- 17 vaḥ² | dātum n ūtsahatō manō yadi tadā py-anyai[r=yad=asmā]dṛisair=dattañ — ○ —
○ — sukṛitinaḥ — — — ○ —
- 18 —○—³ || [32*] Gām ēkāñ suvarṇam ēkāñ bhūmēr=apy=arddham=aṅgulañ | haraṇ⁴
narakam āpnōti yāvad āhūta-saṃplavañ || [33*]
- 49 Samvat 13 [Kārtti]ka-dīnē 2 (?)⁵ anēna tāmra-phalī 1 -jō⁶ anu ni ||[*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Ōm! Salutation to Śiva! Welfare!

(V. 1.) Where the temples, as if tired in ascending up to the distant firmament, lick the clouds with the tips of the tongues of their fluttering banners.

(V. 2.) Where the mass of smoke, rising up to the sky from the fire of oblations, creates the illusion of cloud, the carrier² of Indra (*who is*) invoked in sacrifices.

(V. 3.) Where the clouds, exhausted as it were, by bathing and drinking of water, rest over the golden rampart walls which are as resplendent as fire.

(V. 4.) Which bears crystal gateways, shining white, as if anointed with the glories of the king continuously flowing out through them.

(V. 5.) From that capital city of **Priyaṅgu**, which is of wonderful wealth and increasing virtue, and is (*the seat of*) powerful and righteous kings—

(V. 6.) Here flourished **Rājyapāla**, an ornament of the **Kambōja** family, who was (*the very*) **Prithu**, the lord of the earth. He (*possessed*) steadfast prowess and fortune, his majesty was heightened by the glory attained in ceaseless donation, and his foot-stool was kissed by the multitude of the heads of kings.

(Vv. 7-8.) To (*that*) illustrious **Rājyapāla**, ruling without obstacle or calamity over the earth girt by the sea-coast, (*was born*) a son whose mother (*was*) the illustrious **Bhāgyadēvī**; she was of gentle speech and worshipped by people, like the goddess who is the daughter of **Himālaya**;

(V. 9.) Who (*i.e.*, the son), by the water of moon-light emanating from the nails of his feet, washed away the syllables portending evil written on the foreheads of his enemies;

¹ Read *buddhā*.

² [Probable reading : *br̥yas-sūdhānam=ēkam=ēva hi Kalau dānam [viśēṣāt=tu] vaḥ.—Ed.]*

³ After *dattañ* we should perhaps read : *tat-paripālānē sukṛitinaḥ [kurva]nti —t-ādarañ.*

⁴ Read *haraṇ*.

⁵ There was probably no other numeral sign after 2. [I find two digits here and would read them as 18. The second numerical figure is clearly 8 as shown in the plate. In the first digit the scribe seems to have first engraved the symbol for 9, probably without thinking, as the grant was made on the 9th day, which he later corrected into 1. The reading cannot be 2 as the grant was made subsequent to that date. It is more likely that though the gift was made on the *navamī* day, the plate in confirmation of this was actually issued on the 18th.—Ed.]

⁶ The preceding letter has entirely disappeared.

⁷ The elephant of Indra.

(V. 10.) Who, by dint of his great prowess, cured his enemies of the fever of arrogance, the itching of power and the swelling caused by pride.

(V. 11.) During the (*rule*) of that king, the sacrifice-devouring gods came down to dwell on earth and likewise the performers of Sōma sacrifices went up to live in heaven, according to the law (*established*) in the two worlds.

(V. 12.) Even the four-fold army (the four *aṅgas*) of his enemies, who had filled the sky with their arrows, did not approach in battle to gain victory over him; how could then there be even a talk of the god of love (*Anaṅga*)¹ defeating him—the god who is all alone and has only five arrows of flowers?

(V. 13.) He, who was known as **Nārāyaṇapāla** and had his mind devoted to the worship of the lotus-feet of Vāsudēva, became the prosperous ruler of the earth.

(V. 14.) As the high-souled Nara is to Nārāyaṇa, the holder of the Śārṅga-bow (*i.e.*, Kṛishṇa) is to Saṃkarshaṇa (*i.e.*, Balarāma), and Dhanañjaya (*i.e.*, Arjuna) is to the son of Dharma (*i.e.*, Yudhisṭhira), so also was his younger brother **Nayapālādēva** (*to himself*).

(V. 15.) Having gained ascendancy after his brother and secured Fortune, he became unconquerable, just as when the moon has set, the sun rises in the sky (and becomes unapproachable in its glow).

(V. 16.) Neither did he care for the mighty forces of his enemies, nor did he depend on his own friends near him; he alone, churning the sea of battle by his arm resembling Mount Mandara, obtained on a hundred occasions the fortune of victory.

(Ll. 18-21.) The *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhāṭṭāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, the illustrious **Nayapālādēva**, in good health, meditating on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhāṭṭāraka* Rājyapālādēva, the devout worshipper of Sugata, (*i.e.*, the Buddha), in the village of **Brihat-Chhattivannā** adjoining to **Kaṇṭi**, **Saṃmāsha** and **Bāḍakhaṇḍa**, within the **Daṇḍabhukti maṇḍala** belonging to the **Vardhamāna bhukti**—

(V. 17.) (*He*) is thus addressing the tradesmen together with the clerks, and the cultivators together with the householders (*of the village*), after having paid (*due*) respect to the Brāhmins: May it be known to you:—

(V. 18.) (*This village*)—bounded on all sides by its own well-established limits, together with homestead and arable land, water-courses, pits and paths; (V. 19.) together with land which is barren and also where sweepings are thrown; including salt-mines, and adorned with groups of trees like mango, *madhūka* (*Bassia latifolia*), etc.; (V. 20.) exempted from all oppressions, not to be taken notice of by *Chāṭas* and *Bhaṭas*, and together with all the taxes due to the king; (V. 21.) also with the markets, bathing places and ferries,² for as long as the sun, moon and the earth endure—

(Ll. 26, 29-31.) this village is granted by me according to the principle of *Bhūmicchhidra* by means of a copper charter, in the name of the god Śaṅkara-bhāṭṭāraka (*i.e.*, Śiva), after having bathed on the *navamī* day commencing the (*Kṛita*)-*yuga*, with the customary observance of the touching of water, for the increase of merit and fame of my parents and myself,—

(Ll. 26-29.) to the *Bhāṭṭaputra*, *Paṇḍita* **Aśvatthaśarmman**, who was born in **Drōṇa** and emigrated from **Kuṇṭira**, of the Vātsya *gōtra* and the Bhārggava-Chyavana-Aurvyā-Jāmadagnya-*Āpnuvāna pravara*, an adherent of the *Chhāṇḍōga charaṇa* and a student of the Kauthuma *sākhā* (*i.e.*, of the Sāmaveda), who is conversant with the *Mīmāṃsā* philosophy, grammar, logic and the

¹ There is here a play on the word *aṅga*.

² The expression *sa-tara*, and not *sa-taru* as previously read by me, occurs also in l. 25 of the Rāmgunj copper-plate of Śivaraghōsha (Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, p. 154).

Vēdas, and is the great-grandson of *Bhaṭṭa Divākaraśarmman*, grandson of the *upādhyāya Prabhākaraśarmman* and son of the *upādhyāya Anukulamiśra*.

(Ll. 31-32.) So (*you*) should live here in happiness, having timely paid to this (*person*) all the dues as enjoined.

(V. 22.) The queen (*maḥiśhī*), the crown-prince (*yuvarāja*), the ministers (*mantrin*) and the priest (*purōhita*) along with the *ritviks*.....and the *dharmajñas* with the *pradēshtrīs*.¹

(V. 23.) All the heads (*adhyaksha*) of departments along with the clerks (*karāṇa*), the commander-in-chief (*sēnāpati*) along with the heads of military associations (*sainika-saṅgha-mukhya*), the ambassadors (*dūta*) with the officers of the secret service (*gūḍha-purusha*) and the political advisers (*mantrapālas*), as well as other subordinates of the king, as also the future kings engaged in their appropriate places—(all of them) he (*i.e.*, the donor) sees....., addresses and orders:—

(V. 24.) Having regard to us and also considering the blame attaching to the person who deprives a gift, this should always be protected by you.

(V. 25.) He who praises us in our consideration that the protection (*of a gift*) is much more glorious than the gift itself.....

[Here follow vv. 26-31 which are some of the customary ones occurring in landgrants.]

(V. 32.) Thus says the mighty king after duly considering if one does not feel encouraged in mind to make a grant

[Here occurs v. 33 which is again of the same group as vv. 26-31.]

(L. 49.) The year 13, on the 2nd (?) day of Kārttika. By this, copper-plate 1.....²

No. 26.—THE SARKHO PLATES OF RATNADEVA II OF THE (CHEDI) YEAR 880.

By PROF. V. V. MIRASHI, M.A., NAGPUR.

This set of two copper-plates was found in 1916 in a tank called Gadhia in Sarkhō*, a village near Jānjgir in the Bilāspur district, Chhattīsgarh, C. P. Mr. Lochan Prasad Pandeya, Honorary Secretary of the then Chhattīsgarh Gaurava Prachāraka Maṇḍali (now Mahākōsala Historical Society), came to know of them in 1925 and took immediate steps to acquire them for his Society. They are now in the possession of the Society at Bilāspur. Mr. Pandeya has published them in the Hindi Monthly *Mādhurī* of Lucknow (Vol. V, pp. 317-22). As the plates had not, however, been edited in any research journal, I requested my friend, Mr. W. G. Mandape, B.A., LL.B., Additional District and Sessions Judge at Bilāspur, to procure them for me. I feel highly obliged to him for doing so and to the Mahākōsala Historical Society for kindly permitting me to edit them.

They are two substantial plates measuring 13·5" in length, 8·6" in breadth and 1" in thickness. The first plate weighs 174 *tolas* and the second 181½ *tolas*. There is a hole 6" in diameter at the centre of the top of each plate for the ring which must have originally connected them. But no such ring or seal has yet been discovered. The edges of the plates are raised into rims for the protection of letters. There are 36 lines in all, 18 being inscribed on the inner side of each plate.

¹ The class of officers called *pradēshtrī* is referred to in the *Arthasāstra* of Kautilya and may be identical with *pradēśika* of Aśoka's inscriptions.—Bhandarkar, *Asoka*, 1925, pp. 54-55.

² For the concluding letters *anu ni*, cf. *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, p. 149, n. 3. The figure 1 after 'copper-plate' indicates that the charter consisted of only one sheet.

³ The name appears as Sirko in the Degree Map 64 J.

The letters on the first plate were not deeply engraved and have been somewhat damaged by rust. There are also depressions on its inscribed surface in some places. Still there is no uncertainty in its reading.

The **characters** are Dēvanāgarī as in the other plates of the Kalachuri kings of Ratanpur and call for few remarks. The form for *i* is made up of two curves with a looped or a hooked end turned in opposite directions and placed one below the other (cf. *ī* in ll. 9 and 16, *īha* in l. 20, *imādr*, l. 25, etc.); *ē* has the form of a triangle with the base turned upwards (cf. *ēcam*, l. 30); the medial *u* is shown in two ways: (1) generally with a curve attached to the foot of the vertical stroke and turned to the left (cf. *purushah*, l. 2, etc.) and (2) occasionally with a curve turned downwards and attached to the middle of the vertical stroke (cf. *śati*, l. 19). The medial *ā* and *ō* are shown in some cases by means of a *prishthamūtrā* (cf. *talavajjō* and *putrō* in l. 2); both the *mātrās* for medial *ai* and *au* are occasionally placed above the line (cf. *tasmāi*, l. 25 and *chandr-ārkkau*, l. 27); in other cases one of them appears as a *prishthamūtrā* (cf. *sarva-ādāyāih*, l. 25 and *sākshināu*, l. 27). *Va* and *ba* are not generally distinguished, e.g., *candhūn* for *bandhūn* in l. 8; in the case of the grammatical form *babhūra* (ll. 7, 21) and the conjunct *bah* (of *labdh*¹ in l. 17), however, *ba* is denoted by the sign for *na* without its left hand loop¹; the letters *pa* and *ya* are not properly distinguished in some cases (cf. *raspa*, l. 21 and *cisarpai*, l. 30); so also *cha* and *va* (cf. *ch-aiva*, l. 34). As regards **orthography** we might note that the dental *sa* is used for the palatal *śa* in such cases as *-santāshit-sam* (for *santāshit śsam*), l. 4, *satrūn* for *śatrūn*, l. 11, and *vice versa* also, though rarely, as in *sahasrēpa* for *sahasrēpa*, l. 33; *ya* is used for *ja* in *Vāyapēya*, l. 33, and possibly in *Yāmvac*, l. 18. The class *neel* is occasionally used for *anuscāra* as in *-amva(ba)rasya*, l. 2; the consonant following *r* is only in a few cases reduplicated (cf. *Kārttaviryah*, ll. 2-3, *-tarkka-*, l. 17, etc.). The following orthographical mistakes may also be noted: *kāmṇta* for *kānta*, l. 13 and *talvajjō* for *tuttajjō*, l. 23.

These plates were granted by **Ratnadēva II.**, a **Kalachuri king of Ratanpur** in Chhattisgarh. The first eleven verses give his genealogy as in other plates of his dynasty. From Kārtavīrya were descended the Haihayas. In their family was born **Kōkkala** who had eighteen sons. The eldest of them became the ruler of Tripurī. He made his brothers lords of *maṇḍalas*. In the family of a younger brother of these² was born **Kaliṅgarāja** who had a son named **Kamarāja**. His son was **Ratnarāja (I.)** who married **Nōnallā**. Their son was **Prithvidēva (I.)** who had a son named **Jājalladēva (I.)** by **Rājalladēvī**. Jājalladēva's son was **Ratna-**

¹ In the Amōdā plates of Jājalladēva II. (above, Vol. XIX, pp. 209 ff.) and those of Prithvidēva II. (*Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. I, pp. 405 ff.) *ba* in such cases is shown by a letter closely resembling *pa*.

² This expression, which occurs in most of the charters of the kings of Ratanpur, seems to show that Kaliṅgarāja was a remote descendant (and not a grandson) of Kōkkala. The Ratanpur Inscription of Jājalladēva II. (1114 A. D.) also distinctly says 'The family of a younger son of these produced in course of time (*kramēṇa*) Kaliṅgarāja'. If so, this Kōkkala must be taken to be Kōkkala I. This view is corroborated by some inscriptions of the main dynasty at Tripurī. The Benares copper-plate inscription of Karna (1042 A. D.) describes in a Prākṛit verse that Prasiddhadhavalā, the son of Kōkkala I., took Pāli to provide for the future great descendants of the family. The Bilhari stone inscription says that Mugdhataṇḍga (who is identical with Prasiddhadhavalā), the son of Kōkkala I., took the country of Pāli from the lord of Kōkaba. Pāli is probably the name of the country round the modern village Pāli, 11 miles north of Ratanpur, where there are ruins of exquisitely carved temples (See *Archaeological Survey Report* for 1922-23, p. 51). It seems that these descendants of Kōkkala I. had their capital at Tummāṇa. They seem to have lost the country in course of time. The Ratanpur inscription of Jājalladēva (1114 A. D.) says that Kaliṅgarāja selected Tummāṇa as his capital as the place had previously been selected for the purpose by his ancestors.

It must, however, be noted that the description of Kōkkala, given in the Amōdā plates of Prithvidēva I. (1079 A. D.), if historically true, would apply only to Kōkkala II. as pointed out by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti (above, Vol. XXI, p. 161).

dēva (II.) the donor of the present plates. As the description of these princes is merely conventional, no new historical information can be gleaned from it. The next sixteen verses give the genealogy of the donee **Padmanābha**. His great-grandfather Mahasōṇa, a Brāhmaṇa of the Vatsa-gōtra and five *pravaras*,¹ hailed from *Sōṇabhadra* in the Madhyadēśa (Middle Country) of the Bhāratavarsha (India). He had mastered all the Vēdas, Āgamas as well as the six Śāstras. He observed a fast unto death for fifty days at the holy place (*tīrtha*) Jāmbavat.² His son was Sōmēśvara who had a son named Kulachandra. The latter's son was Padmanābha. Padmanābha was proficient in astronomy and knew two Siddhāntas.³ In the presence of all astronomers in the assembly of Ratnadēva he asserted that there would be a total lunar eclipse when three quarters of the night had passed and the moon was in the asterism Rōhiṇī on Thursday, the Paurṇimā (fifteenth *tithi* of the bright half) of Kārtika in the year 880. When the eclipse occurred at the predicted time, the king became pleased and donated the village **Chinchātalāi** situated in the *maṇḍala* of **Anarghavallī** to Padmanābha. The record closes with the usual imprecatory verses. The last verse states that the plates were engraved by **Kīrtidhara**, the owner of the village **Jarṇḍēra** in the same (province of) Anarghavallī.

Only one other set of plates issued by Ratnadēva II. has been discovered so far, *viz.*, the Seorinarayan plates⁴ dated towards the close of the (Chēdi) year 878, recording the donation of the village **Tiṇēri** in the Anarghavallī-*viśaya* to a Brāhmaṇa named Nārāyaṇa. The present plates increase his reign by more than a year. Neither of these records contains any reference to Ratnadēva's victory over Chōḍagaṅga, though it is frequently referred to with pride in the later records⁵ of this dynasty. This Chōḍagaṅga must be identified with Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga, the well-known king of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty, who came to the throne in A.D. 1078 and had a long reign of 70 or 75 years.⁶ We cannot, of course, necessarily infer from this that the victory was not gained before the Chēdi year 880 (A.D. 1128), for the records of the Kalachuris of Ratanpur are extremely meagre in references to historical events. The earliest reference to Ratnadēva II.'s victory over Chōḍagaṅga occurs in the Ratanpur stone inscription of the time of Prithivīdēva II.,⁷ dated Vikrama Samvat 1207 (A. D. 1149-1150). Prithivīdēva's own Amōḍā plates (two sets, dated A. D. 1149 and 1154 respectively) make no reference to this brilliant victory of his father. The absence of any reference to it, therefore, in the present plates does not necessarily prove that the victory was not attained before A. D. 1128.

The exact year of this victory cannot, however, be ascertained. The recently discovered plates of Pratāpamalla state that Ratnadēva defeated Chōḍagaṅga and Gōkarṇa. The date of this

¹ These are mentioned as Vatsa, Bhārgava, Chyavana, Āpnuvāna and Aurva in the Amōḍā plates of Jājalla-dēva II. ; above Vol. XIX, p. 209.

² See below text p. 165, note 3.

³ These were probably the Sūrya-Siddhānta and the Brahmagupta-Siddhānta.

⁴ *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. IV, pp. 31 ff.

⁵ See *e.g.*, The Ratanpur inscription of Prithivīdēva II. (above, Vol. I, 47 ff.); Seorinarayan inscription (A. D. 1165) (*P. R. A. S. W. C.*, 1904, pp. 52-3); Kharōḍ inscription of Ratnadēva III. (1181-82 A. D.) (above, Vol. XXI, p. 159). The recently discovered plates of Pratāpamalla (A. D. 1213-14), facsimiles of which have been kindly sent to me by Mr. L. P. Pandeya, also contain a reference to this victory.

⁶ *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, No. 1018.

⁷ Kielhorn first assumed this king to be Prithivīdēva III. but later on corrected himself by saying that he should be identified with Prithivīdēva II. (*Supplement to Northern List*, p. 17, f.n. 1). So Dr. Rajendralal Mitra's reading of the date (*viz.*, V. S. 1207=A. D. 1149-1150) will have to be accepted, for we know that Prithivīdēva II. was ruling till 1154 A. D. at least (*cf.* his Amōḍā plates, second set, *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. I, pp. 412 ff.). The recently discovered plates of Pratāpamalla (dated Chēdi year 965=1213-14 A. D.) state that Ratnadēva III. was succeeded by Pratāpamalla.

event could be settled approximately if the latter king could be satisfactorily identified. But we have no means of doing so at present.¹ We also do not know the reason of this war. From the Korni plates of Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga² dated Śaka 1034 (A. D. 1113) we learn that he reinstated the king of Utkala who had been deposed. The name of his enemy has not been mentioned, but it is likely that he was Jājalladēva I³, the ambitious father of Ratnadēva II., whose friendship was sought by the kings of Kanauj and Jējābhuktika and who had defeated Sōmēśvara and made the rulers of Kōsala, Āndhra, Khimiḍi, Vairāgara, etc., pay tribute.⁴ Jājalladēva seems to have tried to extend his empire in the east by deposing the king of Utkala. The latter's cause was however espoused by Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga who succeeded in reinstating him before A. D. 1113. This event must have occurred during the reign of Jājalladēva; for his Ratanpur inscription was incised in the Chōḍi year 866 (A. D. 1114). It is likely that this defeat of Chōḍagaṅga occurred towards the end of his career, when he was engaged in making conquests in the north, west and south, and bringing the whole country lying between the Ganges and the Gōḍavari under his firm control as stated in an inscription dated A. D. 1135 at the Kūrmēśvara temple in the Ganjām District.⁵ It seems that this whirlwind campaign of Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga received a check in the west by the prowess of Ratnadēva II. The Malhār Stone inscription⁶ of the time of his grandson Jājalladēva II. describes him as 'a fierce cloud putting out the continuously raging flames of the enormous spreading fire of the valour of king Chōḍagaṅga'. The hostilities continued in the next generation also, for the Kharōḍ inscription mentions that Ratnadēva's son Prithvidēva II. defeated Chōḍagaṅga's son Jaṭēśvara *alias* Madhukāmārṇava.⁷

It is also interesting to note the occasion for making the grant. It seems that the other astronomers of Ratnadēva's court were using older methods of astronomical calculations. Their predictions of eclipses were not accurate and did not, therefore, come true. Padmanābha, the grantee of the present plates, discovered the mistakes in the older methods and, making the neces-

¹ Mr. N. Lakshminarayan Rao has kindly drawn my attention to two records which mention a prince named Gōkarna. The first of these was incised at the temple of Madhukēśvara in Kalinganagara in Śaka 1013 (=1091. 92 A. D.) and apparently mentions a king named Gōkarna 'who was expert in the *dīkshā* of the extermination of the multitude of his foes'. It is, however, doubtful if this Gōkarna could be identified with the one mentioned in the plates of Pratāpamalla; for, Jājalladēva I., the father of Ratnadēva II., was reigning in 1114 A. D. (see his Ratanpur Inscription, above, Vol. I, pp. 32 f.). Even supposing that Ratnadēva came to the throne in the very next year and the battle with Chōḍagaṅga and Gōkarna was fought in the same year (both of which suppositions are unwarranted), there would be a difference of 24 years between the date of the above record and Ratnadēva's victory over the Gaṅga king and Gōkarna. The second inscription is at Guḍiwāḍa in the Bimlipatam *taluka* of the Vizagapatam district. It refers to a grant by a certain Gōkarnarāja who was a subordinate of Anantavarman. Even if we suppose that this Anantavarman is identical with Chōḍagaṅga, it does not seem likely that a poet would refer to Ratnadēva's victory over Chōḍagaṅga and his feudatory in the same breath. Besides, the record is not useful for our purpose, as it is undated. The Kharōḍ inscription (l. 7) seems to mention Jaṭēśvara as associated with his father Chōḍagaṅga in this war. If so, Gōkarna may have been another name of Jaṭēśvara. This would also make it probable that the battle was fought in the latter part of Chōḍagaṅga's reign. [There is nothing against the victory over the overlord and his feudatory or feudatories being mentioned together, cf. for example, the Tirumukkūḍal Inscription of Virarājendra (above, Vol. XXI, p. 241) where his victory over Āhavamalla and his feudatories is described.—Ed.]

² J. A. H. B. S., Vol. I, pp. 106-124.

³ The Kharōḍ inscription mentions Jājalladēva's victory over Bhujabala, the lord of Suvarṇapura (modern Sonpur), who was evidently a feudatory of the king of Orissa.

⁴ Above, Vol. I, pp. 32 ff.

⁵ S. I. I., Vol. V, No. 1335; cf. J. A. H. B. S., Vol. VII, p. 57.

⁶ Above, Vol. I, p. 39.

⁷ Above, Vol. XXI, p. 162.

sary *bīja-samskāras*, correctly calculated the time of the particular lunar eclipse.¹ The inscription gives full details of this eclipse, viz., that it occurred on Thursday at three-quarters of the night when the moon was in the asterism Rōhiṇī, on the Kārttika Purnimā in the year 880. This date must evidently be referred to the Chēdi or Kalachuri era in which nearly all the inscriptions of the Ratanpur dynasty are dated. According to Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay's *Indian Ephemeris* the Kārttika Purnimā in A. D. 1128 (corresponding to the Kalachuri year 880) ended at 50½ *ghaṭikās* (20 hours 10 minutes) after mean sunrise on 8th November. As stated in the present inscription, the week day was Thursday and the *nakshatra* Rōhiṇī which began at 13 hours 30 minutes after mean sunrise. There was also a lunar eclipse on that day. According to Mr. K. L. Daftari of Nāgpur who has kindly calculated for me the time of the eclipse, the moon was totally eclipsed between 48 *ghaṭikās*, 42 *palas* and 52 *ghaṭikās* and 54 *palas* after mean sunrise at Ratanpur. Three quarters of the night were over at Ratanpur at 52 *ghaṭikās* and 34 *palas* when, as shown above, the moon was totally eclipsed. The date and the time of the eclipse can thus be completely verified.

It would not be out of place to say here a few words about the engraver Kīrtidhara. He is described in the present plates as the owner of Jamḍēra. From the two sets of plates of Prithvidēva II. discovered at Amōdā and dated in the Chēdi years 900 (1149 A. D.) and 905 (1154 A. D.) respectively which were incised by Vatsarāja, son of Kīrtidhara, we learn that the latter belonged to the Vāstavya family. Several members of this family were patronised by the royal house of Ratanpur. Thus the engraver of the earlier Ratanpur stone inscription of Jājalladēva I. (Chēdi year 866=1114 A. D.) whose name is lost, was born in the Vāstavya family. The Ghotia plates² of Prithvidēva II. were also incised by Kīrtidhara's son Vatsarāja. The latter's son Dharmarāja³ engraved the Amōdā plates of Jājalladēva II. (dated in the Chēdi year 912=1161 A. D.). This family produced some good poets also. Thus Dēvagana who composed the Ratanpur inscription of the time of Prithvidēva II. and his father Ratnasimha who wrote the Malhār *prasasti* in the reign of Jājalladēva II., Chēdi year 919 (=1167-68 A. D.), were born in the same family and had considerable poetic talent.

As for the geographical names occurring in these plates **Chimchātalāi**, the donated village, is probably Chichōlā (Long. 82-39, Lat. 22-10) on the left bank of the Hasdo in the Jānjgir *tahsil* of Bilāspur. It is only about 8 miles N.E. of Sarkhō. The district of **Anarghāvalli** in which both Chimchātalāi and Jamḍēra were situated is roughly represented by the present Jānjgir *tahsil*. **Sōṇabhadra** from which the donee hailed cannot be satisfactorily

¹ Mr. K. L. Daftari, a noted astronomer of Nāgpur, conjectures that Padmanābha may have used for his calculation the *Rājamṛigāṅka* a *karana* work ascribed to king Bhōja of Dhārā in which the *bīja-samskāras* seem to have been fixed after actual observation of planets. This work, though composed in Śaka 964 (=A. D. 1042), i.e., 86 years before the date of the present plates, may not have been known to the other astronomers of Ratnadēva's court. Padmanābha could, therefore, score an easy victory over them (cf. Sh. B. Dikshit's *History of Indian Astronomy* (Marāṭhī), second ed., p. 238).

² Mr. L. P. Pandeya has kindly drawn my attention to this reference. R. B. Hiralal considered the plates to be spurious (*Ind. Ant.*; Vol. LIV, p. 41). They seem to be an incorrect copy of the original plates made subsequently by an ignorant engraver. Hence the numerous lacunæ in the text. Mr. L. P. Pandeya suggests that the date of the original, misread by the ignorant copyist as 1000, may have been 900 of the Chēdi era (=1148 A. D.). This falls in the reign of Prithvidēva II. who, we know, was actually reigning till 1154 A. D. (*Ind. Hist. Quart. Vol. I*, pp. 405 ff.). If the plates had been spurious the details about the names of the engraver, his father and village would not have tallied. Even if it is a forgery, we need not reject all historical information in it (cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 201).

³ The name of the engraver was not Chitrabhānu as R. B. Hiralal supposed (above, Vol. XIX, p. 210). The word Chitrabhānu, which occurs twice in the last verse, is used only to describe Dharmarāja. He was the Chitrabhānu (sun) to the lotus-bed in the form of the Vāstavya family, and was also Chitrabhānu (fire) to the fuel in the form of the helpless warriors of the enemy.

identified. It was situated in the well-known Madhyadēśa or Middle Country. I know, however, no place named Sōṇabhadra in the above territory.¹ Jāmbavat where the great-grandfather of Padmanābha fasted himself to death was a *tīrtha*. It is perhaps identical with the Jambutīrtha mentioned in the *Padmapurāṇa*,² where there was a Śiva-*linga* called Jāmbavantēśvara which was said to have been established by the lord of bears Jāmbavant who helped Śrī-Rāmachandra. From the context it appears to be somewhere in the vicinity of the river Śvabhramatī (modern Sabarmatī). Jambhōra the village which was owned by the engraver Kīrtidhara is probably identical with Jondra (Lat. 82-21 and Long. 21-44) on the bank of the Seonāth river just outside the south-west limit of the Jānjgīr *tahsil*.

I edit the inscription from the original plates.

TEXT.

[Metres : Vv. 1, 9, 12, 13, 18 and 22-35 *Anuṣṭubh* ; vv. 2 and 6 *Upajūti* ; v. 3 *Sragdharā* ; vv. 4, 10, 14, 17 and 19 *Sārdūlavikrīḍita* ; vv. 5, 7, 8, 11 and 15 *Vasantatilakā* ; v. 16 *Mālinī* ; v. 20 *Sālinī* ; v. 21 *Āryā*.]

First Plate.

- 1 सिद्धिरस्तु³ ओ⁴ नमो ब्र(ब्र)ह्मणे ॥ निर्गुणं व्यापकं नित्यं शिवं परमकारणम् ।
भावशान्तिं परं ज्योतिस्तस्मै सद्ब्र(ब्र)ह्मणे नमः ॥१॥
- 2 यदेतदग्रेसरमम्ब(म्ब)रस्य ज्योतिः स पूषा पुरुषः पुराणः । अथास्य पुत्रो
मनुरादिराजस्तदन्वयेभूद्भुवि कार्त-
- 3 वीर्यः ॥२॥ देवः ओकार्तवीर्यः क्षितिपतिरभवद्भूषणं भूतधाच्या हेलीत्विष्माद्रि-
वि(वि)भ्यत्तुहिनगिरिसुतास्त्रे(स्त्रे)-
- 4 षसन्तोषितेस(श)म् । दोर्दंडाकांडसितुप्रतिगमितमहावारिरेवाप्रवाहव्याधूतच्यक्षपूजा-
गुरुजनितरुषं रावणं यो
- 5 ववं(ववं)ध ॥३॥ तदंस(श)प्रभवा नरेन्द्रपतयः ख्याताः क्षिती हैहयास्तेषामन्व-
यभूषणं रिपुमनोविन्यस्ततापानलः । धर्म-
- 6 ध्यानधनानुसंचितयशः स(श)स्त्र(स्त्र)क्षतां सौख्यकषेयान्मर्त्यगुणान्वितः समभव-
त्स्रो(च्छी)मानसौ कोकिलः ॥४॥ अष्टादशारि-
- 7 करिकुंभविभंगसिंहाः पुत्रा बभूवुरतिसौ(शौ)र्यपरास्य तस्य । तत्राग्रजो नृपवर-
स्त्रिपुरीश आशी(सी)त्से(च्छे)षांश्च मंडलपतीन्

¹ The hill where the well-known river Son, a tributary of the Ganges, takes its rise is called Sōṇabhadra Cf. "The Son rises near the Narbadā at Amarakantak in the Maikal range, the hill on which its nominal source is located being called Sōṇabhadra or more commonly Sōnmuṇḍā", *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. XXIII, p. 76. Mr. K. N. Dikshit kindly writes to me that Sōṇabhadra is probably the same as Śravaṇabhadra to which two Brāhmaṇa donees of the Narwhal plates of Vākpati Muñja (V. S. 1038) belonged. Like the donee of the present plates, both of them belonged to the Vatsa-gotra and had five *pravaras*. He thinks that Sōṇabhadra might be somewhere in Bihār on the bank of the Sōṇa or Sōṇābhadra.

² Cf. *Padmapurāṇa* (Venkatesvara Press ed., *Uttarakhaṇḍa*, *Adhyāya* 150). [*Skandapurāṇa* (sams ed., *Arbudakhaṇḍa*, *Adhyāya* 60), places Jambutīrtha in mount Arbuda.—Ed.]

³ Expressed by a symbol (cf. above, Vol. XVII, p. 352).

⁴ Expressed by the letter ए with a dot over it.

First Plate.

Second Plate.

२० न विमन विमुद बुद्धिः तस्या मत्तो द्विजसमा डविचूषणः ॥ सोमेष्टः मम नवदु वन पसिदः ॥ १७ ॥ अतिसमुचित
 २२ नृलसव विज्ञागमाना निपव विगुणानि र्वा स कल्याण ॥ नेषु रुहहिः गति जा पानु ग्रहा सा मर्तुदन्त कुल
 २४ निषि ॥ अथ विगुणक नम्य निमासुः ॥ विना मन्त्रा वृत्ता न्या मनिव ज्ञाप मलम विः ग्री पञ्चाना नवत ॥ १८ ॥ यः सिद्धा
 २६ न द्वय विविहा स गप पय गध संहिता सा सत वज्ञा वा रहमिहिन पमः ॥ १९ ॥ तना सीत धिका श्ववस न ज्ञात ज्ञात दिनगोः पने
 २८ नतीसी प्रतिज्ञान वी ॥ २० ॥ दाक्षिं कुर्वता यत दानी सर्वादा येर्म डलेन ये वल्ला न रात्रु राना व विचातला रुद्रा मसमे सा
 २८ कौ गाल या वन पताला कसा कालो तावदवा हेन स्या दान मन्त्र मदी पतः ॥ २१ ॥ द्विजा नवना वम नवाश्र लाकृप्ति निरुत वः
 ३० देव वसू कली या ज्य दनुमाना ईनादि निः ॥ २३ ॥ ऐकतः सर्वे नक्ता भिन पय ज्यमा ह्यद विः कयी चाप्या धितः स्यामः कान वये
 ३२ नृका पाना ॥ २४ ॥ सर्वे न ज्ञासने कृते ज्ञासु ववाहनम् नृमिदा नसा सिद्धाति फलं ॥ २५ ॥ वदुनिर्व सुषुप्तो राज
 ३४ निः स गदादि निः यस्या यसा यदा नृमि स्याने स्यात दा फलम् ॥ २६ ॥ यत्पुपति न सकल विद्वि सपुति ॥ पव नृमि कृतं दानं स
 ३६ सो सये पमे हति ॥ २७ ॥ नृमि यः प्रतिज्ञाति यन् नृमि प्रय कृति ॥ उतोति पुण्य कर्माणि विप्रतो नृमि भिजे ॥ २८ ॥ पूर्व
 ३८ दना द्विजानी नै यत्न दक पुनर य मदी मदी नृना यष्ट दाना कृप्या हि पालनम् ॥ २९ ॥ सुदन्त पदन्त वा ग्राह पन वसुप नम्
 ४० सविष्टा यी कृमि नृना पिट निः सह पय ॥ ३० ॥ मद्य मय स हस्त्रा लया पय सतन च ॥ काटि प्रदा तन नृमि हर्तन सु
 ४२ यति ॥ ३१ ॥ षष्ठि वर्ष मरुद्राणि स्यात्त वमति नृमि दः श्रुति वाचु मन्त्रा वना वा वन कं व ज्ञा ॥ ३२ ॥ रुष्ट नै ह नै दिव
 ४४ किं विदुम ससितम् सर्वेषु ज्ञाने ज्ञा राना न पुण्यति ॥ ३३ ॥ न विष विमिना हर्तु स विष मुच्यता विष मिका कि नै ह
 ४६ निवस्त्र स पुत्रा पति कम् ॥ ३४ ॥ तथान दान ये वल्ला ग्री मकी विदः सर्वः ॥ ३५ ॥ न ग्या मजा अलि लिख क स्या ननम् ॥ ३६ ॥

- 8 चकार वं(वं)धून् ॥५॥ तेषामनू^१जस्य कलिंगराजः प्रतापवक्त्रिचपितारिराजः ।
जातोन्वये द्विष्टरिपुप्रवीरः^२ प्रियान-
- 9 नांभोरुहपार्वणेंदुः ॥६॥ तस्मादपि प्रततनिर्मलकीर्तिकान्तो जातः सुतः कमल-
राज इति प्रसिद्धः । यस्य प्रतापतर-
- 10 णावुदिते रजन्यां जातानि पंकजवनानि विकासभांजि ॥७॥ तेनाथ चंद्रवदनो-
जनि रत्नराजो विस्त्रो(श्चो)पकारकरुणार्जि-
- 11 तपुण्यभारः । येन स्ववा(वा)हुयुगनिर्मितविक्रमेण नीतं यशस्त्रिभुवने विनिहृत्य
स(श)चून् ॥८॥ नोनल्लाख्या प्रिया त-
- 12 स्य शूरस्येव हि शूरता । तयोः सुतो नृपश्रेष्ठः पृथ्वीदेवो बभूव ह ॥९॥
पृथ्वीदेवसमुद्भवः समभवद्राजल्लदेव्री(वी)सुतः शु-
- 13 रः सज्जनवांच्छि(क्षि)तार्थफलदः कल्पद्रुमः श्रीफलः । सर्वेषामुचितोर्चने सुमनसां
तीक्ष्णद्विषत्कंठकः पस्य(श्य)त्कां(त्का)न्ततरांगनां[ग]-
- 14 मदनो जाजल्लदेवो नृपः ॥१०॥ तस्यात्मजः सकलकीसलमंडनश्रीः श्रीमान्समा-
हृतसमस्तनराधिपश्रीः । सर्वक्षि[ती]-
- 15 श्वरसि(शि)रोविहितांक्रिसेवः सेवाभृतां निधिरसी भुवि रत्नदेवः ॥११॥
इलावर्त्तादिवर्षाणां मध्ये भारतमुत्तमम् । मध्यदेस(श)स्तु त-
- 16 चापि सोणभद्रोस्ति यत्र सः ॥१२॥ श्रीसोणभद्रनिर्यातः पंचार्धो वत्सगोत्रजः
म[ह]सोण इति ख्यातो बभूव द्विजवंस(श)जः ॥१३॥ यः ष-
- 17 दूर्ककलाकलापकुस(श)लो निःसे(शे)षवेदागमज्ञाता ब्र(ब्र)ह्मसमः समस्तजनताल[व्या]दरः
सर्वदा । यः पंचास(श)दहानि चान्तसमये त्य-
- 18 क्लास(श)नं यां(जां)व(ब)^३वत्तीर्थं प्राणविमुक्तिमाप निपुणो वेदान्तसिद्धान्तगः ॥१४॥
प्रज्ञानिधिः सकलवेदविदां वरिष्ठो नानाविधाध्व-

Second Plate.

- 19 रविधानविमु(शु)बु(बु)द्धिः । तस्यात्मजो द्विजसमाजविभूषणश्रीः सोमेश्वरः समभ-
वहुवनप्रसिद्धः ॥१५॥ श्रुतिसमुचित-
- 20 श्रीलस्तत्व(च)विज्ञागमानां निरवधिगुणरासि(शि)र्व्यासकल्यो(ल्यो) ज^४नेषु । इह हि
जगति शापानुग्रहाभ्यां समर्थस्तदनु च कुल-

^१ The vowel of नू is lengthened for the sake of metre.

^२ Read द्विष्टरिपुप्रवीरप्रियानना° as in all other plates of the kings of Ratanpur.

^३ The second letter of this word appears more like *cha* than *va*; but *va* and *cha* appear almost like each other in this inscription (cf. *chaiva*, l. 34 *infra*) and other records of the period (cf. above, Vol. XIX, p. 75, l. 23). Besides यांचवत् makes no sense. I, therefore, propose to read जांबवत्तीर्थं. य is substituted for ज here as in वायपेय in l. 33 *infra*.

^४ After *ja* a superfluous *danda* was engraved and scored out.

- 21 चंद्रस्तस्य सूर्यर्भव ॥१६॥ प्रज्ञामंगलवेश्मविस्मयकराभ्यासः समस्तागने पुण्यात्मा
मखकर्मधर्मनिपुणः प्रावीण्यवान्ज्यो(ज्यो)-
- 22 तिषि । तस्याशेषगुणाकरस्य मतिमान्पुत्रः पवित्रात्मनो ब्र(ब्र)ह्माभ्यासनिवेशपेस(श)-
लमतिः श्रोपन्ननामोभवत् ॥१७॥ यः सिद्धा-
- 23 न्तद्वयं वेत्ति हीरासागरपारगः । संहितासा(शा)स्त्रतत्त्व(क्ष)ज्ञो वाराहमिहिरोपमः
॥१८॥ तेनासो(शी)त्यधिकाष्टवत्सस्यते जाते दिने गोःपते-
- 24 : कार्त्तिक्यामथ रोहिणीभसमये रात्रेश्च यामत्रये । श्रीमद्रत्ननरेश्वरस्य सदसि ज्योति-
र्विदामग्रतः सर्वग्रासमनुष्णगोः प्रव-
- 25 दता तीर्णा प्रतिज्ञानदी ॥१९॥ इंदोर्भुक्तिं कुर्वतायं तदानीं सर्वदायैर्भंड-
लेनर्घवस्त्रयां(ह्याम्) [1*] राज्ञा तुष्टेनाथ चिंचातलाईग्रामस्तस्मै सा(शा)-
- 26 सनीकृत्य दत्तः ॥२०॥ तपति न तपनः प्रखरो मरुदपि नो वाति शासने
तीव्रः । ब्र(ब्र)ह्मस्वस्तेयपातकमृतिस(श)यभीमं समालोच्य ॥२१॥ चंद्रा-
- 27 क्कौ गगने यावत्तपतो लोकसाक्षिणौ । तावदव्याहतं स्थेयाद्दानमेतन्महीपतेः ॥२२॥
द्विजाश्च नावमन्तव्यास्त्रैलोक्यस्थितिहितवः ।
- 28 देववत्पूजनीयाश्च दानमानार्चनादिभिः ॥२३॥ यैः कृतः सर्वभक्षोन्निरपेयश्च
महोदधिः । क्षयी चाप्यायितः सोमः को न नश्ये(श्ये)-
- 29 अक्रोष्य तान् ॥२४॥ सं(शं)खं भद्रासनं च्छ(क्ष)वं गजास्त्र(श्व)वरवाहनम् । भूमि-
दानस्य चिह्नानि फलं स्वर्गः पुरंदर ॥२५॥ व(व)हुभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राज-
- 30 भिः सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥२६॥
यथासु पतितं स(श)क्र तैलवि(वि)न्दुर्विसर्पति । एवं भूमिहृतं दानं स-
- 31 स्थे सस्ये प्ररोहति ॥२७॥ भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)ति यस्तु भूमिं प्रयच्छति ।
उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥२८॥ पूर्व-
- 32 दत्ता(त्तां) द्विजातीनां यत्नाद्रक्ष पुरंदर । मही(ही) महीभृतां स्ने(स्ने)ष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयो
हि पालनम् ॥२९॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत् वसुंधराम् ।
- 33 स विष्टायां¹ क्षमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥३०॥ अस्व(श्व)मेधसहस्रे(स्ने)ण
वाय(ज)पेयस(श)तेन च । गवां कोटिप्रदानेन भूमिहर्ता न सु(श)-
- 34 ध्यति ॥३१॥ षष्टिं वर्षसहस्रा(सा)ंस्त्रि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः । आच्छेत्ता चानु-
मन्ता च तान्येव नरकं व्रजेत् ॥३२॥ इष्टं दत्तं हुतं चैव य-

¹ Read विष्टायां.

- 35 किंचिद्वर्गसंचितम् । अर्वागुलिन सीमाया हरणेन प्रणस्य(श्च)ति ॥३३॥ न
विषं विषमित्याहुर्ब्र(व्र)ह्मस्वं विषमुच्यते । विषमेकाकिनं ह-
- 36 न्ति ब्र(व्र)ह्मस्वं पुनर्पौत्रिकम् ॥३४॥ तस्यामिवानर्घवह्यां श्रीमत्कीर्तिधरः सुधीः ।
जडेरग्रामनाथीयं दिलिखाचरसी(श्री)भनम् ॥३५॥

No. 27.--TIRODI PLATES OF PRAVARASENA II.

BY PROF. V. V. MIRASHI, M.A., NAGPUR.

These plates were found some years ago at the Manganese mine of Tirōḍi, eight miles south-east of Katangi in the Bālāghāt District of the Central Provinces. Mr. T. A. Wellsted, Manager of the Manganese mines, Mansar, who is keenly interested in the history of the Vākātakas, came to know of their existence in April 1934 and secured them with great difficulty from a Manganese contractor of Tirōḍi. The plates have since been deposited in the Nāgpur Museum. I am obliged to Mr. Wellsted for permission to edit them.

They are **four copper-plates**, each measuring 7·7" by 3·8". The first and the fourth are inscribed on one side only and the other two on both the sides. Their ends are neither fashioned thicker, nor raised into rims; still, the inscription is in a perfect state of preservation. The last plate bears in five places marks of indents from the blows of a pickaxe. About 2·1" from the proper right margin, the plates have a roundish hole ·4" in diameter for a circular ring to connect them. The ends of this ring, which is 3·3" in diameter, were flattened off so as to overlap and were joined with a pin. They were so secured when the plates were sent to the Nāgpur Museum for cleaning and taking ink impressions. On this ring slides a small circular band about ·7" broad and 3·8" in circumference, to which is secured with a rivet a flat circular copper seal 2·7" in diameter. The ring and the seal thus closely resemble those of the other plates of Pravarasēna II. The weight of the plates is 126 *tolas* and that of the ring, the band and the seal is 18½ *tolas*.

The plates were slightly corroded when first found, but have since been cleaned by Mr. M. A. Saboor, Coin Expert of the Nāgpur Museum. Each inscribed side of the first two plates contains six lines, that of the third five lines and that of the fourth only four lines. The seal contains the **legend** inscribed in four lines. The letters are deeply cut, but do not show through on the reverse. The size of the letters varies from ·25" to ·4".

As in the other plates of Pravarasēna II., the **characters** are of the box-headed variety of the Central Indian alphabet. They closely resemble those of the Siwani plates of Pravarasēna II. and of the Riddhapur plates of his mother Prabhāvatiguptā. The boxes at the top of the letters are not scooped out hollow as in the Chammak plates, but appear in the form of small squares as in the other plates of Pravarasēna II. The letters *j*, *b*, *n* and *l* and the subscript form of *m* appear without a box at the top; cf. *Vāṇapēya* and *Bṛihaspati* in l. 1 and *amala-jala* in l. 5. The box is not completely incised at the top of a few letters; see, for instance, *n* in *atyanta* l. 7; *chi* in *kēnachi*-l. 23; *ya* in *yaś-cha* l. 24. The *rēpha* at the top of letters is, in some cases, shown with, and in others without, a box (cf. *chāturvaidya* l. 19, *Āptōryyāma* l. 1). The length of medial *i* is denoted either by a ringlet in the curve representing short *i* as in *pramānī*-l. 29, or by another curve turned in the opposite direction as in *trayōviśē* l. 31. Medial *u* is shown in three ways—

with the *u* sign (1) turned to the left, cf. *-ānugāmī* l. 23; (2) turned to the right, cf. *bhūñjatō* l. 23 and (3) shown by a hook to the right bending downwards, cf. *kuryyāma* l. 26. The *mātrās* for medial *ē*, *ai*, *ō* and *au* are generally added at the top, but occasionally at the middle or even the foot of a consonant; cf. *Āscamēdha* l. 2 and *m-aīśvarya* l. 15. The medial *ō* is shown in two ways (1) with a *mātrā* on each side of a consonant as in *shōḍaśy-* l. 1, and (2) with a curve on the right side only, cf. *bhūñjatō* l. 23. The medial *au* is everywhere bipartite; cf. *dañhita* and *Gautamī* l. 5, etc. *D* and *d* are not clearly distinguished; cf. *shōḍaśy-* l. 1 and *samudītasya* l. 8; so also *v* and *ch*; cf. *Bṛihaspatīśava* ll. 1-2; and *chatur-Āśva*° l. 2; *t* appears with a loop in *-vastavya* l. 18 and *ḍattā*[m*] l. 29; *th* is generally distinguished from *dh* by a ringlet on the base line; cf. *thi* in *Prithivīsēna* l. 10 with *dhi* in *Yudhishṭhira* l. 9; but contrast *thu* in *Athērvāṇa* l. 18. Independent *b* which is distinguished from *v* appears in two forms: (1) the rectangular one as in *paribādha-* l. 25 and (2) that derived from *p*, cf. *Bṛihaspati* l. 1; the subscript *b* is only in one place distinguished from *v*, viz., in *Kōśambakhaṇḍa* l. 17; but cf. *āyur-bbala-* l. 15 and *-udvāhana-* l. 4. A vowel-less consonant is written in a smaller form below the line; cf. *drishṭam* l. 1 and *samrāt* l. 2. The *visarga* is denoted by two dots or hook-shaped lines; the former signify also a double mark of punctuation in ll. 13, 24, 26, etc. The completion of the record is indicated by a long horizontal stroke.

The language is Sanskrit. Except the legend on the seal and the usual imprecatory verse towards the close, the whole record is in prose. As regards orthography, we may note the absence of external *saṁdhis* and the use of short for long vowels in several places. Such orthographical mistakes as *bhantikva* for *bhaktitva* l. 8, *kēnachivvyāghūta* for *kēnachid-vyāghūta* l. 23 are evidently due to the carelessness of the engraver. The *visarga* is wrongly dropped in *gunai samudītasya* l. 8 and changed to *cha* in *bhaṭāch=chhātrās=cha* l. 14. The *anuscāra* appears superfluous after its change to a nasal in *Vākāṭakānām=Mahārāja* l. 9, etc. The dental *n* is written for *ṇ* in *kārunya* l. 7. *Li* is used instead of the vowel *li* in *aklīpt-ōpaklīpta* ll. 22-23, and *ri* for the vowel *ri* in *drishṭam* l. 1 and *dushkṛitam* l. 30. On the other hand *ri* occurs for *ri* in *sarvakṛīyābhiḥ* l. 24. The consonant following *r* is reduplicated in some cases, e.g., *ārjjava* and *śauryya* l. 7, *abhi-vardḍhamāna* l. 8; similarly *v* coming after *anuscāra* in *sā*[m*]*vacatsarē* l. 31. The consonant preceding *y* is reduplicated in *Bhāgīratthyāmala* l. 5 and *sarv-āddhyaksha* l. 13. The *upadhmānīya* occurs in ll. 10, 16 and 29. The final consonant is wrongly dropped in *Narattaṅgavāri-sthānā* l. 1, *dvādaśyā* l. 31, etc.

The plates were issued from the place **Narattaṅgavāri** by **Mahārāja Pravarasēna II.** of the **Vākāṭaka** dynasty. Their date is recorded in words as the **twelfth day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Māgha in the twenty-third (regnal) year.** Like almost all other complete Vākāṭaka plates¹ they open with the word *drishṭam* which must be taken, as was subsequently done by Kielhorn, to mean 'seen' and was evidently intended to signify the genuineness of the inscription.² The genealogy of Pravarasēna II. is copied almost *verbatim* from his previous plates, his maternal grandfather **Chandragupta II.** being called **Dēvagupta** as in the other records. The plates record the grant of the village **Kōśambakhaṇḍa** to a Brāhmaṇa named **Varuṇāryya** of the **Harkari-gōtra**³ and the **Atharvavēda**, who was a resident of **Chā**[m*]**drapura**⁴ and proficient in the three Vēdas. The donated village was bounded on the east by **Jamalī**, on

¹ The only exception is the Riddhapur plates of Prabhāvatiguptā. It does not appear in an odd Vākāṭaka plate which has recently come to my hands; but I have reason to think that, like the Bālaghāt plates of Prithivishēna, the inscription was left incomplete.

² Above, Vol. IX, pp. 268-9.

³ The *gotra* is named Harkari in the *Gōtra-pravara-nibandha-kadamba* (Lakshmi-Vēṅkaṭēśa Press, Bombay, 1917).

⁴ See below, Text, p. 172, note 20.

the south by Varddhamānaka, on the west by Mṛigasima and on the north by Mallakapēdhaka. As the order is addressed to the officers and soldiers in the western division (*aparapaṭṭa*) of Bēnnākāṭa, it is evident that the donated village was situated in it. The grant was written by the chief minister (*Rājyādhipikṛita*) Chāmidāsa¹ himself.

We know that the Dudia plates of Pravarasēna II. were issued on the tenth day of the fourth fortnight of the rainy season² in his twenty-third regnal year. If Kielhorn's view³ that the date refers to the bright half of the month Bhādrapada is accepted, the present charter, though issued in the same regnal year, would be later than the Dudia plates by about four months and a half.⁴ One other record of the Vākātakas (*viz.*, the incomplete Bālāghāt plates of Prithivishēṇa)⁵ has been found in the Bālāghāt district. This is, however, the first inscription of Pravarasēna II. to be discovered so far to the east of his kingdom. As stated below, the donated village Kōsambakhaṇḍa is to be identified with Kōsambā about 6 miles to the south-west of Tirōḍi, the find-spot of the present plates in the same district. The present inscription shows, therefore, that the country under the direct rule of Pravarasēna II. extended to the east as far as South Kōsala (modern Chhattīsgarh) and comprised the modern districts of Bālāghāt, Bhandāra and Chānda of C. P. These districts were evidently included in ancient Vidarbha. In the Sanskrit play *Mālavikāgnimitra* of Kālidāsa, who is now generally taken to be a contemporary of Pravarasēna II., the country of Vidarbha is shown to be divided by the river Varadā (modern Wardhā).⁶ Bēnnākāṭa of the present plates seems to have been one of the districts of Eastern Vidarbha.

Almost all other charters⁷ of Pravarasēna II. are issued from Pravarapura which was evidently his capital. The place Narattaṅgavāri from which the present plates were issued seems, therefore, to be a holy place (*tīrtha*)⁸ where he had gone to bathe in the month of Māgha and where he granted the present charter. The month of Māgha is specially praised in the Purāṇas as very sacred and various legends are narrated in them to evince the great merit of bathing at a holy place during that month.⁹ The eleventh day of the dark half of this month, when *pūrṇimānta*, which is called *Shaṭtilā ēkādaśī* and is observed as a fast-day, is highly glorified in the *Padmapurāṇa*.¹⁰ Pravarasēna may, therefore, have gone to the Narattaṅgavāri *tīrtha* to bathe on the *Shaṭtilā ēkādaśī* day and have made the present grant on the following day before breaking his fast. We may note in this connection that a similar grant was made by his mother Prabhāvatī-guptā¹¹ at the holy place of Rāmagiri (modern Rāmték near Nāgpur) on the twelfth day of the bright half of Kārttika, evidently after observing a fast on the preceding Prabōdhinī *ēkādaśī*.¹²

¹ [Or Navamidāsa, see below p. 174, n. 10.—Ed.]

² Above, Vol. III, p. 262.

³ Above, Vol. III, p. 260.

⁴ Kielhorn has evidently adopted the *pūrṇimānta* scheme in calculating that date. The same is followed above. The interval between the two dates would be 5½ months if the *amānta* system is adopted in both the cases.

⁵ Cf. *Mālavikāgnimitra*, Act V, *śl.* 13.

⁶ Above, Vol. IX, p. 267.

⁷ The only exception is the Siwani Copper-plate Inscription of Pravarasēna II. (*C. I. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 243 ff.) in which, however, no place of issue is mentioned. The Patna Museum plate also, being the third plate of the set, does not naturally mention any place of issue.

⁸ Narattaṅgavāri cannot be taken to be the site of his camp during a campaign; for there is no word like *vāsakāt* added to it.

⁹ कामधेनुयया कामं चित्तामखिस्तु चिन्तितम् । माघमासं ददातीह तद्वत्सर्वमनोरथान् ॥ *Padmapurāṇa* (Vēṅkaṭṣēvara Press ed.), *Uttarakhaṇḍa*, *Adhyāya* 124, *śl.* 64-5.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Uttarakhaṇḍa*, *Adhyāya* 43, *ślōkas* 5 ff.

¹¹ Her Poona plates also, though issued from the then capital Nandivardhana, were granted on a similar occasion.

¹² This day is referred to by Kālidāsa in his *Mēghadūta* (*śl.* 115).

As the present grant was not made at the capital, the expression *vaijayikē dharmasthānē* 'at the victorious office of justice' which regularly occurs in all other charters of Pravarasēna II. issued from Pravarapura are omitted in the present plates.¹ This grant was made by Pravarasēna II. for increasing his *dharma* (religious merit), life, strength and prosperity, for securing his well-being in this world and the next, as well as for augmenting the religious merit of his mother (*mātuh puṇy-ōpachayārtham*). This last expression occurs in none of the complete charters of Pravarasēna II.² As he mentions only his mother and not his father also, who was long since dead, it is likely that she was living at the time of the present grant and may have accompanied him to the holy place. From the description in her Riddhapur plates³ she seems to have been an old lady at the time of that grant which was made only four years before the issue of the present plates.

As for the **geographical names** that occur in these plates, **Narattaṅgavāri** was probably a *tīrtha* as suggested above. I know, however, of no place in C. P. and Berār, which exactly corresponds to this name. It may, however, be taken to mean Vāri near Narattaṅga on the analogy of Nāgapura-Nandivardhana (Nandivardhana near Nāgpur) in the Deoli plates⁴ of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III. In that case it can be identified with Wāri also called Bhairavgarh, now a deserted village on the river Bān or Wān in the extreme north-west of the Akot Taluk (Akola District, Berār). It is only 18 miles to the west of the old fort of Narnālā, which probably represents ancient Narattaṅga, and is still regarded as a holy place.⁵ **Kōsambakhaṇḍa**, the donated village, is evidently Kōsambā (79.39 × 21.38) about 6 miles to the south-east of Tirōḍi where the plates were found. **Bēnnākata** was evidently a district⁶ comprising the territory round the modern village Benī, 35 miles to the east of Kōsambā in the Gondia Tahsil of the Bhandāra District, which may have been its headquarters. The district seems to have been divided

¹ The expression *dharmādāra-karṇaḥ* which occurs in another connection in l. 26 is evidently a mistake for *dharm-ādara-karṇaḥ*. See below, Text, p. 173, n. 18.

² A similar expression *sva-puṇy-ōpyāyārtham* is found in both the Poona and Riddhapur plates of Prabhāvatigupta.

³ *Sāgaravarsha-Satādīva-putrī-patrī* l. 11, J. P. A. S. B. (N. S.), Vol. XX, p. 58.

⁴ Above, Vol. V, pp. 188 ff. Even now there are several such place names current in Berār, e.g., Bārsī-Tāklī (Tāklī near Bārsī). As there are now, and were probably in ancient Vidarbha, several villages named Wāri or Warkhēd, Narattaṅga may have been prefixed to define the position of the place intended.

⁵ See *Akola District Gazetteer* (1910), p. 395. At this place there are ruins of a fort called Bhairavgarh with an image of Kāl Bhairava. It may be noted in this connection that an ancestor of Pravarasēna II. (viz., Rudrasēna I.) was a devout worshipper of Svāmi-Mahābhairava. The writer in the *Gazetteer* identifies Wāri with ancient Varāhatīrtha (*Ibid.*, p. 382) but this identification does not seem to be correct. Varāhatīrtha was, no doubt, a very important *tīrtha* on the Payōshnī. It is highly praised in the *Mahābhārata* (*Vana-parvan*, *Adhyāya* 88, śl. 6-9, Bombay ed.) which describes the visit of the Pandavas to it in the course of their *tīrthayātrā* (*Adhyāya* 120 and 121). But from the description given in the *Payōshnī-mahātmya*, the *Nalachampū* [*Nirpayasāgar* ed. (1903), p. 174] and other Sanskrit works it appears to be the source of the Payōshnī (modern Pūrṇā) and must, therefore, be identified with Barāhpur about a mile to the north-east of Bhaīnsdehi (77° 38' × 21° 39') in the Betul District of C. P. where the Payōshnī takes its rise. The present Wāri is far away from the source of the Payōshnī. The *Payōshnī-mahātmya* refers to the Bāna river (on which Wāri is situated) as a tributary of the Payōshnī but makes no mention of a Varāhatīrtha on it.

⁶ Bhōjakata of the Chammak plate is another district name ending in *kata*. The *Mahābhārata* (Bombay ed.), *Sābhāparvan*, *Adhyāya* 31, mentions both Bhōjakata and Tūlikata as southern countries. In śl. 10-12 of that *Adhyāya* Sahadeva is said to have vanquished the lords of Bhōjakata and Vēṇākata. The latter is evidently a mistake for Vēṇākata. In reply to my inquiry Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, General Editor of the *Mahābhārata* which is now being published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, kindly informs me that most of the Grantha Mss. collated at the Institute show either the variant Vēṇākata or Bēnnākata in the 12th śloka of that *Adhyāya*.

into two parts by the river Waingangā, the ancient Bēnnā.¹ Kōsambā which now represents ancient Kōsambakhaṇḍa is only 20 miles from the Waingangā and was evidently included in the western division (*aparapaṭṭa*) of Bēnnākāṭa. Of the villages that formed its boundary, only one can now be traced. Jamali which bounded it on the east is probably modern Jāmuntolā, 3 miles to the east of Kōsambā. Chāndrapura, where the donee was living is probably identical with Chāndpur which lies only twelve miles to the south-east of Kōsambā and contains an old fort.² The other villages cannot be identified.

I edit the inscription from the original plates.³

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 द्विष्टम्¹ [1*] नरत्तङ्गवाहिस्थाना[त्*] । अग्निष्टोमाप्तोर्यामोव्यषोडश[ति]राचवा-
जपेयबृहस्पतिस-
- 2 वसाद्यस्क्रचतुरश्वमेधयाजिनः⁵ विष्णु(णु)वृहसगोत्रस्य सम्राट्⁶ वाकाटकानाम्महाराजश्री-
- 3 प्रवरसेनस्य सूनोः सूनोरत्यन्त⁷स्वामिसहामैरवभक्तस्य ।⁸ अंसभारसन्निवेशि-
- 4 तशिवलिङ्गीवहनशिवसुपरितुष्टसमुत्पादितराजवंशानां पराक्रमाधिगतभागी-
- 5 रत्था⁹[म]लजलमूह्नी¹⁰भिषिक्तानाम्भारशिवानाम्महाराजश्रीभवनागदौहित्रस्य गौतमी-

¹ The river is called Vēṇā in the *Mahābhārata* (*Sabhāparvan*, *Adhyāya* 31), *Padmapurāṇa* (*Svarga Khaṇḍa*, *Adhyāya* 39, śl. 30-32; Bombay ed.), *Matsya-purāṇa* (*Adhyāya* 114, śl. 27-28) and Vēṇyā in the *Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa* (*Adhyāya* 57, śl. 24). Vēṇvā in the *Vāyupurāṇa* (*Ad.* 45, śl. 102) and Vinnā in the *Kūrma* (*Ad.* 47, śl. 32) seem to be derived from Vēṇyā (See Pargiter's *Tr. of the Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa*, p. 300). Bēnnā in Bēnnākāṭa of the present plates and Bēnnū in Bēnnū-kārpara-bhāga of the Siwani plates are evidently corrupt forms of Sanskrit Vēṇyā and refer to the Waingangā. The Bēnnū-kārpara-bhāga of the Siwani plates seems to be a subdivision (*bhāga*) of Bēnnākāṭa. It cannot be located in modern Berār. Fleet's suggestion that Kōllapura in that charter is 'possibly Kolāpoor twenty-one miles south of Elichpur' (*C. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 244) is manifestly impossible. Khōlāpur (for, that is its correct name) was founded by Khōlēsvara, a well-known general of the Yādava king Siṅghana. As stated in his Āmbē inscription, it is on the bank of the Payōshnī (Pūrṇā); see G. H. Khare, *Sources of the Medieval History of the Deccan* (Marāṭhī), p. 64. I would identify Kōllapura (in the Bēnnū-kārpara-bhāga) of the Siwani plates with modern Koolpā about 36 miles to the east of the Waingangā in the Amgaon Zamindari. Karañjaviraka which was a village (and not a river as supposed by Fleet) in its vicinity is represented by modern Kāranjā, a mile to the N.-E. of Koolpā. For viraka at the end of a village name see Vyāghraviraka in the Khāmkhēd plates (above, p. 96).

² Kielhorn's suggestion about the identification of Chandrapura mentioned in the Dudia plates with the abovenamed Chāndpur cannot be accepted; for, as he has himself admitted, none of the other villages mentioned in those plates can be identified in its vicinity. That Chandrapura is probably identical with Chandur in the Amraoti district of Berār, as shown by R. B. Hiralal. (See his *List of Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, second ed. p. 93.)

³ The accompanying plates have been prepared from photographs kindly taken by Mr. M. A. Saboor of the Nagpur Museum.

⁴ Read दृष्टम्.

⁵ Here and in many places below, the rules of *Sandhi* have not been observed.

⁶ Read सम्राजो.

⁷ The box at the top of न्त is not complete.

⁸ This sign of punctuation is superfluous.

⁹ Read भागीरत्यमल⁹. The box of ma is not connected with the vertical stroke of the letter.

¹⁰ Read मूर्ध्निभिषिक्तानाम्. One other adjective दशममेधवद्विष्टादानां which occurs in all other plates is omitted here.

6 पुत्रस्य पुत्रस्य वाकाटकानाम्महाराजश्च¹रुद्रसेनस्य सुनोः²

Second Plate ; First Side.

7 अत्यन्तमाहेश्वरस्य सत्यार्ज³वकारु⁴शौर्यविक्रमनयविनयमाहात्म्यधिसत्व⁵

8 ग⁶तभन्तिक⁷धर्मविजयित्वमनोनेम्य⁸दिगुणै⁹[*] समुदितस्य वर्षशतमभिवर्द्धमा-

9 नकोशद⁹ण्डसाधनसन्तानपुत्रपौत्रिणः युधिष्ठिरवत्तेर्वाकाटकानां¹⁰महा-

10 राजश्रीपृथिविसेनस्य¹¹ सुनोः¹² भगवत्सक्रपाणे¹³प्रसादोपार्जितश्रीसमुदयस्य

11 वाकाटकानाम्महाराजश्रीरुद्रसेनस्य सुनोः महाराजाधिराजश्रीदेवगुप्त-

12 सुतायां¹²अभावतिगुप्तायामुत्पन्नस्य ।¹³ वाकाटकानाम्महा-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

13 राजश्री¹⁴प्रवरसेनस्य वचना¹⁵[*] । वेन्नाकटस्य अपरपट्टे ॥¹⁵ अस्मत्सन्तकास्त्वा-
द्व्यक्षनियोग-

14 नियुक्ता आज्ञासंचारिकुलपुत्राधिकृताः भटाच्छा¹⁶चाश्च व्युषितपूर्वमयाज्ञाया¹⁷ज्ञाप-
यितव्याः ।[*]

15 विदितमस्तु वः यथेहास्माभिरात्मनो धर्मायुर्बलमै¹⁸श्रय्यविद्वद्वये इहामुत्रहि-

16 तार्यं मातु¹⁹पु¹⁹ण्योपचयार्थं जमल्या अपरपार्श्वे वर्द्धमानकस्य उत्तरपार्श्वे

17 मृगसिमस्य पूर्वपार्श्वे मल्लकपेधकस्य दक्षिणपार्श्वे कोशम्बखण्डं नाम ग्रामः

18 चाह²⁰(? चांद्र²⁰)पुरवस्तव्यमथेर्वाण²¹हर्करि²²सगोत्रवरुणार्याय त्रिवेदाय दत्तः²³

¹ Read श्री°.

² Read सुनोः. ³ The subscript न is not complete.

⁴ Read कारुण्य°.

⁵ Read वीमत्त. None of the Vākātaka plates discovered so far gives this expression correctly.

⁶ The engraver first incised गन and then corrected it into गत. Read पात्रगतभक्तित्व as in the Siwani and Dandia plates.

⁷ The engraver seems to have wrongly joined the right hand horizontal stroke of the dagger of क to the vertical stroke of ल.

⁸ Read नैर्मल्यादि°.

⁹ The box-head of द is not completely incised.

¹⁰ The *anusvāra* is superfluous.

¹¹ Read पृथिवीषेणस्य.

¹² The *anusvāra* is superfluous.

¹³ This sign of punctuation is superfluous.

¹⁴ Read श्री°.

¹⁵ It is difficult to say if this is a sign of *Visarga* or of double punctuation. It is superfluous in either case.

¹⁶ Read भटाच्छाचाश्च.

¹⁷ Read व्युषितपूर्वमयाज्ञाय° as in the Siwani and Chammak plates.

¹⁸ Read °बलैश्रय्य°.

¹⁹ The lower horizontal stroke of प is not engraved.

²⁰ For other cases of the wrong omission of an *anusvāra* see अक्षिपु L. 28. and साव्यसुरे हादश्या. in L. 31 below.

²¹ Read आयर्वण. Instead of affixing the stroke denoting the length to a, the engraver wrongly prefixed it to the following letter.

²² The *gotra* is named Hārakeri in the गोत्रप्रवरनिबन्धकदम्ब. (published by the Vēṅkatsēvara Press).

²³ This word is superfluous.

i.

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iii.

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iii.

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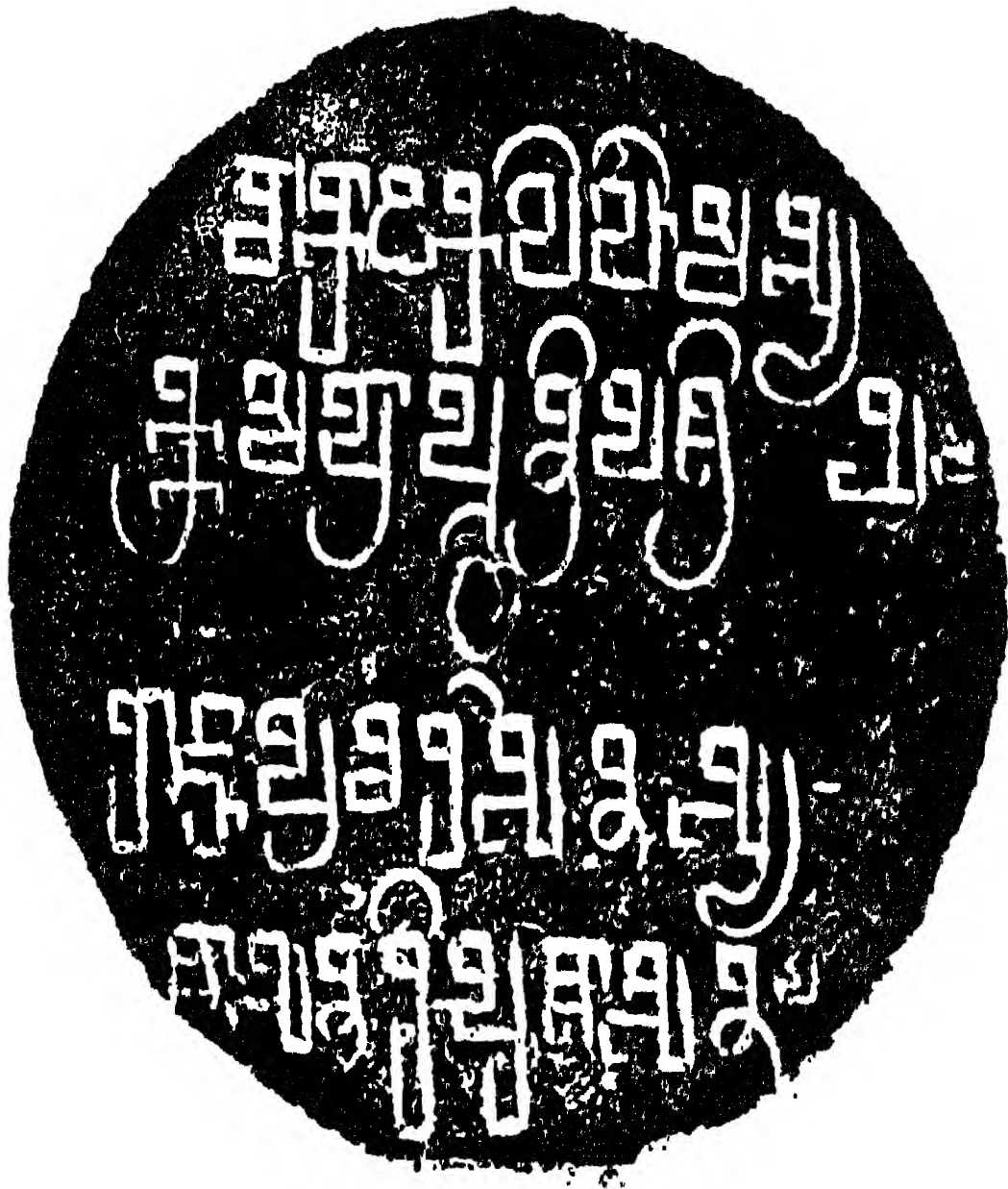
iii.

14
16
18

iv.

30
32

Seal.



Actual size.

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 19 अपूर्वदत्ता¹ उदकपूर्वमतिष्ठः² [।*] उचितांश्चास्य पूर्वराजानुमताचा(तांश्चा)तु-
र्व्वद्यग्रामम-
20 र्यादापरिहा³ रान्वितरामः⁴ स्तद्यथा अकरदायिः⁵ अभटच्छत्रपावेश्यः⁶ अपारंपरगो-
21 बलिवर्द्धः[.]*] अषुष्यक्षिरसन्दोहः अचारासनचर्माङ्गारः अलवणक्लिण⁸क्रे-
22 णिखनकः सर्वविष्टिपरिहारपरिहृतः⁹ सनिधिः⁹ सोपनिधि[.]*] सक्ति(क्ल)प्तो-
23 पक्ति(क्ल)प्तः आचन्द्रादित्यकालीयः पुत्रपौत्रानुगामी भुञ्जतो न केनचिद्व्याघात¹⁰

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 24 कर्त्तव्यः सर्व¹¹क्रियाभिस्संरक्षितव्यपरिवर्द्धयितव्यश्च ॥ य¹²श्चास्मच्छासनमग[ण]य-
25 मानस्वल्पामपि परिबाधा¹³त्कुर्यात्कारयित¹⁴ वा तस्य ब्राह्म¹⁵खैर्व्वे¹⁶दितस्य सदण्डं निग्र-
26 हं कुर्याम ॥ अस्मि¹⁷श्च धर्माद्वि(धि)¹⁸करणे अतीतानेकराजदत्तां संचिन्तन¹⁹परि
27 पालन²⁰क²¹तपुण्यानुकीर्त्तनपरिहारार्थं क²²र्त्तयामः संकल्पाभिद्योग²³परा -
28 क्रमोपजिताव(न्व)र्त्तम(मानानाज्ञापयामः एष्य²⁴तत्कालप्रभविष्णुगौरवा-

¹ Read अपूर्वदत्ता.² The box-head of ष्ट is not complete.³ The Chammak plates read चातुर्व्वेद्यग्राममयादान्(म्) and the Dudia plates चातुर्व्वेद्यग्राममयादा-
परिहारार्थम्(म्). The Poona plates have चातुर्व्वेद्यायहारपरिहारान्.⁴ Read वितरामस्तद्यथा.⁵ Read अकरदायी.⁶ Read अभटच्छत्रपावेश्यः. The reading in the present plates is however found in all the Vākātaka plates
discovered so far.⁷ Read अषुष्यक्षिरसन्दोहः.⁸ Read अलवणक्लिण⁸ as in the Chammak and Dudia plates. Only the Poona plates of Prabhāvatiguptā
read *kinva* in place of *klinna*. The Siwani and Riddhapur plates read *klinva*. An unpublished copper-plate
found at Rāmtek reads अलवणक्लिमी क्रेणिखनक.⁹ The *visarga* is not complete.¹⁰ Read केनचिद्व्याघातः.¹¹ Read सर्वक्रियाभिः. The engraver has not completed the subscript *va*. Again, he first wrote *ka* and
afterwards changed it into *kri*.¹² The box-head of य is not completely engraved.¹³ Read परिबाधां कुर्यात्.¹⁴ Read कारयेद्वा.¹⁵ The subscript म is not completely engraved.¹⁶ The subscript *va* is not completely engraved.¹⁷ Read अस्मिंश्च.¹⁸ The Chammak, Riddhapur and Dudia plates read धर्माद्विकरणे. The Siwani plates read धर्माद्विकरणे.¹⁹ Read अतीतानेकराजदत्तसंचिन्तन¹⁹.²⁰ Read परिपालनं.²¹ The engraver first wrote *ka* and then thought of changing it into *kri*.²² Read कीर्त्तयामः.²³ Read संकल्पाभिद्योगपराक्रमोपजितान्. The Riddhapur plates read संकल्पाभिद्योगपराक्रमोपजितान् and the
Dudia plates संकल्पाभिद्योगपराक्रमोपजितान्. Other Vākātaka plates have nothing corresponding to this.²⁴ Read एष्यत्काल²⁴. The Siwani plates have एष्यत्काल²⁴. The Dudia plates read as in the present text.

Fourth Plate.

29 ऋ(ङ्ग)विथान्विज्ञापयामः [I*] व्यामर्गातश्चाच्च श्लोकप्रमाणिकर्तव्यः [I]
स्वदत्ताम्यर-

30 दत्ताव्वा(स्वा) यो हरेत वसुन्धराः¹ [I*] गवान्श² तमहसस्य ।³ हन्तुर्हरति दुष्कि⁴ तं

31 सा⁵व्वत्तरे त्रयोविंशे⁶ । माघवहुलपक्षे द्वादश्या⁷ ।⁸ आजा

32 स्य⁹ राजाधिकृतन¹⁰ चमि(? वमि)दासेन लिखित¹¹मिति ।

The Seal.

1 वाकाटकललामस्य

2 कृ(क्र)मप्राप्तत्रिपञ्चियम्¹² [I*]

3 राज्ञः[*] प्रवरसेनस्य ।¹³

4 शासनं रिपुशासनम्¹⁴ [II*]

TRANSLATION.

The Plates.

(Lines 1-13.) Seen. From the place Narattaṅga-vāri. By the order of the illustrious *Mahārāja Pravarasēna* (II) of the *Vākātakas* who was born of *Prabhāvatī-guptā*, the daughter of the illustrious *Mahārājādhirāja Dēvagupta* and who is the son of the illustrious *Mahārāja Rudrasēna* (II) of the *Vākātakas*, who¹⁵ acquired an abundance of prosperity by the grace of the Divine (Lord) *Chakrapāṇi* (Vishṇu) (and) who was the son of the illustrious *Mahārāja Prithivishēṇa* (I) of the *Vākātakas*, who¹⁶ was intensely devoted to (the god) *Mahēśvara*, who¹⁶ was endowed with truthfulness, straightforwardness, compassion, heroism, valour, political wisdom, modesty, high-mindedness, intelligence, devotion to (worthy persons), and with the state of being a righteous conqueror,¹⁷ purity of mind and such other good qualities, who¹⁶ had sons and grandsons and a continuous supply of treasure and army which had been accumulating for a hundred years, who¹⁶ conducted himself like *Yudhishtira* and who¹⁶ was the son of the illustrious *Mahārāja*

¹ Read वसुन्धराम्.

² Read गवां शत°.

³ This sign of punctuation is superfluous.

⁴ Read दुष्कृतम्.

⁵ Read संवत्सरे.

⁶ Read त्रयोविंशे.

⁷ This sign of punctuation is superfluous.

⁸ Read द्वादश्याम्.

⁹ Read स्य.

¹⁰ Read राज्याधिकृतम्. [The reading may be *Rājyādhiprita-Navamīdasēna*. This official is apparently identical with *Sēnāpati* Namidāsa of the Dudia plates—Ed.]

¹¹ Read लिखितेति ।

¹² Read त्रिपञ्चियम्.

¹³ This sign of punctuation is superfluous.

¹⁴ Metre—*Anuṣṭubh*.

¹⁵ I.e., *Rudrasēna* II.

¹⁶ I.e., *Prithivishēṇa* I.

¹⁷ Cf. *Kautilya Arthaśāstra* (Second ed. by Shama Sastry), p. 322.

rāja Rudrasēna (I) of the *Vākāṭakas*, who was the son of Gautamīputra, who¹ was intensely devoted to (*the god*) Svāmi-Mahābhairava, who was the daughter's son of the illustrious *Mahārāja Bhavanāga* of the *Bhārasīvas* whose royal family was created by Śiva who was greatly pleased by (*their*) carrying the *liṅga* of Śiva like a load placed on (*their*) shoulder and who were besprinkled on their head with the pure water of the (*river*) Bhāgirathī (Ganges) that had been acquired by their prowess, and who¹ was the son of the son of the illustrious *Mahārāja Pravarasēna* (I) of the *Vākāṭakas*, the *Samrāt* (Emperor) who performed *Agnishṭōma*, *Aptōryyāma*, *Ukthya*, *Shoḍaśin*, *Atirātra*, *Vājapēya*, *Brihaspatisava*, *Sādyaskra* and four *Āsvamēdhas* and who was of the *Vishṇuviddha-gōtra*.

(Lines 13-14)—Our officials of noble birth, who are employed by the order of the General Superintendent² and who exercise their authority by (*our*) command³, (*our*) soldiers and umbrella-bearers⁴ in the western division (*aparapaṭṭa*) of (*the district*) Bēnnākāṭa should be directed by the following command which is already well-known to them :—

(Lines 15-19)—Be it known to you that in order to increase our religious merit, life, power and prosperity, to secure our well-being in this world and the next and also to augment the religious merit of (*our*) mother, the village named *Kōśambakhaṇḍa* which lies to the west of Jamālī, to the north of Varddhamānaka, to the east of Mṛgasīma and to the south of Mallakapēdhaka is bestowed here with (*a libation of*) water as a grant not previously made upon *Varuṇāryya* of the Atharvavēda and the Harkkari-gōtra, who has (*mastered*) the three Vēdas and is a resident of Chāddha(?) Chāndra)pura.⁵

(Lines 19-26)—And we grant⁶ the following exemptions from restrictions as (*are*) customary and (*are*) incident to a village belonging to Brahmins proficient in the four Vidyās, (*as*) approved by former kings, viz. (*it is*) not to pay taxes; (*it is*) not to be entered by soldiers and umbrella-bearers; (*it does*) not entitle (*the State*) to the customary cows and bulls;⁷ (*it does*) not (*also entitle it*) to (*the royalties on*) flowers and milking, to pasturage, hides and charcoal, to the purchase and digging of salt and fermenting drugs; (*it is*) to be exempt from forced labour; (*it carries*) with it the right to hidden treasures and deposits, to major and minor taxes (*kṛipta* and *upakṛipta*);⁸ (*it*

¹ I.e., Rudrasēna I. This is how all previous editors and historians have taken these expressions. The construction in that case seems to be faulty; for *Gautamīputrasya* should have been placed after *Pravarasēnasya sūnūh* and the word *putrasya* following *Gautamīputrasya* should have been dropped. Again the epithet *atyanta-svāmi-Mahābhairava-bhaktasya* should have followed *dauhitrasya*. (See the position of *atyanta-māhēśvarasya* below.) As the expressions stand, they seem to qualify *Gautamīputrasya*. But in that case the successor of Pravarasēna I. would be his great-grandson as *Gautamīputra* did not evidently come to the throne. (Note the absence of the expression *Vākāṭakānām-mahārājasya* in his case.) Besides, there is no reason why the name of Pravarasēna's son should have been omitted.

² This *Sarvādhyaksha* seems to be the same as *Rājyādhyakṣita* mentioned at the end of this record.

³ Lit. who move about, etc.

⁴ I have followed Fleet in the translation of *chhātrās* but they seem to correspond to the *chāṭas* in later records and may be a class of irregular soldiers.

⁵ See above, text, p. 172, note 20.

⁶ Lit. confer.

⁷ The right to demand the first calf of a cow is perhaps referred to here. The next three expressions exempt the grantee from certain taxes in kind which were paid to the State. Cf. *Manusmṛiti*, *Adhyāya* VII, śl. 130-132. There is no reason why these rights should be reserved for the villagers against the grantee as supposed by Fleet (C. I. I., Vol. III, p. 242, ft. note 1).

⁸ *Kautilya Arthasāstra* (second ed. by Shama Sastry, p. 60) gives *kṛipta* in the sense of fixed assessment. The expression *kṛipta* and *upakṛipta* correspond to the terms *bhāga* and *bhōga* which occur in the almost contemporary records of the kings of Sarabhapura and *udraṅga* and *uparikara* in those of later kings (cf. Altekar—*The Rāshtrakūṭas and their Times*, pp. 213-216). *Kṛipta* may therefore be taken to mean land tax and *upakṛipta* to some petty taxes in kind.

is) to be enjoyed as long as the sun and the moon (*will endure*) ; (*it is*) to follow the succession of sons and son's sons. None should cause an obstruction while (*the donee or his successor*) is enjoying it. (*This grant*) should be protected and increased by all means. And whosoever, disregarding our command, shall himself cause or make others cause the slightest obstruction, upon him, when complained against by the Brāhmaṇas, we will inflict punishment and fine.

(Lines 26-29)—In showing thus (*our*) regard for religion we, in order to avoid mention of the meritorious deeds already done, do not refer to our care and protection of the grants of many past kings ; (*but*) we issue this order to (*the kings of*) the present who have been vanquished by our resolve, attack, (*or*) valour¹ and make this request to (*the kings of*) the future out of regard for such as will be in power in times to come.

(Lines 29-32)—And the following verse sung by Vyāsa is to be regarded as an authority on this point :—Whosoever shall confiscate land that has been given by himself or another, incurs the sin of the slayer of a hundred thousand cows.

On the **twelfth day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Māgha**, this order is written by the Chief Minister **Chamidāsa**² himself.

The Seal.

This is the enemy-chastizing command of King **Pravarasēna**, the ornament of the **Vākātakas**, who has attained royal fortune by inheritance.

No. 28.—TWO BHOR STATE MUSEUM COPPER PLATES.

BY PROF. A. S. ALTEKAR, M.A., D. LITT., BENARES.

The accompanying copper plates, which are being published here for the first time, are two of the exhibits in the State Museum at Bhore, capital of Bhore State in Poona district. Nothing definite is known about their find-spots. But since the village granted in both the charters can be identified with a village about six miles to the east of Bhore, it is very likely that they may have been found not far from that town. Mōhērbān Srimant Bābāsāheb Pāntasāhiv, Rājāsāheb of Bhore, very kindly handed over the plates to me for being published in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

A

**BHORE STATE MUSEUM PLATES OF DHARAVARSHA DHARUVARAJA ;
SAKA 702.**

The plates are three in number. The size of each plate is 8·7" by 4·9", thickness being about ·12". The edges have been raised into rims in order to protect the characters engraved. At the centre of the left side of each plate, about ·3" from the edge, there is a circular ring hole, about ·7" in diameter, but the ring, which once held these plates together, has been lost along with the seal that had soldered its ends. The weight of the plates is 190 *tolas*.

The inscription is written on the inner sides of the first and third plates and on both the sides of the second. On the outer side of the first plate there are seven or eight letters scribbled at a

¹ Here three types of feudatories seem to have been referred to, viz., (1) those who submitted to Pravarasēna when they came to know of his resolve to vanquish them ; (2) those who submitted on being attacked and finally (3) such as had been conquered by valour.

² [See p. 174, n. 10.—Ed.]

much later period, resembling Marāṭhī characters of the 15th century. These are divided into two lines; the first of these seems to contain the word *śāsanapatraṁ* and the second one *dhapunya*. It is clear that a subsequent owner of the plates has engraved these letters to enlighten his successors as to the contents of the document.

The mason has evenly distributed the contents of the record over the four sides at his disposal, each side having about 15 or 16 lines. The average number of letters per line is about 39.

The plates are in a fair state of preservation. The surface of the record is slightly damaged in a few places on the third plate, but the entire record is perfectly legible in the original. The engraving of individual letters is fairly good and rarely slipshod. The charter, however, was not revised and there are numerous examples of inadvertent omissions; cf. *tatā* for *tatāna* (l. 19), *-saṁkhōdakṣaṁ* for *-saṁkshōbha-dakṣaṁ* (l. 20), *gmē* for *ḡagmē* and *vinda-rāja* for *Gōvinda-rāja* (l. 24), *Mālasādayaḥ* for *Mālavēsādayaḥ* (l. 29), etc. Even wrongly repeated letters or words are not crossed out; cf. *-karakata* for *-karaṭa* (l. 7), *-parāchya-parāchya* for *-parāchya* (l. 31), etc.

The characters of the plates are Nāgarī and are similar to those found in the Talegāon plates of the donor's father¹ and the Paithān plates of his son.² The record contains no numerical figures; the stop *t* occurs a few times (e.g., in lines 13, 56, 58, etc.), and is indicated by the normal form of the letter *ta* with a short horizontal line under it.

The language of the record is Sanskrit throughout. There are, however, a number of *sandhi* mistakes like *bhūpaśuchi-* for *bhūpaś=śuchi-* (l. 2), *°t=srēyō* for *°ch=chhrēyō* (l. 61). The formal part of the record is in prose, the rest of it is in poetry with the exception of the opening letter *ōm*.

With respect to orthography, the following points may be noted. *V* is written throughout for *b*. In a conjunct of which *r* is the first member the second member is usually, but not invariably, doubled. A nasal is preferably indicated by an *anusvāra* even when followed by a dental; even *m* at the end of the verse or half-verse is usually indicated by an *anusvāra*.

The genealogical verses in this charter are already known to us from other copper plates of the dynasty. The genealogy commences with Gōvinda I, his father Indra Pricchhakarāja and grandfather Dantivarman, who figure in some other records,³ being passed over. As the charter was issued by Dhruva, a cousin of Dantidurga, within 25 years of the death of the latter, it naturally does not omit Dantidurga's name from the genealogy as is done in some other records.⁴ Some of the later records of the dynasty⁵ omit the name of Dantidurga and ascribe the overthrow of the Chālukyas to Kṛishṇa I. The present charter, which is issued by a son of Kṛishṇa I. himself, gives to Dantidurga alone the credit of overthrowing the Chālukyas. Probably neither of these statements is entirely correct. It is more probable that Kṛishṇa I. merely completed the work of his brilliant nephew Dantidurga. Documents like the Rādhapur plates of Gōvinda III, which omitted the name of Dantidurga probably because he was a collateral, had no option but to ascribe the entire credit of the defeat of the Chālukyas to Kṛishṇa I. The real fact, however, was that the major portion of the work of annihilating the Chālukya prestige and power was done by Dantidurga; his uncle Kṛishṇa merely completed what his nephew had left unfinished.

The charter describes the specific exploits of Dantidurga in the usual way, but in the case of Kṛishṇa I. the description of his bravery is general, the overthrow of Rāhappa being the only

¹ *Ante*, Vol. XIII, pp. 275 ff.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 105 ff.

³ E.g. Daśavatāra cave inscription, *A. S. W. I.*, Vol. V, p. 87; Sanjān plates of Amoghavarsha I, *ante*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 235 ff.

⁴ E.g. Kāpaḍwanj grant of Kṛishṇa II, *ante*, Vol. I, pp. 52 ff.; Bagumrā plates of Indra III., *ante*, Vol. IX, pp. 24 ff.

⁵ Wānī-Diṇḍori and Rādhapur plates of Gōvinda III, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, pp. 157 ff., *ante*, Vol. VI, pp. 242 ff.; Kāpaḍwanj plates of Kṛishṇa II, etc.

specific feat mentioned. Rāhappa was apparently a powerful ruler, for we are told that Krishna could assume the imperial title only after defeating him. It is a great pity that we should still be unable to identify this potentate.¹

Vv. 21 and 22 of this charter, describing the war between the grantor and his elder brother Gōvinda II, occur only in one other charter, viz., the Paithān plates of Gōvinda III.² Some important defects in the readings of v. 22 as given in that charter can be corrected with the help of the present grant. Dr. Kielhorn had restored with some hesitation the 2nd and 3rd *pādas* of this verse as follows:—

[*bhrātur=da[ta]-raṇē vijīya ta[ra]sā paśchāt-tatō bhūpat[ra]h (bhūgasah ?)*

prāchy-ōdīchya-[p]arāchya-pāsyā³ (parān-ryapāsyu ?) cha lasat-Pāli-dhrajair-[bhū]shitam.

The last word in the second *pāda* of this verse in our charter is *bhūpatē*, which has to be corrected into *bhūpatin*.⁴ Obviously *bhūpatin* and neither *bhūgatāh* nor *bhūgasah* is the word intended by the poet. The line so read now shows that Dhruva first defeated his brother and then attacked his allies afterwards. Our charter further shows that the real reading of the third line is intended to be *prāchy-ōdīchya-parāchya-yāmya-rilasat-Pālidhvajair bhūshitam*. To judge from his emendation and translation, Kielhorn seems to have been inclined to construe the opening words of this line with the kings defeated by Dhruva. It is however clear from the above reading that the compound describes the Pālidhvaja. Dr. Pathak has pointed out on the authority of the *Ādi-Purāṇa* of Jinasēna⁵ that the Pālidhvaja consisted of four groups of 1,080 flags with particular signs arranged in the four quarters of the army. It can therefore be very fittingly described as glittering in the north and south and east and west as l. 3 of the present verse does in our charter.

When did the revolution take place which put Dhruva on the throne? This question cannot be answered very confidently as yet. So long the earliest reference to the war between the two brothers was found in the Daulatābād plates of Śaṅkaragana, issued in 793 A.D.⁶ So we could only say that the war took place sometime before 793 A.D. and after 772 A.D., the latest known date for Krishna I.⁷ The present charter, issued early in January 781 A.D., now contains the earliest reference to this war. So we can conclude that the war was over by the end of 780 A.D. when Dhruva had succeeded in establishing himself firmly on the throne.

¹ For possible conjectures on this point see Altekar, *The Rashtrakutas and their Times*, p. 43.

² *Ante*, Vol. III, pp. 105 ff.

³ Kielhorn's reading *pāsyā* is not justified by his own facsimile, which shows clearly that the correct reading in that plate also is *yāmya*. The way in which the letters *mya* in *nīṣamya* and *syā* in *tasya ātmajō* are written in l. 6 of the Paithān plates will make it clear that we have to read *yāmya* and not *pāsyā* there also.

⁴ [This correction is not necessary. The correct reading of this *pāda* in the Paithān Plates is *chāturdanta-ranē*.....*bhūpatēh* and the same reading is intended in the present grant also. The context shows that the term *chāturdanta* which occurs also in the inscriptions of Vishukunḍin rulers and in the Khamkhed Plates of Pratāpāsila (above, p. 95) has been used in the sense of *chaturanga-senā*. I cannot trace the word in this sense in Sanskrit lexicons but Mr. N. L. Rao draws my attention to its use in this sense in the Kanarese *Pampa-Bhārata*, a work of A.D. 941 by Pampa (Ch. XI, prose following verses 36 and 57), and *Pampa-Rāmāyana*, a Jaina work of about 1100 A.D. by Nāgachandra alias Abhinava Pampa (see Chs. IX, verse 12 and XIII, v. 96) and also in the following verse from an unpublished Kanarese inscription in the Bijapur Museum:—*Ātana rājya-trige nikēlanam=ene tanna bhūja-balaṁ māntra-balaṁ chāturdanta-balaṁ rikhyōtīge Bhūyila-chamūpan=āśroyan=ādām* ||. This verse may then be translated as follows: 'When the Vallabha (i.e., Gōvinda II) did not make peace through conciliatory measures then, the great and mighty lord (*mahēnō vibhuh*, i.e., Dhruva) forthwith defeated him in a battle in which the army consisted of the four divisions and, thereafter, obtained the entire sovereignty of the king, decorated with the emblems of Pālidhvajas glittering in the east, north, west and the south.' This interpretation would show that there is no reference to the defeat of the allies of Gōvinda II. in this verse as Prof. Altekar thinks.—Ed.]

⁵ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 104.

⁶ *Ante*, Vol. IX, pp. 195 ff.

⁷ Supplied by the Bhāṇḍak plates, *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 121 ff.

How much earlier he had ascended the throne is a question, the answer of which is beset with difficulties. The Pimpri plates of Dhruva,¹ issued in 775 A.D., mention Dhruva as the reigning emperor, but in the Dhulia plates, issued in December 779 A.D.,² we find Gōvinda II described as the reigning emperor, and a son of Dhruva making a land grant apparently with the authority of Gōvinda II. Can we get over the resulting chronological discrepancy by holding that the Dhulia plates are spurious? Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar has recently drawn attention to one very important circumstance tending to show almost conclusively that the Dhulia plates are spurious.³ He points out that the composer of the Dhulia plates of Gōvinda II was well acquainted with the two verses beginning with *Tasy ānujaḥ śrī-Dhruvarājānāmā* and *Jātē yatra chā Rāshtrakūṭa-tīlakē*, which describe Dhruva as the imperial ruler. He further points out that these verses could have been composed by the court panegyrist only when Dhruvarāja had become king. 'How could these verses', says he, 'which must have been composed during the reign of Dhruvarāja alone, find a place in the Dhulia grant which refers itself to the reign of his predecessor?'

Under normal circumstances, this argument would have been quite decisive to prove that the Dhulia plates are spurious. But there are certain special circumstances which materially affect its cogency. From the Daulatabād and Karhād plates of Kṛṣṇa III we know that sensual pleasures made Gōvindarāja careless of the kingdom and that entrusting fully the universal sovereignty to his younger brother Nirṇama, he allowed his position as sovereign to become loose.⁴ It is clear from this that while Dhruva was ostensibly governing the kingdom as regent for his elder brother, he was secretly trying to strengthen his position as the *de facto* sovereign. One of the steps to be taken for this purpose would be to issue land grants in his own name as the reigning emperor, ignoring his elder brother altogether. The issue of the Pimpri plates was a result of this policy of gradual and surreptitious usurpation. Since Dhruva was the *de facto* sovereign administering the kingdom for his brother, it is quite possible that not only the two verses beginning with *Tasy ānujaḥ* and *Jātē yatra*, but all the verses in the Pimpri plates describing the greatness of Dhruva as the emperor, could well have been composed by the court panegyrists of his faction as early as 775 A.D., when Gōvinda was only a sleeping emperor, facilitating the kingdom to slip into the hands of his brother, whom he had appointed regent.

Verse II of the Daulatabād plates states that Dhruva took over the administration entrusted to a stranger by his brother and assumed the royal authority in order that sovereignty may not deviate from the family. It would appear that Gōvinda soon saw through the game of Dhruva when *inter alia* he began to issue charters like the Pimpri plates in his own name. He removed him from the headship of the administration and entrusted it to some one else, who did not belong to the Imperial family. For a time Gōvinda seems to have asserted himself, and v. 21 of our charter shows that Dhruva thought it prudent to follow a policy of conciliation for some time. Apparently he offered outward submission and he and his son were confirmed as local governors. The Dhulia plates were issued by a son of Dhruva in 779 A.D. at a time when he thought it prudent not to openly flout the authority of his brother. Hence they mention Gōvinda as the reigning emperor, but at the same time contain a verse in eulogy of Dhruva.

Though outwardly at peace, the brothers were heading to an inevitable war. From the Daulatabād plates (v. 11) we find that owing to his licentious habits Gōvinda's administration deteriorated and his feudatories rebelled against him. This offered a golden opportunity to Dhruva to rebel openly against his brother, ostensibly for the purpose, not of getting the throne for himself,

¹ *Ante*, Vol. X, pp. 81 ff.

² *Ante*, Vol. VIII, pp. 182 ff.

³ *Above*, pp. 192 f. I am indebted to Prof. Bhandarkar for kindly placing at my disposal a copy of the first proof of his paper.

⁴ *Ante*, Vol. V, p. 193, v. 10; Vol. IV, p. 282, v. 11.

but of retaining the empire for the family. Gōvinda made an alliance with the kings of Mālava, Kāñchī, Vēngi and Gaṅgavādī. Dhruva was however a skilful general; l. 2 of v. 22 of our charter shows that he first defeated Gōvinda before the latter could get help from his allies and then attacked and drove them out. The decisive battles of this war were very probably fought in the year 780 A.D. In 779 A.D. Dhruva was still recognising the sovereignty of Gōvinda as the Dhulia plates show. Before the beginning of January 781 A.D. he had defeated both his brother and the latter's allies as the present charter shows.¹

We have seen already how the occurrence of the verse *Tasy ānujah* in the Dhulia charter is not sufficient to pronounce it as spurious. It is no doubt carelessly written, but that circumstance alone is not sufficient to call it spurious, as pointed out by the late R. B. Venkayya, the then editor of the *Epigraphia Indica*.² It is further to be noted that *Makarasamkrānti* did take place on the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of Pausa of Śaka Samvat 701 expired, as the Dhulia charter asserts.³ Forged grants are rarely correct in the astronomical details of their dates. Further, if the donee of the Dhulia plates had set out to get a forged charter, investing him with the ownership of the village Rakkhula, he would naturally have seen to it that the donor mentioned was a well-known king like Dhruva or Gōvinda III rather than an obscure prince like Karkka Pratāpaśīla, who never ascended the throne. As it is, we do not know the name of this son of Dhruva from any other source.⁴

If we assume that the Dhulia plates are spurious and that Dhruva had ousted his brother as early as 775 A.D. (when the Pimpri plates were issued), the reign of Gōvinda will be of not more than three years. Nay, it may be even shorter, for his father Kṛishṇa I may well have ruled for some months after June 772 A.D., when the Bhāṇḍak plates were issued. Now during this short period of three years we shall have to assume that :—

1. Kṛishṇa I ruled for some weeks or months, and then died.
2. Gōvinda II ascended the throne peacefully and himself governed for some time, during which period he defeated a king named Pārijāta and relieved (or perhaps devastated) the city or province of Gōvardhana⁵ (Daulatābād plates, v. 10).
3. He then appointed Dhruva as his regent who soon began to intrigue secretly against his brother (Karhād plates, v. 10).
4. Gōvinda then detected his brother's ambition and removed him from the headship of the administration, entrusting it to a stranger (Daulatābād plates, v. 11).
5. Dhruva then submitted for some time to his brother, seeking to win him over by peaceful means (vv. 21-2 of this charter).
6. Gōvinda spurned aside these overtures and formed a confederacy with the kings of Vēngi, Kāñchī, Mālava, and Gaṅgavādī.

¹ [But see p. 178, n. 4.—Ed.]

² *Ante*, Vol. X, p. 82, n. 1.

³ *Ante*, Vol. VIII, p. 183, n. 2.

⁴ [The dates given in spurious records need not always be incorrect. But there are other considerations for declaring a record spurious (see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 202 f.). In the case of the Dhulia plates, there is, first of all, the chronological difficulty; secondly, the name of the donor, viz., Karkka Pratāpaśīla referred to as the son of Dhruva has not yet been verified from any other source; thirdly, the characters of the plates are indifferently formed and at least a few of them have forms which we find in the records of a later period. For example, the letters *ja*, *tha*, *śa*, etc., do not resemble those found in the grants of Dhruva or even Gōvinda III while they are similar to those occurring in the records of Amoghavarsha (Sanjān plates, above, Vol. XVIII, pp. 243 ff.) or Kṛishṇa III. (Dēoli plates, above, Vol. V, pp. 192 ff.). All these points taken together with those already mentioned by Pathak and Bhandarkar, give rise to a suspicion about the genuineness of the Dhulia plates in spite of the arguments adduced by Prof. Altekar in favour of their genuineness.—Ed.]

⁵ Above, Vol. IX, p. 194 and note 1,

7. The two brothers then openly fought with each other, and Dhruva got the throne after defeating his brother (vv. 21-2 of the present charter).

I think that three years is too short a period for these events to take place.¹ And yet we shall have to suppose that they did take place during that short period if we are to assume that the Dhulia plates are spurious, and that Dhruva was already a full-fledged king, when the Pimpri plates were issued in 775 A.D. I have already shown how there is yet no satisfactory evidence to show that the Dhulia plates are spurious. We shall have therefore to conclude that (1) the Pimpri plates were issued by Dhruva when he was only a *de facto* and not a *de jure* emperor; (2) that he was later removed from the headship of administration when Gōvinda detected his treachery; (3) that he then tried to win over his brother by conciliation, Dhulia plates being issued at a time when he thought it impolitic to openly flout the authority of his brother; (4) that no amicable settlement could be arrived at between the two brothers; and Gōvinda formed a confederacy against his brother which the latter defeated completely during the year 780 A.D.; (5) that Dhruva became a *de jure* emperor only towards the close of 780 A.D., our present charter being the first one known so far, to be issued by him as a *de jure* emperor.

The donee of this charter is **Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa** who was the son of Durgabhaṭṭa, and was famous for his proficiency in the interpretation of the Vēdas and Vēdāṅgas (*sāṅg-ōpāṅga-vēd-ārthataṭva-vidushē*). The present charter would show that Karhāḍa, which is the same as Karād in Satārā district, was a centre of scholarship where Vedic exegesis was also given attention to. Karād was undoubtedly a famous centre of education in the Rāshṭrakūṭa period, for we find many of the donees of Rāshṭrakūṭa grants hailing from that town. This, for instance, is the case with the donees of the Sāmangaḍ plates of Dantidurga,² the present grant of Dhruva and the Sanjān charter of Amōghavarsha I.³

The village granted to Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa by this charter was **Laghuviṅga**, bounded on the north, east, south and west by the **Nirā river**, **Śrīmāla town**, **Layaṇa-giri** and **Bṛihad-Viṅga** respectively. Laghu-Viṅga is further stated to be situated in **Śrīmāla-vishaya**. **Śrīmāla** is obviously the same as Shirvaḷ, a large village in Bhore state, about 32 miles from Poona on the Poona-Satara road. **Laghu-Viṅga** village seems to be either the same or a portion of the village Viṅga, about 3 miles to the west of Shirvaḷ. From the information kindly supplied to me by the Bhore government, and by Mr. R. S. Phadnis of Bhore, I find that Viṅga is bounded on the north, east, south and west by the Nirā river, Shirvaḷ village, Nēṇādī hill and Vaḍagaon respectively. The northern and eastern boundaries of Viṅga are identical with those of Laghu-Viṅga; Nēṇādī hill also is clearly the same as **Layaṇa-giri**, the present name being the vernacular form of Layaṇādri. The eastern slope of Nēṇādī hill has several caves of the Buddhist type, majority, however, being now in a dilapidated condition. One of them still possesses a *stūpa*, about 12 feet in height. The caves are obviously earlier than our charter and were clearly the cause of the name which the hill bore in the 8th century. To the west of modern Viṅga is the village Vaḍagaon. It is quite possible that this Vaḍagaon is **Bṛihad-Viṅga** of our charter. The derivation of the name Vaḍagaon, a popular village name in Mahārāshṭra, from the presence of a Vaṭa tree in the village, is due to popular etymology. It would appear that Bṛihad-Viṅga in course of time came to be known simply as Bṛihad-grāma in contradistinction to Laghu-Viṅga and was later changed into Vaḍagaon.

¹ [The events occurring during this period have also been discussed by Prof. Bhandarkar where he has given a different explanation (see above, pp. 103 f.).—Ed.]

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, pp. 111 ff.

³ *Ante*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 235 ff.

TEXT.

[Metres : *Anushtubh*, vv. 1, 26-7, 29, 31 ; *Vasantatilakā*, vv. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15 ; *Upajāti*, vv. 4, 19
Gīti, v. 7 ; *Sārdūlavikrīḍita*, vv. 10, 17, 20, 21, 22 ; *Āryā*, vv. 11-14, 23, 25 ; *Sragdharā*, vv.
 16, 18 ; *Indravajrā*, 24, 28, 30 ; *Pushpitāgrā*, v. 32.]

First Plate.

- 1 ओ [१*] स वोव्याह्वेधसा धाम यं(यन्)नाभिकमलं कतं¹(तम्) [१*] हरश्च
 यस्य का(का)तेन्दुकलया कमलंकृतं(तम्) ।[१ १॥*] आसीद्वि(द्वि)ष-
- 2 ति(त्ति)मिरमुद्यतमण्डलाग्रो द्रु(ध्व)स्तिं नयंन(यन्न)भिमुखो रणशर्व्वशीषु [१*] भूप-
 शु(पशु)चिर्विधुरिवास्त(स)दिगंतकीर्त्ति-
- 3 र्गोविंदराज इति राजसु राजसिंघ(हः) [॥ २॥*] दृष्ट्वा चमून(म)भिमुखी
 सुभट्टाट(टाट)हासामुना(ना)मितं सपदि येन रण-
- 4 षु नित्यं [१*] दष्टाधरेण दधता भुक्कुटिं ललाटे खड्गं कुलञ्च हृदयञ्च
 निजञ्च श(स)त्वं(त्वम्) ।[१ ३॥*] खड्गं कराग्रां(ग्रा)न्मुखत-
- 5 ख शोभा मानो मनस्तस(स्स)ममेव यस्य [१*] महाहवे नाम निशम्य
 सद्यस्त्रयं रिपूणां विगल²त्यकाण्डे ।[१ ४॥*] त-
- 6 स्यात्तजो जगति विश्रुतदीर्घकीर्त्तिरार्त्तात्तिहारिहर्षविक्रम[धाम*]धारी [१*] भूपस्त्रि-
 विष्टपक्षता(नृपा)नुकृति(तिः) कृत-
- 7 ज्ञः श्रीकर्कशराज इति गोत्रमणिवर्ष(र्ष)भूव ।[१ ५॥*] तस्यो(स्य) प्राभिन्न(प्रभिन्न)-
 कंकट(करट)च(च्यु)तदानि(न)दंतिदं³तप्रसारकधि-
- 8 रोलि(लि)खितंश(तांस)पोठः ।[१*] क्षाप[१*] क्षितौ क्षपितश्चुग्भूत(त्त)नूजः सद्राष्ट्रकूट-
 कनकाट(ट्टि)रिवेन्द्रराजः[॥ ६॥*]
- 9 तस्योपार्जितमहसस्तनयश्चतुर्दधिवलयमालिन्याः ।[१*] भोक्ता भुवः शतक्रतुसदृशः
 श्रीद(दं)-
- 10 तिदुर्गराजोभूत् [॥ ७॥*] काञ्चीशकेरलनराधिपचोर(ल)पाण्ड्यश्रीहर्षवज्रटविभेद-
 विधानदक्ष(क्षम्) [१*] कर्णार्णकं प(व)लमचिंत्यम-
- 11 जेयमन्यै(मन्यै)भृ(भृ)त्यै(त्यैः) कियन्निरपि यः सहसा निगायः(य) [॥ ८॥*]
 आ(अ)भूविभंगमष्टहीतनिशातशस्त्रं(स्त्र)मयातमप्रातिह-
- 12 ताञ्जमपेतयत्नं(नम्) [१*] यो वल(ल)भं श(स)पदि दण्ड[व*]लेन जित्वा राजा-
 धिराजप[र*]मेखरतरमवाप ।[॥ ९॥*] आ सीतोर्व्विपुनो-

¹ The *anusvāra* mark being shallow has not come out in the ink impression.

² There is a natural depression here on the plate surface which looks like an *anusvāra* mark.

³ There is a natural depression after *ka* which looks like a *ra*.

⁴ The *anusvāra* over *द* is shifted to the right of the letter owing to its proper space being taken by the letter स्त्रि above it.

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- 13 पलावलिलस[क्षो*]लोर्मिमालाजलादाप्रालियकलंकितामलशिलाजालात्तुपाराचलात् [1*]
आ पूर्वाप-
14 स्वादिताभिजुतिना(०)प्रान्तलिङ्गा(हा)दष्टैर्विषं जगति(ती) ख(स्व)विक्रमव(व)लेनैकात-
पचीकृतं(ता) [॥ १०॥*] तस्मिदि(स्मिन्दि)-
15 वं प्रयाते वल्लभराजे क्षतप्रजावा(बा)धः [1*] श्रीकङ्कराजसूनुर्महीपतिः कणरा-
जोभूत् । [॥ ११॥*] यस्य

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 16 स्वभुजपराक्रमनिशेषोच्छा(त्ता)दितारिदिक्क¹ [1*] कणस्येशकण चरितं
श्रु(श्री)कणराजस्य [॥ १२॥*] शुभतुंगतुंगतुरगप्र-
17 वृद्धरेणु(णू)र्द्ध(ध्व)रुध(ध्व)रविकिरधां(णम्) [1*] श्रीमेपि नभो निखिलं प्राहङ्गा-
लायते स्पष्टं(ष्टम्) [॥ १३॥*] दीनानाथप्रणयिषु यथेष्टचेष्टं स-
18 मीहितमजय(सम्) [1*] तरक्षणमकालवर्षे(र्षे) वर्षति सर्वार्तिनिर्वपणं(णम्) [॥ १४॥*]
राह्यमात्मभुजजातव(व)लावलेपमाजी विजि-
19 त्य निशिताश्रि(सि)लताप्रह्ला(हा)रैः [1*] पालिङ्ग(ध्व)जावलिशुभामचिरेण यो हि
राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरतां तता[न ॥ १५॥*] क्रोधादुत्खातख-
20 द्गप्रश्रु(ष्ट)तरुचिचयैः(यै)भीसमानं समन्तादाजादु(वु)द्धत(त्त)वैरिप्रकटगजघटाटोपसंचो-
[भ*]दक्षं(क्षम्) [1*] श्रौयं त्यक्ता(क्षा)रिष-
21 र्गो भयचकित[व*]पु[ः*] कापि दृष्ट्वैव सद्य(द्यो) दर्पाध्मातारिचक्रक्षयकरमगमद्यस्य
दोर्दण्डरु(रू)पं(पम्) [॥ १६॥*] पाता यश्चतु-
22 रं[वु*]राशिरशनात्मकारभाजो भुवःस्त्रिय(वस्त्रय्या)श्चापि कता(त)द्विजामरगुरुः(रु)प्रा-
ज्याज्यपूजादरो(रः) [1*] दाता मानश्रदयणीर्गुणव-
23 तां योसौ श्रु(श्रि)यो वल्लभो भोक्तुं स्वर्गफलानि भूरितपसा स्थानं जगामामर-
(रम्) [॥ १७॥*] येन श्वेतातपत्रप्रहतरवि-
24 करव्राततापात्सलीलं [ज*]ग्मे नाशी(सो)रधूलीधवलितशिरसा वल्लभाख्यः सदाजो [॥ १८॥*]
स श्री[गो*]विंदराजो जितजग-
25 दहितस्त्रैणवैधव्यहेतुः(तु)स्तस्यासी[त्*] सूनुरेकः क्षणरणदलितारातिमा(म)त्तेभक्तुंभः
[॥ १८॥*] तस्यानुज[ः*] श्रीभुव-
26 राजनामा मच्चानुभावोप्रहृतप्रताप[ः*] प्रसाधिताशिषनरेद्रवक्र(क्रः) क्रमेण वा(बा)-
लार्कवपू(पु)र्व्व(र्व)भूव [॥ १९॥*] ज्जा(जा)ते यत्र च राष्ट्रकूटति-
27 लके सङ्गुपचूडामणौ गूर्वी तुष्टिरथाखिलस्य जगतः सुखामिनि प्रत्यह(हम्) [1*]
त्व(स)त्यं श(म)त्यमिति प्रसा(शा)सति स

¹ The anusvāra mark being shallow has not come out in the ink impression.

- 28 ति क्षामाक्ष(स)सुद्रांतिकाःमासीध(व)र्षपरि गुणाष्टतनिधौ सत्यव्रताधिष्टि(ष्ठिते)
[॥ २०॥*] श्रौक्ताक्षीपतिगांगवे(वे)गिकयुता
- 29 ये माल[वे*]शादयः प्राज्यानानयति स्म तां(तान्) क्षितिभृतो यः प्रातिराज्यान-
ति(पि)¹ [॥*] माणिक्याभरणानि हिमनिचयं
- 30 यस्य प्रपद्योपरि श्रं(स्त्रं) येन प्रति तं तथापि न कृतं चेतोन्यथा भ्रात-
रं(रम्) [॥२१॥*] सामाद्यैरपि वल्लभो न हि यदा स[धि*] व्य-
- 31 धातं तदा(त्तं तदा) चा(भ्रा)तुर्दत्त(त्त)रणे विजित्य तरसा पश्चात(त्त)तो भूप-
ते²(तीन्) [॥*] प्राच्योदीच्यपराच्यपराच्य³याम्यविल्ल(ल)सत्पालिध्वजै-
- 32 भूषितं चिह्नैर्यः परमेश्वरत्वमखिलं लेभे महिन्तो⁴(न्द्रो) विभुः [॥२२॥*) शशधर-
करनिकरनिभं यस्य यशः सुरन-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 33 गायसानुखैः [॥*] परिगीयतेनुरक्तैर्विद्याधरसुंदरो[नि*]वहैः [॥२३॥*] हृष्टोन्वहं
योर्थिजनाय सर्वं सर्वस्वमानंदितवं(वं)-
- 34 ध्रुवर्गः [॥*] प्रादाग्ररुष्टो हरति स्म वेग(गात्) प्राणा[न्*] यमस्यावि(पि) नितांतविर्य-
(वीर्यः) [॥ २४॥*] तेनेदमनिलविद्युच(च्च)चलमव-
- 35 लोक्य जीवितमसारं(रम्) [॥*] क्षितिदानपरमपुण्यं प्रवर्त्तितो ब्र(व्र)ह्मदायोधं(यम्)
[॥२५॥*] स च परमभट्टारकमहा-
- 36 राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरपरमभट्टारकश्रीमद(द्)भक्तालवर्षदेवपादानुध्यातपरमभट्टारक-
- 37 महाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरश्रीधारावर्षश्रीध्रुवराजनाम[॥*] श्रीनिरुपमदेव[.*)] कुशली सर्वा-
नेव य-
- 38 था[सं*]व(व)ध्यमानकं(कान्) राष्ट्रपतिविषयपतिग्रामकूटायुक्तका(क)नियुक्तकाधिकारिक-
महत्तरादी[न्*] समा-
- 39 दिशत्यस्तु वः संविदितं यथा श्रीनीरानदीसंगमसमावासितेन मया मातापित्रो-
रात्मन⁶श्चैहिका-
- 40 मुस्मि(स्मि)कपुण्ययशोभिष्टध(व)ये करहाडवास्तव्यतच्चातुर्विध्यसामान्यगार्गसगोत्रव(व)-

¹ The reading in the Paithān plates of Gōvinda III is अपि.

² The reading in the Paithān plates of Gōvinda III is भूयतः। The present reading is the better one. [But see above, p. 178, n. 4.—Ed.]

³ पराच्य is wrongly repeated.

⁴ The reading of this letter is doubtful. The conjunct letter looks like क्षी in the original. The Paithān plates reading is महानी. [The correct reading in both the grants seems to be mahēnō.—Ed.]

⁵ Anusvāra mark has not come out here in the ink impression.

⁶ Subscript च is only partly visible. The hole of the ring has cut its lower portion.

- 41 इवच(हृच)सत्र(ज)ह्यचारिणे दुग्(र्ग)भटपुत्राय सांगोपांगवेदार्थतत्वविदुषे वासुदेवभट्टा-
 42 य श्रीमा¹लविषयांतर्गतलघुवि(विं)गनामा ग्रामः तस्य चाघाट्ट(ट)नानि [1*] पूर्वतः
 श्रीमालपतन(त्तनं) द-
 43 क्षिणत(तो) लयणगिरि[:*] पश्चिमतः वृ(वृ)हदिङ्गकग्रामः उत्तरतः नीरा नाम
 नदो [1*] एवमयं चतुराघा-
 44 टनोपलक्षितो ग्राम[:*] सोद्वंग[:*] स(सो)परी(रि)करस(स्स)दण्डदशापराधस(स्स)भू-
 तोपा(तवा)तप्रत्यायसो(स्सो)त्यद्यमा-
 45 नविष्टिक[:*] सधान्यहिर²(र)न्या(ख्या)देयो अ(योऽ)चाटभटप्रवेश्यः सर्वराजकीयानामह-
 स्तप्रक्षेपणी-
 46 य आचंद्रार्काणवक्षितिसरित्पर्वतसमकालीन[:*] पू(पु)त्रपौत्रान्वयक्रमोपभोग्य(ग्यः)
 पूर्वप्रत्तदे-
 47 वत्रा(ज)ह्यदायरहितोभ्यंतरसिध्या(द्ध्या) भूमिच्छिद्रन्यायेन शकनृपकालातीतसंवत्सरस(श)-
 48 तेषु सप्तसु वर्षद्वयाधिकेषु सिद्धाय(र्थ)नानि संवत्सरे माघसितरथसप्तम्यां म-

Third Plate.

- 49 ह्यपर्वणि व(व)लिचरुवैश्वदेवाग्निहोत्रातिथिपञ्चमहायज्ञक्रयो³त्सर्पणार्थ(र्थं) स्नात्वाद्यो-
 दकातिसर्गेण
 50 प्रतिपादितो(तः) [1*] यतोस्यो ⁴उचितया व्र(व्र)ह्यदायस्थित्या भुंजतो भोजयत[:*]
 कषतः कर्षयतः प्रतिदिशतो वा न कै-
 51 श्विदल्पापि परिपंथना कार्या [1*] तथागामिभद्रनृपतिभिरस्मदंशैरं(र)न्यैर्वा स्वा(सा)-
 मान्यं भूमिदानफल-
 52 मवेत्य विद्युलो(क्तो)लान्यनित्यैश्वर्याणि ⁵दृणाग्रलग्नजलविं(विं)दुचञ्चलञ्च जीवितमाकल-
 य(य्य) स्वदायनि-
 53 विशिषोयमस्मदा(द्वा)योनुमंतव्यः प्रतिपालै(लयि)तव्यश्च [1*] यश्चान्नानतिमिरपटला-
 व⁶तमतिराशि(च्छिं)द्या-
 54 दाच्छिद्यमानकं⁷ वानुमोदेत स पञ्चभिर्महापातकैशो(स्यो)पपातकैश्च संयुक्त[:*] स्या[त्*]
 इत्युक्तञ्च⁸ भगव-

¹ A natural depression on the plate surface here looks like an *anusvāra*.

² *Anusvāra*, though clear on the plate has not come out in the impression.

³ Read क्रियो-°.

⁴ This उ is superfluous after the preceding *sandhi*.

⁵ This letter looks like क, but it is due to the slipping of the instrument to the right of ट.

⁶ The letter वृ is damaged.

⁷ क is damaged.

⁸ Read स्यादिति । उक्तं च.

- 55 ता वेदव्यासेन [१*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्रा(सा)णि स्वर्गं तिष्ठति भूमिदः [१*]
आच्छेता(त्ता) चानुमंता च तान्यै(न्ये)व नर-
- 56 ^१रके वसेत् [॥२६॥*] विंध्याटवीश्व(ष्व)तोयासु शुष्ककोटरवासिनः [१*] कृष्णाहयो
हि जायंते भूमिदानं ह-
- 57 रंति ये [॥२७॥*] अग्नेरपत्यं प्रथमं सुवर्णं भूर्वर्षणी सूर्यसुताश्च गावः [१*]
लोकत्रयं तेन भवे-
- 58 धि(द्धि) दत्तं यः काञ्चनं गाञ्च महि(ही)ञ्च दद्यात् [॥२८॥*] व(व)हुभिर्वसुधा
भुक्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [१*] यस्य य-
- 59 स्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [॥२९॥*] यानीह दत्ता(त्ता)नि
पुरा नरे(रं)द्वैर्दानानि धर्मार्थयशस्कराणि [१*] निर्मा-
- 60 ल्यवांतप्रति[मानि*] तानि को नाम साधुः [१*] पुनराददीत [॥३०॥*] स्वदत्तां(त्तां)
परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्वा नराधिप [१*] [मही*] मही-
- 61 मतां(तां) श्रेष्ठ दानात्स्त्रे(च्छे)योनुपां(पा)क्षनं(नम्) [॥३१॥*] इति कमलदलां(सु)
विं(विं)दुलोलां शृ(श्रि)यमनुचि(चिं)त्य मनुष्यजीवि-
- 62 तञ्च [१*] अतिविमल[म*]नोभिरात्मनीनैर्ण(र्न) हि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलोप्याः
[॥३२॥*] श्रीनाग-
- 63 [प]राणकद्रुतकं लिखितं श्रीगौडसुतेन श्रीसावं(मं)तेन ॥

B

THE BHOR STATE MUSEUM PLATES OF KHAMBHA II ; SAKA 1001.

The plates are three in number. The serial number of each plate in the set is engraved near the ring hole, a little away from the lines of the main record. The size of the plates, which is fairly uniform, is 7.8" x 4.2" and the thickness about $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The edges have not been raised into rims. The plates were originally strung together by means of a ring passing through holes, about .5" in diameter, perforated at the centre of the left side, about .5" from the edge. The ends of the ring are soldered together by means of a seal which is bell-shaped, being 1" in height and 1.2" in diameter. On the seal is superimposed the figure of a lion in the round crudely executed. The seal bears no inscription. At a subsequent unknown date the ring had been cut, but the seal and soldering are still intact. The weight of the plates along with the seal and the ring is 122 tolas; the weight of the plates alone is 100 tolas.

The inscription is engraved on the inner side of the first and the last plates and on both the sides of the second. The engraving is throughout by the same hand. Each side has 11 lines of writing with the exception of the first side of the second plate, which has only 10. The last lines of the second side of the second plate and of the third plate are only about half of the normal length. The first line of the record has 33 letters including the four numerals; probably, discovering by computation that the space at his disposal permitted a greater spacing of letters, the mason went on gradually reducing the number of letters per line; from l. 9 onwards we have on an average

¹ This is superfluous.

only 22 letters per line. The last full line has however 31 letters; this was obviously done with a view to avoid the use of the outer side of the third plate.

The plates are in a fair state of preservation and the engraving of individual letters is fairly good. Only in a few cases can we detect carelessness, as for instance, in the case of *dhā* in *pañcha-pradhānāḥ*, l. 15, *t* in *kil-āsīt*, l. 17 and the omission of two letters in v. 4.

The characters are Dēvanāgarī. Only a few letters like *i*, *ē*, *ṇa*, *ḍa*, *dha*, and *śrī*, differ from modern characters. The following palæographical points deserve notice: (1) *Prishthamātrās* occur in the case of medial *ai* and *au*; cf. *paurṇamāsyān* l. 2, *vairi* l. 4, *Tailappa* ll. 19, 20, etc. In the case of medial *ē*, the *prishthamātrā* occurs only in a few cases; cf. *tēla* l. 9, *yēna* l. 21, *Kham-bhēna* l. 27; in the majority of cases a slanting line to the left going upwards is used to denote it. (2) The form of *n* in *ātusmīn* l. 11 is obviously due to the slipping of the instrument. (3) The medial *ū* is denoted by a loop open to the right, which is very much similar to the loop used to denote the medial *ri*; cf. *sānuḥ* l. 20, *pūrvam* l. 26, with *nripa* l. 1 and *vriddhi* l. 6. (4) The plates show two forms of *ha*; the unusual cursive one is to be seen certainly in *simha* l. 15, and possibly in *vāha* (?) l. 8. The numerical figures for 1 and 0 occur in the record itself and those of 1, 2, and 3 on its margin.

The following points deserve mention in connection with the orthography: (1) *V* is written throughout for *b*. (2) *Sa* is throughout written for *ś*. This is the case even in conjunct letters like *śva* (ll. 3, 5, etc.), the only exceptions among the conjuncts being the letters *śrī* (ll. 14, 16) and *ścha* (l. 4). (3) In a conjunct of which *r* is the first member the second letter is doubled only in a few cases; cf. *paurṇa* l. 2, *-varggaḥ* l. 21, *sarvān* l. 41. A nasal is preferably denoted by an *anusvāra* including even *m* at the end of a verse or half-verse; the cases where it is denoted by the nasal of the class of the following letter, as in *mārtanḍam* and *ganḍam* l. 4, *Vinga* ll. 6 and 7, are few. (5) There are no punctuation marks at the end of prose sentences except in one case where we have two vertical strokes (l. 15). (6) Verses are not numbered and their punctuation is very irregular. All such irregularities have been noticed in footnotes, added to the text.

The language of the record is Sanskrit. Prākṛit terms are however used in ll. 8 and 9 where taxes are enumerated. Case-endings of the names of ministers and their epithets are also in Prākṛit, cf. *māmalu*, *parabalu*, *pradhāna*, l. 13 and *amātya*, l. 14. The rules of *sandhi* have often been ignored especially in the portion having Prākṛit endings. In the metrical portion the language is fairly correct, but not a single line of the prose portion is without syntactical anomalies. It is clear that the draftsman did not at all know how to write correct Sanskrit. The opening clause giving the date is awkward in construction and ungrammatical. In the sentence following, the writer intended apparently to have at the beginning a clause in the locative absolute like *Khambha-dēva-rājyē abhivardhamānē*; but he wrongly put all the adjectives of *Khambha-dēva* in the accusative case, perhaps under the wrong notion that these were meant to qualify *rājyam* in l. 6. The next sentence (ll. 7-10) is indeed unique in having neither the subject nor the predicate. Then follows a long sentence (ll. 11-15) giving the names of the five ministers of the donor. Here we have such a plethora of epithets used in connection with these dignitaries that it becomes very difficult to discover the real names of the five ministers. In the concluding portion of the charter the word governed by *dattam* has no case-ending at all. Most of these mistakes are apparently the mistakes of the draftsman and not of the engraver.

The form of this charter is rather unique and calls for notice. Usually the copper-plates first give the genealogy of the donor, then mention his name along with the names of his officers, then describe the donee and the object granted, and end by quoting the imprecatory verses. In this charter after the mention of the date, we have the description of the donor followed by the

description of the grant. Then come the names of the five ministers of the donor followed by his own genealogy. Then come imprecatory verses, and at the fag-end of the charter we have the donees' names added like an after-thought.

The date of the charter is given at the beginning both in words and numerals. It was issued in the Śaka year 1001 (elapsed), named Siddhārtha, on the full-moon day of the month of Jyēsthā which fell on a Saturday. The corresponding date according to the Christian era is Saturday the 18th of May 1079.

The donor of the present charter is so far unknown to us from any other record or reference. He belonged to a feudatory Chālukya family, ruling at Śrīvalaya or modern Shirvaḷ, a large village in Bhōr state, about 32 miles from Poona on the Poona-Satara road. The name of this ruler was Khambha, that of his father Tailappa, and of his grandfather Khambha again. It is clear that the family was ruling at Shirvaḷ for three generations only. No specific exploit is attributed to any of the members of this family in the genealogical description, which, as usual, speaks of their defeating the enemies, breaking the temples of elephants in the enemy phalanx, and winning fame pervading the three worlds. These rulers do not seem to have been of any consequence in the politics of the age. They were probably relatives of the Imperial Chālukya family ruling at Kalyāṇī and were allowed to hold the territory round Shirvaḷ in the feudatory capacity. The name of the donor's father Tailappa and his surname Chālukya would support this conjecture.

Ll. 11-15 give the names of the five ministers who were holding office when the grant was given in 1079 A.D. The plethora of epithets here renders the task of giving their personal names rather difficult; but probably they were Kumāra Jēsiṅgha, the prime minister, Chāchu the Sāmānta or the revenue minister, Kōntali Thākura the Amātya or the counsellor, Sōmanāthaiyā, the minister to the Queen Siriyādēvī (i.e., Śrīdēvī), daughter of King Muñja, and Laiādara-nāyaka, the minister to Queen Mahalādēvī.¹ It would appear that the Queens Śrīdēvī and Mahalādēvī were taking active part in the administration of the little kingdom of Shirvaḷ. It may be pointed out that this was quite in consonance with the tradition of the Chālukya family to which the donor belonged. We have several other instances of Chālukya kings entrusting important administrative offices to their queens. Thus Akkādēvī, the elder sister of Jayasimha III was the governor of Kinsukād seventy at least from 1022 to 1053 A.D.² Mailalādēvī, one of the queens of Sōmēśvara I. was holding the important post of the governor of Banavāsi twelve-thousand in 1054 A.D. Lakshmādēvī,³ the favourite queen of Vikramāditya VI, held several important posts in the administration including the governorship of the capital.⁴

Queen Siriyādēvī is described as Muñjēya-mahārāṇī. The expression Muñjēya would suggest that she belonged to Muñja town or country, or was the daughter of king Muñja. The latter seems to have been the case. The Tidguṇḍi inscription of Vikramāditya VI,⁵ dated 1082 A.D., refers to a Sindā feudatory of his, named Muñja, ruling in the vicinity of Bijāpur. He was thus a

¹ [Pañcha-pradhāna here, I think, should not be taken in the literal sense of the term. Probably it has been used in the context in the general sense of a 'royal council.' In this case the names and offices of the members constituting the council may have been as follows: (1) Jēsiṅgha or Jayasimha, the chief minister, (2) Jēkhambha or Jayastambha, a sāhanī, (3) Chāchu, also a sāhanī, (4) Kōntali or Kōntali, the sāmānta, (5) Māmala, a thākura, (6) Amāiya, the parabala (commander of the army), (7) Siddhamu, the minister, (8) Muñjēya, the pradhāna, (9) Sōmanāthaiyā, the minister of the chief queen Siriyādēvī or Śrīdēvī and (10) Valaiyā (?), the chief dandānāyaka and attached to the queen Mahalādēvī.—Ed.]

² Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, part ii, p. 435.

³ Ibid., p. 440.

⁴ Ibid., p. 448.

⁵ Ante, Vol. III, pp. 306 ff.

contemporary of Khambha II, the grantor of this charter. The latter could therefore well have married a daughter of the former.¹

The village granted in this charter is **Viṅga** which is described as a *mahā-sthāna* or holy place. This is clearly the same village which was given 300 years before by Dhruva Dhāravarsha to Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa, a learned Brāhmaṇa of Karāḍ, as we know from the charter **A** above. Line 27 shows that king Khambha only renewed the grant. Verse 5 naively observes that the village Viṅga had been given to Brāhmaṇas as early as the time of Rāma. We may presume from this that since the time of Dhruva the village was not resumed by any of the succeeding rulers and figured as a *brahmadēya* village on the revenue records of successive governments.

Though the village continued to be a *brahmadēya* village, its ownership did not remain in the family of Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa, the original donee. Curiously enough the names of the donees do not occur at all in that portion of the grant which describes the donation. The mistake is rectified by adding a postscript to the inscription which comes at the end of the imprecatory verses. The syntax of this important sentence is not free from doubt. It reads as follows: *Śrī-Kumbhadēva-bhaṭṭa-Gaṅgala-dacīra(dēva)-pramukha-Viṅga-mahāsthāna-sarvanamasya-śāsanam Khambha-rājēna dattam*. It is clear that we have to emend *pramukha* into *pramukhēbhyah* and that Kumbhadēva and Gaṅgaladēva received the charter as the leading personages among the donees. In other words, they did not receive the grant for themselves, but as representatives obviously of the Brāhmaṇa community of Viṅga. Viṅga is described in the record as a *mahā-sthāna* or holy place and seems to have been the seat of a learned Brāhmaṇa settlement. King Khambha therefore might have granted the charter to the whole Brāhmaṇa settlement of the place. What then about the rights of the descendants of Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa? The village Viṅga is situated about 70 miles from Karāḍ and one has to pass through the difficult Khaṇḍālā pass before one can reach it from the Karāḍ side. In the old days when communications were rather difficult, Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa and his descendants must have found it difficult to manage their Viṅga property from Karāḍ. They may have, therefore, sold it to the Brāhmaṇa community of Viṅga, who in turn may have induced the government of the day to make it tax-free.²

The present charter transfers to the donees the village revenues along with the right to receive some customary perquisites probably from the village artisans. The precise nature of the latter cannot be made out owing to the difficulty of interpreting the terms used for the purpose in ll. 8 and 9.

TEXT³.

[Metres:—*Indravajrā*, vv. 5, 6; *Śārdūlanikrīḍita*, v. 4; *Anuṣṭubh*, vv. 9, 10; *Sālinī*, v. 12; *Upajāti*, vv. 1, 2, 3, 11; *Rathōddhatū*, vv. 7, 8.]

First Plate.

1 श्री⁴ स्वस्ति [1*] श्रीस(श)⁵क एकोत्तरसहस्र अंकतोपि १००१ दृपकासातीतसि-
द्वार्यसंवत्स-

¹ [If my interpretation (see p. 188 n. 1) is correct, Muñjēya would only be the name of the *pradhāna* and would have no connection with the queen Siriyādēvi and consequently with the Sinda chief Muñja of Bijāpur.—Ed.]

² [As the inscription does not give any particulars of the donees it is difficult to come to any such conclusion definitely. It may not be impossible that they belonged to the family of Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa, the original donee, and there being a change in the ruling dynasty Khambha renewed the charter to them. Or this may be a fresh charter issued by the king to people not connected with the family of Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa for reasons not known.—Ed.]

³ From the original plates.

⁴ Expressed by a symbol.

⁵ The construction of the sentence should have been श्रीसकदृपकासातीत एकोत्तरसहस्रे.

- 2 रातर्गतज्येष्ठपौर्णमास्यां स(श)निदिने अद्ये(द्यै)तस्मिन्काले समधिगतप(पं)-
 3 चमहास(श)ब्द(ब्द)महामण्डलेस्त्र(स्त्र)रं¹ ²सिरिषलयपुरवराधीस्त्र(स्त्र)रं चालु-
 4 क्यकुलकमलमार्त्तण्डं वैरिदलगण्डं धर्मावतारं पु(ह)रिचंद्रग-
 5 णावतारं समस्तराजावलीविराजमानमहामण्डलेस्त्र(स्त्र)रथीखं-
 6 भदेवराजविजयराज्यमुत्तरीत्तराभिवृद्धिप्रवर्द्धमाने वि-
 7 ङ्गमहास्थानं हस्तोदकपु(पू)र्वकं समस्तदण्डदोष-
 8 सहितं अर्थार्थसंव(व)हे(हं) सर्ववाहवाइसुर्युतपे-
 9 वरिलपुडलतेल(ला)³दिमाङ्गली(लि)ककारुकदेणं एव-
 10 मादिसमस्त⁴ आचंद्रार्कप्रतिपालनीयं⁵ [I*] अगुंथितपुष्पि⁶ रा-
 11 जदर्स(र्श)नं [I*] एतस्मिन् काले कुमाजेसिंह⁷ अमात्यकेसरि-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 12 साहणीजेखंभसाहणीचाबुसामंत(त)कोत⁸लिठाकुरमा-
 13 मलुपरव(व)लुआमैयअमात्यसिद्धमुप्रधानुमुंजियमहारा-
 14 जी(जी)श्रीसिरियादेव्य(व्या) अमात्य सोमनाथेया राणीमहलादेव्य(देव्या)
 15 लैयादरनायकसिंह⁹ एते पंचप्रधा¹⁰नाः ॥ चालुक्यवंसे(शे) वि-
 16 तते पृथिव्यां स्वव्वा(वा)हुषीर्यार्जितराजस(श)ब्दः(ब्दः) ॥(1) देसे(शे) पुरा श्री-
 17 वलयाभिधाने खंभाभिधानो नृपतिः किलासीत(त्) [॥ १॥*]
 18 अरिंदमः पालयिता प्रजानां धर्मेण साक्षादिव ध-
 19 र्मराजः । गुणैः प्रजारंजनतत्परोभूत्तैलप्य-
 20 राजः किल तस्य पुत्रः ।[I २॥*] तैलप्यसूनुः पुनरेव खंभः
 21 प्रतापसंतापितस(श)त्रुवर्गः [I*] अनेकसो(शो) येन रणे रिपु(पू)-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 22 णामानर्तितानीह कव(व)न्धकानि ।[I ३॥*] सु(सू)र्त्यापास्तमनस्विनीजनम-

¹For the syntax of this sentence see the introduction.
²There is a depression on the plate surface here which looks like an *anusvāra*.
³The constituent words in this big compound are difficult to separate or interpret.
⁴There is a sudden break here. The expression should have been समस्तपरिहारोपेतं.
⁵Here should have come a verb like ददाति.
⁶Read अकृतिपुष्पं.
⁷In this sentence, *sandhi* rules have been disregarded.
⁸What looks here like an *anusvāra* over त is really a natural depression on the surface of the plate.
⁹[The reading is *damṇanāyaka-sinḥa*. The preceding portion should probably be corrected as *dēvyā Valaiya* see p. 188 n. 1.—Ed.]
¹⁰There is a superfluous vertical line after the letter *dhā*.

- 23 नः कंदर्पवर्धनमुपेतं धामं विजयी विजयं महाप्रभामण्ड-
 24 लः । खड्गाखं(ख)खडितवैरिवारणघटाकुंभस्यमुक्ताफलः की-
 25 र्त्वाक्रांतजगत्त(च)यो विजयते खंभः त्रितीकत्रियः^१ ।[18॥*] रामादि-
 26 दत्तं किल पूर्वमासीद्वि(द्वि)द्वं महास्थानमिदं विजानां(नाम्) ॥(1)
 27 खंभेन राज्ञा तु पुनर्नमस्य दत्तं कृतं सा(शा)सनमेव-
 28 मुक्ता ।[1 ५॥*] अस्मत्कुले यो भविता नरेन्द्रः पुष्पैरसूत्रय-
 29 थितैः स दृष्टः । मत्सा(च्छा)मनादित्यमिदं भवद्विर्वाच्य(चं) स्वध-
 30 र्मं प्रतिपालयेति ।[1 ६॥*] अन्यदत्तमथवा स्वयं कृतं व्र(व्र)ह्मदा^२-
 31 यमिह यस्तु पालयेत् । आत्मवंम(श)मखिलं समुदरेत्कि(त्की)र्त्तिमानि-
 32 ह परत्र पार्थिवः ।[1 ७॥*]

Third Plate.

- 33 धर्म एष नृपतिः सनातनो यत्प्रसाध्यः खलु वैरिमण्डलं(लम्) [1*] पा-
 34 लयत्यखिलमात्ममण्डलं व्र(व्र)ह्मदायमहितं नरेस्व(स्व)रः ।[1 ८॥*] खद-
 35 तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत् वसुं(ध)रां(राम्) [1*] षष्ठिं(ष्टि) वर्षसहस्राणि
 36 विष्ठायां जायते कृमिः [॥९॥*] व(व)ह्मभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राजन्यैः सगरा-
 37 दिभिः [1*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिः^३ तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ।[१०॥*]
 निम-
 38 मा^४ दोषं हरणे महातं^५ गुणं च भूमेरनुपालने^६ तु ।
 39 दत्तं नरेन्द्रेः प्रतिपालनीयं खे(त्रे)यो हि दानादनुपालनं तु [११॥*] सा-
 40 मान्द्योयं धर्मसेतुनृ(नृ)पाणां काले काले पालनीयो भवद्भिः [1*]
 41 सर्वानेतान्मागि(वि)नो भूमिपालान्भूयो भूयो याचते रामभ-
 42 दः ।[१२॥*] श्रीकुं [भ*] देवभट्टगंगलदुर्वप्रमुख^७ विह्वमहास्थानसर्वनमस्वसा(शा)स-
 43 नं खंभराजेन दत्तं(त्तम्) [॥*] मङ्गलं महाश्रीः [॥*]

^१ Read "त्रितीकत्रियः".^२ Read खंभ खिषीकीप्रियः [Reading is correctly Khambhah kshilau kshatrigah.—Ed.]^३ There is a superfluous vertical line after dā.^४ Read भूमिन्.^५ Read निगद्य.^६ Read महान्.^७ The medial d stroke is engraved in the wrong direction.^८ Read देव(?)प्रमुखः.

No. 29.—MALA PLATES OF VIRASIMHĀDEVA : V. S. 1343.

By R. R. HALDER, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER.

These two copper-plates, briefly noticed in the *Annual Report of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, for the year 1914-15 (p. 3, item 11), and now preserved in the Rajputana Museum, were found at a place called Māla about three miles from the village Barodā in the Dungarpur State in Rājputāna.

Each plate is engraved on one side only and has two ring holes. The first plate measuring $10\frac{7}{8}'' \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$ contains twenty-one lines of writing, while the second measuring $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{7}{8}''$ has eighteen.

The characters are Nāgarī of the fourteenth century A.D. The peculiar form of *tta* in *svadattām*, l. 20, and *-pradatta*, l. 24, may be noticed. The letters *saṁ* in *saṁsūrē* (l. 18) and *sva* in *svargga* (l. 20) are not fully engraved.

The language is Sanskrit, and excepting the benedictory and imprecatory verses in ll. 13-23, the whole composition is in prose. The names of the witnesses are in vernacular (ll. 28-36). Some *dēśī* words are to be found in the record; for instance, *puchhē vāḍaka* (l. 11) meaning the back portion of a house; *arahaṁṭa*, l. 27 (Skt. *araghaṭṭa*); *nāḍu*, l. 27 (a small pond), *bhāṭhī*, l. 28 (a kiln), *phaliḥaka*, l. 37, also called *phalā*, *phalsū*, *phaliū* meaning an entrance or gate and *guyāḍa*, l. 38, (a compound or courtyard).

As regards orthography, consonants following a superscript *r* are sometimes doubled as in *-harttā* (l. 17), *sarvvadā* (l. 25); etc., *v* and *b* are not distinguished except perhaps in *chībā* (l. 34); *ś* is used for *s* in *sahaśrēṇa* (l. 16) and *-sahaśrāṇi* (l. 21) and *vice versa* in *sudhyati* (l. 17), *nischalaḥ* (l. 18); *śh* occurs in place of *kh* in *Vaiśūsha* (l. 1), *Mōshala* (l. 28), *līshitam* (l. 39), etc., apparently due to the influence of the vernacular; *anusvāra* is used for nasals in *Garṅgā* (l. 6), *chānumantā* (l. 15), etc., and also at the end of *pādas*; *visarga* is omitted in lines 11, 17, 21, 26, 37, etc., while *sandhi* is not observed in lines 6, 12, 14, etc. Other mistakes are pointed out in the transcript and the footnotes.

The inscription refers itself to the reign of *Mahārājakula* (Mahārāval) *Śrī-Virasimhadēva* of Vaṭapadraka in Vāgaḍa. The charter is dated **Sunday, the 15th day of the dark half of Vaisākha of the Samvat¹ year 1343** corresponding to the 13th April, 1287 A.D. It records (ll. 2-12) that *Mahārājakula Virasimhadēva* granted one and a half *halas*² of land and a house with enclosures of land in its front and back at the village **Māla** in the district **Katīja** (mod. Katiyor) to a Brāhmaṇa named **Tālhā** son of **Vayajā** of the *Bhāradvāja-gōtra* for the spiritual welfare of *Mahārājakula Dēvapālādēva*. The description of the gift is given in lines 26-28, after which the names of the witnesses are recorded (ll. 28-36). The name of the *Sūtradhāra* is given as **Bhisana** in l. 35. Lines 36-38 mention the boundaries of the house. The last two lines record the name of the *Dūtaka* as **Sūnaladēvī** and that of the writer as **Vikama** (Vikrama) who is said to have acted under the verbal orders of the *Pañchaśrī* Vāvaṇa. **Visala** is spoken of as one, on whose authority the names of the witnesses were recorded.

As regards the persons mentioned in the inscription, **Virasimhadēva** evidently belonged to the **Guhila** family of Dungarpur. He was fifth in succession from **Sāmantasimha**, the founder

¹ This samvat is 'अषाढ़ादि'.

² In some parts of Mewār, one *hala* of land was reckoned to be equivalent to several *bighās* of land. The practice of granting lands to Brāhmaṇs on the occasion of *Śrāddha* (death anniversary) ceremony of forefathers was not uncommon among the rulers in old days. See the Paramāra Yaśōvarman's grant dated Samvat 1192 in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 348.

of the State and his earliest and latest known dates are Samvat 1343¹ and Samvat 1359² (A.D. 1286 and 1302). He was thus a contemporary of Rāval Samarasimha of Mewār, whose known dates range between Samvat 1330 and 1358 (A.D. 1273-1301).³ *Mahārāval Dēvapāladēva* (also known as Dēdā or Dēdu) was the immediate predecessor⁴ of Virasimhadēva.

As to the places mentioned, *Vāgaḍa* was the old name of the modern Dungarpur State. *Vaṭapadraka* (now called Barōḍā) remained the capital of Vāgaḍa up to the period of Duṅgarasimha (the grandson of Virasimhadēva) in whose time the capital was transferred to Dungarpur so called after his name.

The date of the inscription weakens the contention of Colonel Tod⁵, Major Erskine⁶ and other writers holding that the foundation of the Dungarpur State was laid by Māhapa or Rāhapa of Sisōḍā.

According to the Kumbhalgarh inscription⁷, dated Samvat 1517, Lakshmanasimha, a ruler of Sisōḍā, fought in the battle of Chitor in 1303 A.D., and was thus the contemporary of Rāval Ratnasimha of Mewār and probably of his father Samarasimha also as Ratnasimha ruled only for a year. Virasimhadēva of this record, we know, was a contemporary of Samarasimha. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Lakshmanasimha also. Now, Virasimhadēva was fifth in succession from Sāmāntasimha (the real founder of the State), while Lakshmanasimha was eleventh⁸ from Māhapa or Rāhapa. It is, therefore, highly improbable that Māhapa, who goes as far back as eleven generations from Lakshmanasimha, should have founded the State. That it was Sāmāntasimha of Mewār who laid the foundation of the present Dungarpur State is supported not only by the Mount Ābū⁹ and the Kumbhalgarh inscriptions but also by the account of Muhnōt Nainsī¹⁰, the well-known historian of Mārwar.

TEXT.¹¹

First Plate.

1 ॥ श्री¹²॥ संवत् १३४३ वर्षे ।¹³ वैशाख(ख) अ¹⁴ १५ रवावद्येह वागडवटपद्रके
महा[रा]-

2 जकुलश्रीवि(वी)रसिंहदेवकल्याणविजयराज्ये तन्त्रियुक्तपंचश्रीवा-

¹ His earliest inscription is the present record, dated V.S. 1343.

² This date is found in an unpublished inscription from Barodā; cf.

संवत् १३५८ वर्षे आषाढपक्षे १५ वागडवटपद्रके महाराजकुलश्रीवीरसिंहदेवकल्याणविजयराज्ये

साहसुतन्त्रियुक्तिवाचादित्य(त्या)स्य(य) मंगलद्वयमं उदकेन प्रदत्तं ।

³ His first and last inscriptions are dated V.S. 1330 and V.S. 1358 respectively. *Vide, Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. XXI, p. 143 and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LIII, p. 11, note 1.

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Dungarpur State* by Major K. D. Erskine, Statistical table No. XXI.

⁵ Tod's *Rājasthān* (ed. W. Crooke), Vol. I, p. 304.

⁶ *Gazetteer of the Dungarpur State*, pp. 131-32.

⁷ Above, Vol. XXI, p. 279.

⁸ Tod's *Rājasthān* (ed. W. Crooke), Vol. I, p. 304, note 3.

⁹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 349.

¹⁰ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LIII, p. 102. Cf. also Muhnōt Nainsī's *Khyāta*, p. 19.

¹¹ From impressions. ¹² Expressed by a symbol.

¹³ The stroke is redundant.

¹⁴ अ stands for अक्षित 'the dark fortnight of a lunar month' so that अ १५ is the 15th day of the dark half of the month, i.e., *amāvasyā*. On Sunday the *tithi* was fourteenth, but it lasted only for fifteen *ghaṭis* after which the *tithi* fifteenth, i.e., *amāvasyā* fell, during which period the grant was made and the ceremony performed by Mahārāval Virasimhadēva. Among the Hindus it is generally the practice to perform *Śrāddha* ceremony after 12 noon.

- 3 वणरा^१खितलप्रभृतिपंचकुलप्रतिपत्तौ ।^१ शासनपत्रमभिलिख्य-
 4 ते यथा ॥ इहैव पुण्यांभसि [स्ना]त्वा नलिनीदलगतजललवतरल-
 5 तरं जीवितमाकलय्य महाराजकुल[श्री]वि(वी)रसिंहदेवेन धीतश्चेत-
 6 वाससीं(सी) परिधाय भगवतं भवानीपतिं ई[श्व]रं परमया भक्त्या गंगादितो
 7 र्योदकेन संस्नाप्य श्रीखंडागुरुकपूर्कस्तूरिकादिभिवि(र्वि)लेप्य जातीव-
 8 कुलराजचंपकशतपत्रिकाहि(दि)भिर्विलेप्य यथाकृतपूजया परमधार्मि-
 9 केण भूत्वा महारा[ज*]कुलश्रीदेवपालदेवश्रेयसे भारद्वाजगोत्राय
 10 [दोडी°]ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मवयजापुत्राय ब्रा°(ब्रा°)ताल्हाशर्मणे कतीजपथके साल-
 11 ग्रामे भूमिहल १॥ सार्द्ध^२हलैकस्य भूमि(मिः ।) गृह(हं) १ अग्नेवाटक १
 वाडक-
 12 खलसहितं एतत्^३ शासनोदकपूर्वं धर्मेण संप्रदत्तं ॥ अतो दानापा-^४
 13 हारसंव[धे] महर्षिप्रणीतानि स्मृतिवाक्यानि संति ॥ व(व)हुभिर्वसुधा भु-
 14 क्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमी^५ तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥
 15 षष्टि(ष्टि) र्व(व)र्व(र्व)सहस्रा(स्रा)णि स्वर्गे(र्गे) तिष्ठ(ष्ठ)ति भूमिदः । आच्छेत्ता चानुमं-
 च तान्ये-
 16 व नरकं व्रजेत् ॥२ तडागानां सहस्रे(स्रे)ण अश्वमेधशतेन च । गवां को-
 17 टिप्रदानेन भूमिहर्ता न सु(शु)ध्यति ॥३ चला लक्ष्मी^६ चला प्राणा^७ चलं ज-
 18 वितयौवनं । चलाचले हि संसारे धर्म एको हि निस्व(स्व)लः ॥४ भूमिं य-
 19 प्रतिगृह्णाति यस्तु भूमिं प्रयच्छति । उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ वा ।^१ वेतौ
 20 स्व[र्ग]गामिनौ ॥५ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेसु(च्च) वसु-
 21 [धे]रां । षष्टि(ष्टि) र्व(व)र्व(र्व)सहस्रा(स्रा)णि विष्टा(ष्टा)यां जायते कृमि(मिः)॥[६]

Second Plate.

- 22 मम वंशक्षये क्षीणे^८ योन्यो राजा भविष्य(ष्य)ति [।]
 23 तस्याहं करलग्नोस्मि न लोप्यं मम शासन(नम्) ॥७ इमानि महर्षि-
 24 प्रणीतानि स्मृतिवाक्यानि श्रुत्वा अस्मद[त्त]शासनमिहान्यैरपि

^१ The stroke is redundant.

^२ Read सार्द्धकहलस्य.

^३ Read एतच्छासनो° or °सनेनो°.

^४ Read 'पहार सन्ध्वे'.

^५ Read भूमिस्तस्य.

^६ Read लक्ष्मीश्वला.

^७ Read प्राणाश्चलं.

^८ Better read वंशे परिक्षीणे,

- 25 भाविभोक्ति(त्)भिर्भूपालैः सर्वदा पालनीयं किंतु केनापि कदाचि-
 26 त् न लोपनीयं ॥ भूमव्यक्तिः । कञ्जामाग्रे(गै) बाटिकाया[*] पानीयसहि-
 27 त(तं) चतुःसोमापर्यंत¹ अरहंट² । तथा वीरुलचेत्र³ । तां वटीयासत्कनाडुं
 28 भाठिसहितु(तं) चतुःसोमापर्यंत¹ । अत्र साक्षिः । पुरो⁵ मोषल ॥ जा⁶
 29 केशवादित्य । ब्रा⁷(ब्रा⁸) सोमादीत । राजगु⁷ सूदा । वड⁸ लष(ख)मादीत ।
 वड⁹
 30 तीकमा । [ना]गपुरो⁹ ब्रा⁹मधू⁹ । महं¹⁰ सूमण । महं¹⁰ वीनडा । महं¹⁰ चवण ।
 राडल¹¹
 31 धारड । राड¹⁰ धर्मदेव । राड¹⁰ रमण । राड¹⁰ लाष(ख)ण । ¹²अष्टि¹⁰पारस । अं¹⁰मह-
 32 ण । अष्टि¹⁰ भीमा । ¹³सा¹⁰ हरसाण ॥ मालगा¹⁴ दोडी¹⁰ महं¹⁰ केदा ।
 महं¹⁰ ताल्हा [*]
 33 महं¹⁰ जोला । महं¹⁰ गाल्हा । महं¹⁰ भो[वल] । महं¹⁰ भीमा । महं¹⁰ सादा । महं¹⁰ ¹⁵
 34 [चौवा] । महं¹⁰ ल[हु]अड । डोहली¹⁶ बीजा [।] ओत्रि¹⁷ वावण । ¹⁸पंडि¹⁰
 वाल्हा । राड¹⁰
 35 बील्हा । राड¹⁰ रतन । ¹⁹सूत्र¹⁰ भोसण । ²⁰भिल¹⁰ [ना]ढल । भि¹⁰ राहड्या ।
 मेह²¹ भी-
 36 मडा । मेह²¹ वेल्हा ॥ गृह आघाट । गृहस्य दक्षिणस्यां दिशि ब्रा¹⁰(ब्रा¹⁰) आमाग-

¹ Read चतुस्सोमापर्यंत.

² Read अरहट्ट.

³ Read चेव.

⁴ From here up to the middle of the line 36 the inscription is in vernacular.

⁵ Stands for पुरोहित, a priest.

⁶ Stands for जानी, a performer of यज्ञ, from Skt. याज्ञिक.

⁷ Stands for राजगुरु.

⁸ Stands for वडवा, a record keeper.

⁹ Read ब्रा which stands for ब्राह्मण.

¹⁰ Stands for महत्तम.

¹¹ An epithet generally applied to persons of royal family or Brāhmanas of high class.

¹² A term applied to merchants.

¹³ Stands for साधु.

¹⁴ This term is not clear to me.

¹⁵ The stroke is redundant.

¹⁶ Stands for डोहलीया, a person who receives a land from a king for his maintenance.

¹⁷ Stands for ओत्रिय.

¹⁸ Stands for पण्डित.

¹⁹ Stands for सूत्रधार.

²⁰ Stands for बील, a tribe.

²¹ Stands for मेहता.

- 37 हं । उत्तरस्यां दिशि ग्रामसत्कफलित्वक । पूर्वस्यां दिशि राजमार्गः[*] ।
पश्चिमा-
- 38 यां दिशि गुयाड ॥ दू^१ देव्या^२ श्रीसूनलदेवि(वी) [I*] पंचश्री^३ वावणशब्देन ।^४
39 शासनमिदं पंच^५ वीक्रमेन लिपि(खितं) ॥ 'कडू'वीमलशब्देन साक्षिणः [II*]

No. 30.—ROPI PLATES OF PARAMARA DEVARAJA; VIKRAMA-SAMVAT 1059.

BY SAHITYACHARYA PANDIT BISHESHWAR NATH REU.

This grant of *Dēvarāja* is in the possession of Audichya Brāhmanas of *Ropsi* or *Ropi*, a village 6 miles south-west of Bhīnmāl in the Jaswantpura District of Mārwar. While touring in that District in 1920, I came across the grant and got it photographed for the Sardar Museum, Jodhpur. It has already been noticed by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar.⁶

The grant contains **two copper-plates** inscribed on one side only. The plates, as far as I remember, measure about 9" × 8" and have two holes through which are passed two plain rings. The first plate contains 11 and the second 12 lines of writing.

The **characters** of the grant are Nāgarī similar to those used in northern India in the tenth or eleventh century A.D. The **language** is Sanskrit and the clerical errors are remarkably few. The text is in prose throughout with the exception of one verse in ll. 21-23. At the end is found the signature of the donor. The **orthography** presents no special features.

The **object** of the plates is to record the grant of a field situated to the south of the city-wall (*koṭṭa*) of Śrīmāla, the modern Bhīnmāl by the *Mahārājādhirāja* the illustrious *Dēvarāja* residing at Śrīmāla to one *Aurakāchārya*, the son of *Chañḍaśivāchārya* and the head of the temple of *Siddhēśvaramahādēva* at *Kshamēmāthuna* (*Kshatmamāthuka* ?) on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. The boundaries of the land granted were as follows : to the east the land of the Brāhmaṇa *Gōvinda*, to the south the land of *Vāmana*, the son of *Durlabha*, to the west the village belonging to the *Mahāsāmanta* *Pūrṇachanḍa* and to the north the land of the Brāhmaṇa *Śrīdhara*. The date of the record is the **15th day of the bright half of Māgha (Vikrama) Samvat 1059 (=1002 A.D.).**⁷

The witnesses were *Matvāka* the preceptor of *Dēvarāja* and *Pūrṇachanḍa*. The grant was written by *Sūryaravi*, the son of *Nyāsa*.

Though no mention of the clan of donor *Dēvarāja* is found in the grant, yet on the basis of the year and the place given in it, we may assume that he was a **Paramāra**⁸ ruler of *Ābū* whose

¹ Stands for दूतक.¹

² Omit देव्या. [Or read देवी. Probably she was a lady of the royal family, if not one of the queens.—Ed.]

³ Stands for पंचोली.

⁴ The stroke is redundant.

⁵ Stands for कडूचा, one of the two sects of the कुनबी tribe.

⁶ See his *List of Inscriptions of Northern India*, No. 103, where he reads the year as Samvat 1069.

⁷ [The date is irregular. The full moon of Māgha fell on Thursday the 21st January when there was no lunar eclipse. The nearest lunar eclipse occurred on the full moon of Phālguna corresponding to Friday the 19th February. It is also not verifiable for Samvat 1059 current or Samvat 1069.—Ed.]

⁸ For the history of Paramāra rulers please refer to my *Bhātata ke Prāchīna Rājavanśa*, Vol. I, and *Rājā Bhōja* (both in Hindi).

second name was Mahīpāla and who succeeded his father Dharaṇīvarāha, a ruler famous in the chronicle of Rājasthān. We give here a *chhappaya* often recited by bards in honour of Dharaṇīvarāha :

मंडोवर सामंत हुवो अजमेर सिद्धसुव ।
गढ पूंगल गजमल्ल हुवो लोद्रवै भाण सुव ॥
अल्लपल्ल अरवह भोजराजा जालंधर ।
जोगराज धरधाट हुवो हांसु पारकर ॥
नवकोटि किराडू संजुगत धिर पंवारहर थपिया ।
धरणीवराह धर भाइयां कोट बांट जू जू किया ॥

According to this, Dharaṇīvarāha distributed the nine provinces of Mandōr, Ajmēr, Pūngal, Lōdravā, Ābū, Jālōr, Dhāt, Pārkar and Kirādū among his nine brothers. It is also said that owing to these nine chiefships Mārwar has come to be known as "Navakōṭi Mārwar." But there is very little truth in the above *chhappaya*¹.

Dēvarāja's (Mahīpāla's) son and successor was Dhandhuka who was obliged to accept the allegiance of Sōlaṅkī (Chālukya) Kumārapāla I, the ruler of Gujarāt.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 सिद्धम् [॥*] ॐ नमः शिवाय ॥ संवत् १[०]५८ मा-
- 2 घ शुदि १५ अस्यां संवत्सरमासपक्षदि-
- 3 वसपूर्वायां श्रीर^२मालावस्थितमहाराजा-
- 4 धिराजश्रीदेवराजः स्वभुज्यमानविषये
- 5 धर्मदायेन चेत्रशासन(नं) प्रयच्छति ॥ यदिहै-
- 6 व श्रीर^३मालीयकोट्टादक्षिणदिग्भागे चेत्रं
- 7 यस्याघाटनानि ॥ पूर्वतो गोविन्दवा(त्रा)घ्ण-
- 8 सत्का भूसीमा । दक्षिणतो वामनदुर्लभसु-
- 9 तसत्का भूसीमा । पश्चिमतो महासामन्तश्री-
- 10 पूर्णचण्डसत्का[या]मिण सह भूसीमा ।
- 11 उत्तरतः श्रीधरवा(त्रा)घ्णचे[त्रे*]ण भूसीमा [१*]

Second Plate.

- 12 एवमेतच्चतुराघ(घा)टनाभ्यंतरक्षेत्रं ।^४
- 13 अस्याभिः सोमग्रहणे स्नात्वा त्रिलोकीगुरुं शंकर-

¹ See also *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, pp. 238 f.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ The figure 2 is used to denote the repetition of *ar*.

⁴ *Danda* unnecessary.

- 14 मभ्यर्च्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिद्वय(वे)
 15 शासनेतो(नो)दकपूर्वमाचंद्रार्ककालीनतया प्रति-
 16 पादितं [*] [आ]उरकाचार्याय ।¹ चण्डशिवाचार्यपुत्रा-
 17 य² ओसिद्धेश्वरदेवस्थानाधीशाय
 18 प्रदत्तं न केनापि परिपंथनीयं ॥ अस्मदंशजैरन्यै-
 19 च भाविभोक्तृभिः । अत्र साक्षी श्रीदेवराजगुरुर्मत्वा-
 20 कः । अत्र साक्षी श्रीपूर्वचण्डः । लिखितं सूर्यरवि-
 21 णा न्याससुतेन । यो यः पृथिव्यां राजा हि ममा
 22 तोर्द्ध³ भविष्यति । तस्याहं करलग्नस्तु शासनं सा(मा)
 23 व्यतिक्रमै(मे)त् ॥ स्वहस्त[:*] श्रीदेवराजस्य ।

No. 31—HATHI-BADA BRAHMI INSCRIPTION AT NAGARĪ.

By PROF. D. R. BHANDARKAR, CALCUTTA.

During the cold season of 1934-35, Dr. Niranjan Prasad Chakravarti, Government Epigraphist for India, was on tour in North India. In the course of that tour he visited Nagarī, eight miles north of Chitōrgarh in the Udaipur State, and discovered a Brāhmī inscription engraved on a massive slab of Hāthi-bādā containing the same text as the celebrated inscription from the Ghōsūṇḍī well. This is one of the big slabs, says Dr. Chakravarti, in the inner side of the northern wall towards the right hand corner. The slab has a big crack in the middle, and parts of it have badly peeled off. The surface is very rough, and the letters have now become quite faint. Before the stone was cleaned, practically nothing but the letter p[ā] in the first line was visible. "No traces", he adds, "of a third line, if there was any, can be found now."

It is impossible to congratulate sufficiently the Government Epigraphist upon this brilliant discovery. From the middle of November 1915 to the end of January 1916 I was myself at Nagarī. During that period I carried on excavations at two places, one of which was Hāthi-bādā, about half a mile east of the village.⁴ Hāthi-bādā is an open rectangular enclosure 296' 10" long and 151' broad. Its walls were crowned with a coping stone, and were originally 9' 6" high. When the Mughal emperor, Akbar, came there to reduce Chitōrgarh, he was encamped at Nagarī and used this enclosure as his elephant-stable, on account of which it has since then been called Hāthi-bādā. But surely it could not have been a structure of the Muhammadan period. The high massive dressed blocks of stone piled one upon another into this structure pointed to a period very much anterior to the Muhammadan. In this connection I was revolving in my mind an inscription, referred to above, which was originally stuck up in a well at Ghōsūṇḍī, about 6 miles from Nagarī, but which is now deposited in the Victoria Hall at Udaipur. It is well known that most of the stones used in the Ghōsūṇḍī well, as in the archaeological monuments at Chitōrgarh, were taken from Nagarī, and looking to the massive nature of the block and the peculiar lamina-

¹ *Danda* unnecessary.

² The reading seems to be *Kshamēmāthunē* but its meaning is not clear. [To me the reading appears to be *Kshatmamāthukē* and may mean 'at Kshatmamāthuka' where the temple of the Mahādeva Siddhēśvara seems to have been situated.—Ed.]

³ Read *mad-ūrdhvaṁ cha* or *mama gōtrē*.

⁴ For a full description of these excavations, see *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 4, pp. 117 ff; *PRAS, WC.*, 1915-16, pp. 53-54.

as was expected. As remarked above, there was one text of the record which was engraved in three different places in the Hāthi-bādā. When this structure began to fall into disrepair, one stone block containing the greater portion of one inscription was carried to and stuck up into the Ghōsūṇḍī well; two small fragments of another inscription taken as far as the boundary stone between Ghōsūṇḍī and Bassi; but the larger part of the third is *in situ*, that is, still forms part of the Hāthi-bādā itself, this last being now brought to light by the Government Epigraphist, as stated above.

Let us now turn to the epigraphic details of each. We have observed that here we have one common text running through three different inscriptions—all, however, originally incised on the block slabs of the Hāthi-bādā. The best preserved of these is that found in the Ghōsūṇḍī well and now removed to the Victoria Hall, Udaipur. Here not only is the greater portion of the record preserved, but its letters also remain in good condition. It was originally in three lines. The next best preserved record is that found by Dr. Chakravarti, and, though preserved in fragment, it yet remains part and parcel of the original building. It is in two lines, each containing naturally more words than those of the first record. Of this inscription practically as much has been preserved as of the first, though its letters are faint and weatherworn. Of the third record only two small fragments are so far known, as pointed out above. The first of these, which we shall call **A**, was first brought to the notice of the scholars by Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās and transcribed in the *Jour. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LVI, Pt. I, pp. 77 ff., No. 1 and Pl. V. It was afterwards edited by me in *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 4, p. 119, and by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 25 ff. with the help of the estampages provided by me. The second of the three copies, which we shall call **C**, is being edited by me here for the first time according to the ink impression kindly supplied by the Government Epigraphist. Of the third copy, which we shall call **B**, only two fragments have been recovered. One of these was first noticed by me in *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 4, p. 120. Both together were afterwards transcribed but erroneously considered to be part of the first copy, that is, of **A** by Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Ojha in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1926-27, p. 205 and thereafter by Mr. R. R. Halder in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, p. 203. All the three copies are now being edited here with a view to see whether and how far we can restore the original text.

The characters of these texts according to Bühler¹ belong to an alphabet which "probably prevailed at least in the latter half of the 4th and in the 3rd century B.C." Mr. Jayaswal, however, seems to be right in observing that "the only thing that can be said with certainty is that the script is later than Aśōka's time."² The letters *g*, *p*, and *v* of our inscriptions are a clear proof of this. The top of *g* is not angular, and *p* and *v* have not a round base as in the Aśōkan script. The only records with which the Hāthi-bādā epigraphs can be profitably compared are the inscription of Heliodorus found at Besnagar³ and those of Bahasatimitra at Pābhosā.⁴ And a comparison will convince us that the Hāthi-bādā records are perhaps slightly later than that of Besnagar, but decidedly earlier than those of Pābhosā. The top of *g* in the Besnagar inscription is as angular as that of Aśōka's, but is almost round in the Hāthi-bādā inscriptions. This shows that perhaps the Besnagar record is slightly prior to those of Hāthi-bādā. On the other hand, the *p*, *b*, *h*, and *l* of the Pābhosā have cornered and flat bases, showing that these inscriptions are decidedly later than those of Hāthi-bādā. All things considered, our epigraphs may be assigned to the **beginning of the first century B.C.**

¹ *Indian Paleography* (trans. by Fleet), p. 32.

² *Above*, Vol. XVI, p. 27.

³ *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1908-09, pp. 128-29, Pl. XLVI.

⁴ *Above*, Vol. II, pp. 242 ff and Pls.

tions of the stone on which the inscription is engraved, little doubt was left in my mind as to its having originally pertained to this structure, whose stones exactly resembled it in these respects. The contents of the inscription pointed to the same inference. It speaks of the erection of a *pūjā-śilā-prākāra*, or enclosure for worship stone, of Saṅkarshana and Vāsudēva. This description no doubt answered to the stone enclosure represented by Hāthi-bādā. But some more proof was wanted to show that the place enclosed by the Hāthi-bādā was, as a matter of fact, dedicated to Vaiṣṇava worship. And after a careful inspection I lighted upon a stone in one wall of the enclosure containing some characters of the seventh century A.D., which, though highly weather-worn, could be distinctly read as *Śrī-Viṣṇu-pādābhyaṁ*. This clearly showed that this Hāthi-bādā was once a place for the worship of Viṣṇu. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that even then it was not quite certain, though highly probable, that the Ghōṣūṇḍī inscription originally belonged to the Hāthi-bādā and that this structure was really the *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* of Saṅkarshana and Vāsudēva mentioned in that record. But this matter has now been placed beyond all doubt by the find of this new inscription by Dr. Chakravarti, which, as we shall shortly see, is but another copy of the text preserved in the Ghōṣūṇḍī epigraph but which to this day forms part of the Hāthi-bādā itself. The service thus rendered by the Government Epigraphist to the cause of history and archaeology can scarcely be overrated.

Before we treat of this record epigraphically, it is necessary to point out that there was also a third copy of this text which was for the first time recognised as such by the Government Epigraphist himself in his letter to me. During the touring season of 1915-16 when I was excavating at Nagarī, I discovered a stray fragment of an inscription along with two others in the heart of the village which had been found on the boundary stone of Ghōṣūṇḍī and Bassi and which contained the words: *[ā]ṇa Sarvatātēna Aśvamēdha*. This has been briefly described in a monograph of mine, entitled "The Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Nagarī" and published in *Memoirs A. S. I.*, Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 120, where I have also made the remark that "the form of its letters corresponds exactly with that of the Ghōṣūṇḍī epigraph." This happened in 1915-16. Eleven years thereafter the *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1926-27 (p. 205) announces the discovery of Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar H. Ojha that during the year under report he recovered two of the missing portions of the well-known Ghōṣūṇḍī inscription. One of these, according to this Report "supplies the words 'Sarvatātēna Aśvamēdha,' which evidently form the end of the first line of the record and enable the initial letter of its second line to be restored as *ya*, and the whole expression as 'Sarvatātēna Aśvamēdhayājñā.'" The other fragment, continues the same Report, "containing the word *sarvōśvarābhyaṁ*, Mr. Ojha says, is preserved in the Udayapur Museum, and supplies the missing portion of the second line of the same inscription." It thus seems that up till 1926-27 the first of these fragments continued to remain at Nagarī, possibly just where I found it in 1915-16. Rai Bahadur Ojha evidently did not remember that the discovery of this fragment was first announced in the Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India referred to above. But what is strange is that he considered the two fragments as the missing portions of the well-known Ghōṣūṇḍī inscription. As remarked by me in the Memoir, as just stated, the form of the letters on these fragments no doubt corresponds exactly with that of the Ghōṣūṇḍī epigraph. But close observation will enable one to perceive not only that the draft of the fragments is written in an entirely different hand but also that their letters are of a slightly different size from those of the Ghōṣūṇḍī record. This blunder was repeated by Mr. R. R. Halder in his paper on the Ghōṣūṇḍī inscription, which is published in the *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, p. 203, and, the text of which he tried to restore with the help of these fragments. It must, however, be said to the credit of both these scholars that they restored in the original text the words *na Sarvatātēna Aśvamēdha* to their proper place, though they failed in regard to *sarvōśvarā(bhyaṁ*

Some other palaeographic peculiarities of the Hāthi-bādā inscriptions may also be noticed. In the case of the ligatures, the components are invariably placed below each other in their natural order somewhat unlike those of the Aśoka edicts. Next, the cork-screw-like *r* is worthy of note, as in Aśoka inscriptions. And further the superscript and subscript *rs* also have been clearly distinguished one from the other. Thus the superscript *r* in *Samkarshana*- has been distinguished from the subscript *r* in *-pāra* and *-pābārā*. This is a noteworthy fact, for it is conspicuous by its absence even in Aśoka's inscriptions, though the words in which both the kinds of *rs* occur are by no means few.

The language of our inscriptions is undoubtedly Sanskrit, and it is somewhat inexplicable why Prof. Lüders called it "a mixed dialect."¹ Probably he based his conclusion on the transcript of Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Das, which is far from being scrupulously correct and which is not supported by the photo-litho that accompanies his article. The only word, that is not quite Sanskrit, is *bhagavabhyām*, which, however, is a mistake of the engraver or the scribe for *bhagavadbhyām*. Besides, *bhagavabhyām*, even as it stands, is a dual which is never found in a Prākṛit. It must therefore be looked upon as an inaccuracy of the scribe. Such inaccuracies are not infrequent in inscriptions, about the Sanskrit language of which there can be no doubt. The Hāthi-bādā record is thus one of the two earliest which are couched in Sanskrit. The other epigraph in Sanskrit of this early period has been found at Ayōdhyā pertaining to Dhanadēva, son of Phalgudēva, a ruler of Kōsala.² When J. F. Fleet was living, the earliest Sanskrit inscription then known was that of the Mahākshatrapa Rudradāman engraved on the celebrated rock at Junāgaḍh. It is dated (Śaka) 72=150 A.D. And further, as the inscriptions ranging between 300 B.C. and 100 A.D. were all up till then in a sort of Pāli closely allied to, and based upon, the vernacular, he and the late Prof. Rhys Davids maintained³ that the spoken language current up to 100 A.D. was practically Pāli, and that the Sanskrit, or the *bhāṣā* for which Pāṇini and Patañjali wrote, could not have been a vernacular during that time. On the other hand, Patañjali distinctly informs us that the language for which Pāṇini wrote was the language of those *śiṣṭas* or disciplined Brāhmaṇs who spoke it naturally and without any study of grammar.⁴ This points to the unmistakable conclusion that up till *circa* 150 B.C., the time of Patañjali, the *bhāṣā* or language for which *Aśṭādhyāyī* was the grammar continued to be the actual speech of the disciplined Brāhmaṇs of Āryāvarta, which was no doubt the *saṁskṛta* or polished form of the vernacular. All that was now required to leave no ground at all for scepticism was the actual find of inscriptions of this period which were couched in Sanskrit. This desideratum is now furnished by our record and also that of Ayōdhyā just adverted to. No sceptic can possibly contend that they are not in Sanskrit, that is, in the *bhāṣā* for which Pāṇini and Patañjali wrote or that they are not earlier than 150 A.D., the date of the Junāgaḍh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman.

Our record is also important from the religious point of view. It speaks of the erection of a *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* by Gājāyana Sarvatāta, son of a lady of the Parāśara-gōtra, for the gods Samkarshana and Vāsudēva. But what does a *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* mean? It may mean "a stone enclosure round an object of worship" to distinguish it from enclosures surrounding, e.g., residential buildings. What are called railings round Buddhist *Stūpas* are really *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* though they are round and that of the Hāthi-bādā rectangular. A similar expression is not unknown to us from an Aśoka inscription. We refer here to *silāciṇḍakabhichā* occurring in the Paḍariyā or Rummindeī pillar inscription.

¹ List of Brahmi Inscr., (above Vol. X, App.), No. 96.

² J. B. O. R. S., 1924, p. 203; above, Vol. XX, p. 57.

³ T. W. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, p. 151.

⁴ J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 334 ff.; R. G. Bhandarkar's *Wilson Philological Lectures*, pp. 295-96.

Silāvigaḍabhīchā obviously corresponds to the Sanskrit *śilā-viḥaṭa-bhittāni*, 'a huge stone enclosure wall'.¹ What Aśoka here wants to tell us is that he constructed this wall round the spot of Buddha's birth, which was already an object of worship and where he actually worshipped. The word *vigaḍa=viḥaṭa* in this phrase, which signifies 'stupendous' is noteworthy, and is no doubt significant of the huge massive blocks of which it must have been composed exactly as in the case of the Hāthi-bāḍā. Hāthi-bāḍā as a *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* is therefore not of an unknown character. The Hāthi-bāḍā enclosure and the railings of the *Stūpas* thus are all *pūjā-śilā-prākāra*, though they are of different shapes and are devoted to different worships. If any other instance of the *pūjā-śilā-prākāra* round a Vaiṣṇava object of worship is required, it is furnished by the railing which I unearthed round the representation of Vāsudēva in front of the Khām Bābā during my excavations at Besnagar.² Recently, however, Mr. J. C. Ghosh has suggested a new interpretation. He takes it to mean "a rampart (*prākāra*) for the stone object of worship (*pūjā-śilā*)". This *pūjā-śilā* according to him is a *Śālagrāma* or a black stone from the river Gaṇḍakī which is believed to be pervaded by the presence of Viṣṇu and is thus a sacred stone worshipped by the Vaiṣṇavas. "Mention of it" says he "is found in the *Mahābhārata*, III, 8102. Amongst the varieties of them mentioned in the *Purāṇas*, we find that one variety is called Saṁkarṣaṇa and another Vāsudēva (*Agnī-Purāṇa*, XLVI)".³ Now, it is perfectly true that there is one variety of *Śālagrāma* which is known as Saṁkarṣaṇa and another as Vāsudēva. But the real question is: to what early period is the worship of *Śālagrāma* traceable? It is, again, true that the *Mahābhārata* makes mention of this worship. But what is unfortunate here is that as the *Mahābhārata* was put together in its final shape about the 6th century A.D., no statement contained in that epic can be taken with certitude as belonging to a period much prior to it. Worship of a *Śālagrāma* cannot thus be supposed to be prevalent much anterior to the 6th century A.D. and hardly ever in the 1st century B.C. to which period the Hāthi-bāḍā inscriptions have to be assigned. The phrase *pūjā-śilā-prākārah* may be dissolved either as *pūjā-śilāyāḥ prākārah*, as Mr. Ghosh has done, or, as *pūjāyāḥ śilā-prākārah* as others have done before him. But as there is no clear evidence as to the *Śālagrāma* worship being in vogue as early as the 1st century B.C., it is perhaps safer to dissolve the compound word as others have done it. This agrees, as stated above, with the expression *śilā-vigaḍa-bhīchā*, which occurs in an Aśoka inscription. Of these last *śilā-bhīchā* regularly corresponds to *śilā-prākāra* of the Hāthi-bāḍā record, as also remarked above. Just as Aśoka speaks of having constructed a stone enclosure wall round the place where Buddha was born, one Jātaka mentions the erection of an enclosing wall (*prākāra*) round Saṁbōdhi, the place where Buddha attained to enlightenment.⁴ It is, therefore, no wonder if Sarvatāta similarly built an enclosure wall round the place where Saṁkarṣaṇa and Vāsudēva were worshipped. But the question arises how were Saṁkarṣaṇa and Vāsudēva worshipped here? In the western half of the Hāthi-bāḍā I found, during my excavations there, the remains of a brick platform, which originally ran from east to west.⁵ If there was any shrine upon it, it may have been a wooden structure which has now completely disappeared. Not far from it in the western part of the wall was found by me the words *śrī-Viṣṇu-pādābhyām*, in characters of the 7th century A.D.⁶ It is true that at that time Viṣṇu alone was worshipped. But it is worthy of note that what of him was worshipped was not an image but the footprints. And as there is absolutely no evidence of the construction of a shrine on the brick platform, it seems that even in the 1st century B.C. Saṁkarṣaṇa and

¹ D. R. Bhandarkar's *Asoka*, pp. 375-76.

² *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1913-14, pp. 198-99, Pls. LVI (a) and LVII.

³ *I. H. Q.*, Vol. IX, p. 796.

⁴ *Jāt.*, Vol. IV, p. 236; D. R. Bhandarkar's *Asoka*, pp. 376-77.

⁵ *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 4, p. 130.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 129.

HATHIBADA BRAHMI INSCRIPTION AT NAGARI.

Left half.



Right half.



Vāsudēva were worshipped through their footprints. If this inference is correct, we may with Mr. Ghosh take the phrase *pūjā-silā-prākāra* to mean "an enclosure wall round the stone object of worship." But the *pūjā-silā* does not here represent Śālagrāma stones as he takes it, but rather the footprints of the two brother gods carved in stone. In course of time, however, Saṃkarshaṇa lost hold of the popular imagination, and Vāsudēva alone remained the object of worship. This change of worship is noticeable even in that early period. Just as in the time of the Hāthi-bādā record Saṃkarshaṇa and Vāsudēva were both worshipped, the celebrated Nānāghaṭ inscription of Sātakaṃi opens with obeisance to both these divinities.¹ On the other hand, the Besnagar pillar epigraph speaks of Vāsudēva alone and styles him *dēva-dēva*, 'god of gods'.² The three inscriptions belong to a period ranging between 135 and 35 B.C. And yet at this early period we find Vāsudēva eclipsing and outliving his elder brother Saṃkarshaṇa in popular worship. At Besnagar, too, Vāsudēva was being worshipped when the Greek envoy Heliodorus came and erected the column. In front of the pillar the retaining walls of a high platform were unearthed, surrounded by a solid railing. On this platform, no doubt, Vāsudēva must have been worshipped. But here too not a trace of shrine could be found.³ It is not at all unlikely that here also what of Vāsudēva was worshipped was, not his image, but his footprints.

Let us now place the three copies of the record side by side with a view to see what new facts are revealed to us and also to find out how far we can restore the original text. Of these the Ghōsūṇḍī well text runs as follows: ⁴

A.

- 1tēna Gājāyanēna P(ā)rāsarīputrēna Sa-
- 2[j]i[nā] bhagavabhyām Saṃkarshaṇa-V[ā]sudēvābhya(m)
- 3bhyām pūjāsīlā-prākārō Nārāyaṇa-vāt(i)kā.

The two fragments found near the boundary between Ghōsūṇḍī and Bassi may be transcribed as follows: ⁵—

B.

- 1[tr](ē)(ṇa) Sarvatātēna Aś[v]amēdha.....
- 2sarvēśvarābh(yām).

The inscription engraved in the Hāthi-bādā which was recently found by the Government Epigraphist reads as follows:—

C.

- 1vat(ēna) [Gā]j(ā)yan[ē]na P(ā)r(ā)sarīpu(t)rēṇa [Sa](r)[vatā]tēna Aś(vamē)[dha](yā)-
[j]i(nā)-
- 2(ṇa)-V(ā)sudēvābh[y]ā(m) anihatā(bhyām) sa(r)v(ē)[ś]va[r](ā)bh(yām) p(ū)[l](ā)-
[ś](i)l(ā)-p[r]ā[k]ārō Nār[ā]yaṇa-vāt(i)[k](ā).

¹ *Arch. Surv. West. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 60, l. 1.

² *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 128, (Text A), l. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, 1913-14, pp. 204-05.

⁴ For plate see above, Vol. XVI, facing p. 25 and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, facing p. 203.

⁵ For plate see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, facing p. 203.

If we now carefully study Inscriptions **A** and **C**, we notice that they are fragments only in so far as their initial portions are gone, that, in other words, no letter seems to have been lost at the end of any one of the lines. This is clear particularly in the case of **A**. There is enough or even more than enough space left after the termination of every one of its lines to show that no letters have been lost after the last letter read of these lines. Secondly, it is worthy of note that whereas **A** consists of three lines, **C** contains only two, and that as both **A** and **C** end exactly with the word *Nārāyaṇa-vāṭikā*, we must take it that the original text ended with that word. Thirdly, if we compare **A** with **C**, it is by no means difficult to fill up the lacunae at the beginning of lines 2 and 3 of the former inscription, especially with the help of **B**. Thus line 2 of **A** must have commenced with (*rvatātēna Aśvamēdhayā*)jinā, etc. Similarly line 3 of **A** must have begun with (*anihatābhyām sarvēśvarā*)bhyām, etc. It will be seen that lines 2 and 3 of **A** have each lost nine letters. The inference is irresistible that the same number of letters, viz., nine, has been destroyed, preceding *ēna*, with which line 1 commences. Now, it deserves to be noticed that whereas line 1 of **A** begins with *tēna*, line 1 of **C** does with *vat(ēna)*. And it is not at all difficult to restore the word to (*Bhāga*)vatēna. Six initial letters only thus remain to be accounted for. And perhaps we shall not be far wide of the mark if we tentatively fill up the lacuna with *Kāritō yaṁ rājñā*. We may thus restore Inscription **A** and thereby also the original text as follows :—

- 1 (Kāritō=yaṁ rājñā Bhāgava)tēna Gājāyanēna Pārāsarīputrēṇa Sa-
- 2 (rvatātēna Aśvamēdha-yā)jinā bhagava[d*]bhyām Saṅkarshaṇa-Vāsudēvābhyām
- 3 (anihatābhyām sarvēśvarā)bhyām pūjāsīlā-prākārō Nārāyaṇa-vāṭikā.

TRANSLATION.

(*This*) enclosing wall round the stone (*object*) of worship, called Nārāyaṇa-vāṭikā (Compound) for the divinities Saṅkarshaṇa-Vāsudēva who are unconquered and are lords of all (has been caused to be made) by (the king) Sarvatāta, a Gājāyana and son of (a lady) of the Pārāsara-gōtra, who is a devotee of Bhagavat¹ (Vishṇu) and has performed an Aśvamēdha sacrifice.

Between *Pārāsarīputrēṇa* and *Sarvatātēna* of the Text given above Mr. Halder² reads *sa...ṇa*. But this is a mistake, because **C** clearly shows that *Pārāsarīputrēṇa* was followed immediately by *Sarvatātēna*. The mistake has arisen, because the two fragments comprising **B** have been taken by him to be the integral parts of **A**. That this is a misconception, pure and simple, has been pointed out above. The fragment *ṇa Sarvatātēna* of **B** should thus be restored, not to *sa...ṇa Sarvatātēna* as he has done, but to (*pārāsarīputrē*)ṇa *Sarvatātēna*. That this restoration is the correct one may be seen from the estampage of the fragment supplied by the Government Epigraphist which has a clear trace of *tr(ē)* immediately preceding *ṇa*, showing that this *ṇa* is the ending syllable of *Pārāsarīputrēṇa*. This *sa...ṇa* of Mr. Halder has been conjecturally restored by Mr. Ghosh³ to *Suśarmaṇā*, denoting a Kāṇva prince of that name mentioned in the Purāṇas. But this superstructure based on a bubble crashes with the bursting of the bubble.

The king who constructed the *pūjāsīlā-prākāra* for Saṅkarshaṇa and Vāsudēva was thus Gājāyana Pārāsarīputra Sarvatāta. The mere matronymic Pārāsarīputra cannot show to which caste Sarvatāta belonged. But the patronymic Gājāyana by its very formation indicates, as has been pointed out by Mr. Jayaswal, that he was a Brāhmaṇ. It is true, as remarked by Mr. E. H.

¹ It is very difficult to say how the term *Bhāgavata* is to be understood here. It may mean "a devotee of Bhagavat (Vishṇu)" as has been translated above or "a devotee of Bhagavats (viz., of Saṅkarshaṇa and Vāsudēva).

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, p. 203.

³ *I. H. Q.*, Vol. IX, p. 798.

Johnston¹ that Gājāyana as a patronymic is unknown. But Mr. Ghosh has correctly observed that a name similar to Gājāyana is Gādāyana (with its variant Gōdāyana) occurring in the *Matsya-Purāṇa* as the name of an individual *gōtra*. And it is not at all improbable to say that Gādāyana is a slip of the scribe for Gājāyana. Whether Sarvatāta, again, is the proper name or an epithet of the king is somewhat doubtful. It bears, however, the plausibility of being an epithet.

But kings even in ancient times were sometimes better known by their epithets than by their individual names. Thus the Maurya emperor, Aśoka, has styled himself Priyadarśin, which is an epithet, in all his inscriptions, except one; in this last alone he is known by his proper name, Aśoka. And even though Sarvatāta is taken as an epithet as seems very likely, it need cause us no surprise. The question now arises, who could this Gājāyana Sarvatāta be? His records show that he lived in the first century B.C. His patronymic Gājāyana also shows that he was a Brāhmaṇ. And further we have to note, as Mr. Ghosh has told us, that Gādāyana which obviously is a mistake for Gājāyana is mentioned in the *Matsya-Purāṇa* as an individual *gōtra* falling under the Kāṇva division of the Aṅgiras Gaṇa. It thus appears that Sarvatāta was a Kāṇva. And we know from the Purāṇas that after the Śuṅgas the Kāṇvas became the rulers of North India. The Kāṇvas thus exercised supremacy in the first century B.C. Nothing therefore precludes us from supposing that **Sarvatāta was a Kāṇva ruler**. It is true that Sarvatāta is not found in the list of names, given by the Purāṇas, of the Kāṇva rulers. But as we have seen above, Sarvatāta is not a proper name, but rather an epithet. And it is not at all impossible that it was an epithet borne by one of the princes of this Brāhmaṇ dynasty.

No. 32.—A CHOLA INSCRIPTION FROM UTTIRAMERUR.

BY PROFESSOR K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI, MADRAS.

The inscription edited below² has been noticed briefly in the *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy* for 1923, Part II, paragraph 28. It is engraved on a stone slab built into the south wall of the Hanumān shrine in front of the Sundaravaradaperumāl temple,³ Uttiramērūr. The inscription which fully covers the face of the slab occupies an area 13"×37", and the average height of the letters is 1", the ligatures sometimes measuring up to 2" and more. Only eight lines of the inscription at the beginning are preserved, but it seems unlikely that the missing part extended over more than two or three lines. In any case, what is left of the inscription enables us to form an adequate idea of its purport and significance. I edit it from two impressions, one in my possession, the other supplied by the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.

The inscription is dated in the 158th day of the ninth year of king Rājarājakēsari-varman,⁴ i.e. Rājarāja I, and thus belongs to A.D. 993-4, the reign of that king having commenced on some day in the month following the 25th June, 985 A.D.⁵ Paleographically, the inscription bears a very close resemblance to the other stone inscriptions of Rājarāja's reign, the alphabet being Tamil with the usual admixture of Grantha for Sanskrit words.

The language of the inscription is Tamil. The grammatical construction of the main sentence of the *vyavasthā* is faulty; it seems to follow local colloquial usage, but the meaning is clear. Note

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LXI, p. 204.

² No. 197 of 1923.

³ Marked *Perumāl Koil* in the plan of Uttiramērūr in my *Studies in Chōla History and Administration*.

⁴ Cf. Nos. 176 of 1906 and 298 of 1908 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection.

⁵ Above, Vol. IX, p. 217.

particularly the changes from *-ēṇum* to *-eṇṇal* in l. 4 and to *eṇṇum* in l. 6. The form *javasthai* for *vyavasthai*, and the use of the verb *pōḷḷkaruttal* in the sense of 'answer for' are noteworthy.

The object of the inscription is to record a decision (*vyavasthā*) of the *Mahāsabhā* of Uttiramēru-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, the best known of the village *sabhās* of the Chōḷa period on account of the celebrated inscriptions of the reign of Parāntaka I. regulating its constitutional arrangements. The decision of the *sabhā* relates to the responsibility for the payment of fines (*daṇḍam*) imposed on the members of different groups by different agencies. The groups liable to fines are enumerated thus: Brāhmanas, Śivabrāhmanas, Accountants, Merchants, Vellālar and any other castes (*jātigaḷ*) (ll. 4-6). The agencies that could levy fines were: the King's court (*rājalecāram*), the court of justice (*danmāsanam*), the revenue department (*vari*), and others (*marruttāṇum*). The decision is that for all fines levied only the particular caste or group to which the individual or individuals fined belonged should be held accountable for their proper payment.

The occasion for this decision is not explicitly stated. But it seems proper to assume that the *Mahāsabhā* was responsible for securing the timely payments of fines by the villagers, that somehow the sanctions required to secure this began to fail them, and that consequently, they reached a method that made a powerful appeal to group-loyalty and enlisted the co-operation of the groups with the *Mahāsabhā* in the discharge of its responsibility. It will be noticed that the enumeration of the authorities levying the fine (*daṇḍam*) and of the classes of persons liable to it, is illustrative and not exhaustive; so that even fines, if any, levied by the *Mahāsabhā* itself would fall under the operation of this new *vyavasthā*.

The mention of accountants, merchants and Vellālar among the groups raises an interesting issue. Were these classes members of the *Mahāsabhā* and did they take part in its deliberations? I think the answer to this question must be in the affirmative for two reasons. First, the meeting of the general assembly of the village is described as comprising everybody, young and old (*ābālavri-dharamaiya eppēppattadum*)¹, and there is no indication that it was an exclusively Brāhmaṇ assembly. Secondly, the various Chōḷa inscriptions which lay down special qualifications of property and education relate to the executive of the assembly indicated by such words as *Vāriyam*, *Sabhāmārṇaṇjolludal*, *Kūttam*,² etc. The *vyavasthā* recorded in our inscription must thus have had the approval of all the classes affected by it.

The Māṇūr inscription of Māraṇḍajaiyaṇ³ (A. D. 800), it must be noted, lays down a high qualification in property and education not only for the *vāriyam* but for a person taking part in the general assembly, *maṇḍāḍutal*, as well. And the Tiruchchendūr inscription of Varaguṇa II⁴ shows that the system of village government that prevailed in the Pāṇḍya country in the ninth century was much the same as we find it in the Chōḷa kingdom of the tenth century and later. We may assume either that the Māṇūr rule was an exception, or what seems more probable, that in course of time the exclusiveness of the *sabhās* broke down in part.

TEXT.

- 1 Svasti śrī [||*] Kōy-Iraṇarājakesaripanmarkku yāṇḍu 9 nāl⁵ 158 Utti-
- 2 ramēru-chchatuvvēdi⁶maṅgalattu Mahāsabhaiyōm Tulāvāra-śrikōyil
- 3 mukamaṇḍapattē pagalk-kūdiyirundu Mahāsabhaiyōm śeyda javasthaiy⁷-āvadu r[ā]-
- 4 jadvāratt-ēṇum danmāsanatt-eṇṇal Variyill-e-ṇṇal marruttāṇum nammūril brā-

¹ E.g., 62 of 1898.

² Above, p. 5.

³ Expressed by a symbol.

⁴ A *taḍḍhava* of *vyavasthā*.

⁵ *Studies in Chōḷa History and Administration*, pp. 82-84.

⁶ Above, Vol. XXI, p. 101.

⁷ Read *chaturvēdi*.



2

4

6

8

2

4

6

8

5 hmaṇar-[eṇṇa]l śivabrāhmaṇar-eṇṇal Kaṇakkār¹-eṇṇal vyāpārigal-eṇ[ra]l* Vellālar-
 6 (r)eṇṇal maruṇṇi eppēṇṇaṇṇa jātigaḷ-eṇṇuṇṇa avvava-jātigaḷ paṭṭa daṇḍam avva[v]-
 7 āre pōkkaṇṇaṇṇa-(r)āḡavum brāhmaṇarai iṭṭa daṇḍam brāhmaṇare pōkkaṇṇaṇṇa-ā-[ā]-
 8 gavum śivabrāhmaṇarai iṭṭa daṇḍam śivabr[ā]hmaṇare pōkkaṇṇaṇṇa-āḡavum kā[ṇa]....

TRANSLATION.

(Ll. 1-3). Hail! Prosperity! On the 158th day in the ninth year of (the reign of) king Rājārājakēsaripaṇṇamar, we, the Mahāsabhā of Uttaramēru-chaturvēdimaṇḍalam, assembled by day in the mahamaṇḍapa of the sacred temple of the tulābhāra², and made the following resolution:

(Ll. 4-8). Whether at the gate of the royal palace, or at the court of justice or in the (department of) revenue, or elsewhere, the Brāhmaṇas, Śivabrāhmaṇas, accountants, merchants, Vellālas and any other castes of our village, shall be themselves answerable for the fines laid on the respective castes, the Brāhmaṇas being answerable for the fines laid on Brāhmaṇas, the Śivabrāhmaṇas being answerable for the fines laid on Śivabrāhmaṇas,—

No. 33.—AN UNFINISHED VAKATAKA PLATE FROM DRUG.

By Prof. V. V. Mirashi, M.A., Nagpur.

This plate was discovered some years ago at Mōhallā, the headquarters of the Pānabāras Zamindari in the Drug District of C. P. An impression taken at the time by Mr. M. A. Saboor of the Nāgpur Museum was sent to the late Rai Bahadur Hiralal. As it was only a single plate, not containing the complete genealogy or even the name of the donor, Rai Bahadur Hiralal did not naturally consider it of sufficient importance and it is not, therefore, included in his list of inscriptions of C. P. and Berar published in 1932. I came to know of its existence in January 1934, from a casual reference in his letter. I requested him to give me more details, but he could not recollect any except that it was in the possession of a Zamindar in the Drug district. Later on while turning up old papers, he found an old impression of it which he kindly sent me. As Rai Bahadur Hiralal had fortunately jotted down at the time the name of its owner, I requested Mr. B. A. Bambawale, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Drug, to procure the plate for me. He traced it to one Akbar Khan, a petition-writer of Drug, who held it on behalf of Nagshah of Sārōli. In the course of inquiries made by Mr. Bambawale it was elicited that the plate was originally found at Mōhallā by one Bisambhar Raut who sent it to Nagshah. But for Mr. Bambawale's keen interest and active help this unique plate would not have again come to light. It is now deposited in the Nāgpur Museum.

This plate was intended to be the first of a set of three or four plates recording the charter of a Vākāṭaka king. It is inscribed only on one side. It measures 8" by 3·75" and weighs 19½ tolas. It is only ¼" in thickness and is thus the thinnest of all Vākāṭaka plates discovered so far. About 1·9" from the middle of the proper right margin there is a hole, .35" in diameter, for a ring intended to connect it with other plates of the set. But no such ring has been discovered so far. The size of the plate and the position of its hole show that it does not belong to the same set as the Patna Museum third plate³ of the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasēna II edited by Prof. A. S. Altekar.⁴

¹ Read *Kaṇakkār*.

² No doubt the *Sundaravarada Perumāl Kōyil*.

³ The Patna Museum plate is 7·25" by 4·2". About 1" from the centre there is a hole about .35" in diameter.

⁴ *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 465 ff.

The plate contains five lines only. The letters are very neatly cut and do not show through on the reverse, though the plate is very thin. The ends of the plate are neither fashioned thicker, nor raised into rims, still the inscription is in a perfect state of preservation.

As stated above, the plate records the charter of a **Vākāṭaka king** and is, like most other plates of the Vākāṭakas, inscribed in the box-headed **characters** which were current in C. P. and Berār from the fourth to the sixth century A.D. The boxes at the top of letters are not scooped out hollow, but appear like small squares as in many inscriptions of the Vākāṭakas. The engraver has not engraved boxes at the top of the letters *ja* and *la* and, in some cases, *śa*, *dha*, and *ga*. The characters resemble, in a general way, those of the Riddhapur plates¹ of Prabhāvatiguptā and the Rithpur plates of Bhavattavarman² and call for few remarks. The medial *ā*, *ē* and *ō* are generally denoted by horizontal *mātrās*, bent downwards at the end, added generally at the top (cf. *Paṇḍapurāt*, l. 1) and in some cases, particularly in that of *m*, at the middle of letters (cf. *mēdha* and *samrājah*, l. 2). One of the two *mātrās* for *ai* is on the top (cf. *Bhairava*, l. 3). The medial *au* is bipartite as in the cognate records of the Vākāṭakas. The medial *i* is denoted by a curve turned to the left on the top of a letter often forming a loop (cf. *Siva*, l. 3), while its length is expressed by adding to it another and smaller curve turned in the opposite direction (cf. *Śrī-Pravarasēnasya*, l. 2). The medial *u* is shown either by lengthening the vertical to end in a serif (cf. *supari-*, l. 3) or by a curve turned to the right (cf. *chatur-*, l. 1). The letters *a*, *ka* and *ra* have ornamental curves at the lower ends of their verticals as in the Southern alphabet; *ḍa* has a round back and is not clearly distinguished from *da* (cf. *daśāśvamēdha*, l. 5 and *Shōḍaśhy-*, l. 1); *va* is distinguished from *ba* which latter has a notch on its left; *ma* appears in a transitional cursive form with the lower box added to its left arm. Its other form with the box attached to the right vertical which is generally seen in the charters of Pravarasēna II does not appear in this record. The two forms appear side by side in the Riddhapur plates of Prabhāvatiguptā and Rithpur plates of Bhavattavarman. The form of *ma* used in the present plate develops ultimately into that found in the charters of the kings of Śarabhapura as well as in those of Tivaradēva. The final *t* and *m* appear in a much reduced size and the latter has a looped base. The loop on the left side of *ya* has almost disappeared in two places (cf. *Vājapēya*, l. 1 and *Yājñah*, l. 2). The right arm of *la* is longer than the left except in the case of *li*. The **language** is Sanskrit. As for **orthography** we have to note the reduplication of the consonant following *r*, e.g., in *Āptōryyāma*, l. 1; *th* is reduplicated before *y* in *Ukthya* (l. 1) and *Bhāgiratthya* (l. 4), the reduplicated letter being made unaspirate.

With the exception of the place of issue the record is identical, so far as it goes, with the initial portion of the charters of the Vākāṭaka kings Pravarasēna II and Prithivishēna II. It mentions by name only one prince of the dynasty, viz., **Pravarasēna I**, who assumed the Imperial title of Samrāt and performed several Vēdic sacrifices. It then refers to his grandson who was a great devotee of Svāmi-Mahābhairava and who was the daughter's son of **Bhavanāga** the *Mahārāja* (of the family) of the **Bhārasīvas**. The description of the Bhārasīvas—their coronation with the water of the Ganges which they had obtained by their valour, and their performance of ten Aśvamēdhas—is given as in the other plates of the Vākāṭakas. The record on the plate breaks off just before the mention of this grandson of Pravarasēna I, viz., Rudrasēna I. The plate purports to have been issued from **Padmapura**.

Here two questions present themselves:—(1) Was the inscription commenced on this plate finished or was the plate rejected for some reason or other? (2) Who was the king who intended to issue this charter? As for the first question, I am inclined to think that the inscription was

¹ J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XX, pp. 58 ff.

² Above, Vol. XIX, p. 100.

never completed or, in any case, the present plate was rejected for some unknown reason. Nearly all the charters of the Vākātakas contain the word *drishṭam*, with¹ or without² some word like *siddham* or *svasti*, at the beginning or in the margin.³ The only exceptions so far known are the Bālāghāt plates of Prithivishēṇa II⁴ and the Riddhapura plates of Prabhāvatiguptā. Of these, the former is known to be an incomplete charter. In the case of the latter the word was probably not inserted for want of space. As in the Bālāghāt plates of Prithivishēṇa II there is in the present plate sufficient space for three letters in the beginning of the first line. If the record on the plate had been completed, the word *drishṭam* would have been prefixed to it as in so many other records of the Vākātakas. The following remarks of Prof. Kielhorn about the Bālāghāt plates would equally apply to our plate—"I am convinced now that *drishṭam* (and the Prakrit *diṭṭham* of the Mayidavōlu and Hirahadagalli plates) must really be taken in its ordinary sense of 'seen' and that it is similar to the modern 'true copy' or 'examined' of official letters or Government orders. Such a remark could, of course, have been affixed or prefixed to a document only when it was finished and it is missing here, because our grant was not completed."⁵ Another point to be noted in the case of the present plate is that it leaves space sufficient for five letters at the end of the last line. The word Gautamīputrasya which follows Bhavanāga-dauhitrasya in other Vākātika records, could very well have been written in that space. In fact the engraver seems to have begun to incise the word; for faint traces of the top portion of the first syllable of that word can be noticed on the plate. That the engraver left so much space at the end seems to show that he received an order to stop before he could complete that line. Whether the record was inscribed on another set of plates cannot be determined at present.

Let us next try to answer the second question—"Who was the king that intended to issue this charter?" The general resemblance between the characters of the present plate and those of the Dudia and Riddhapur plates seem to indicate that it might be Pravarasēna II. But almost all the known complete charters⁶ of Pravarasēna II were issued from Pravara-pura, a city which he himself seems to have founded and made his capital. It seems that Nandivardhana was the capital of the Vākātakas before the time of Pravarasēna II; for the earliest grant of the dynasty discovered so far, viz., the Poona plates of the queen mother Prabhāvatiguptā, was issued from Nandivardhana.⁷ So it was Pravarasēna II who shifted the capital from Nandivardhana to the newly founded city of Pravara-pura.⁸ If he had intended to grant the present plate, Pravara-pura and not Padmapura, should have, in all probability, been the place of issue. Besides, the palaeographical evidence detailed above seems to show that the present plate may be assigned to a slightly later date. Padmapura is not known to have been a holy place (*tīrtha*); nor is a

¹ Cf. the Chammak and Siwani plates of Pravarasēna II; Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III, Nos. 55 and 56.

² Cf. the Dudia plates of Pravarasēna II, above, Vol. III, p. 258.

³ Cf. the Poona plates of Prabhāvatiguptā, *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 39.

⁴ Above, Vol. IX, pp. 267 ff.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX, pp. 268-269.

⁶ The only exceptions are (1) the Siwani plates which, however, do not mention any place of issue and (2) the recently discovered Tirōḍi plates (above, pp. 171 ff.) which, as I have shown in my article on them, were probably issued from a holy place. In the case of the Patna Museum plate (*J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV, p. 465) and the Rāmtek plate (*List of C. P. Inscriptions*, Second Edition, p. 4), the first plates of their sets being missing, the place of issue is not known.

⁷ Rai Bahadur Hiralal has identified this place with Nāgardhan 4 miles from Rāmtek, but it is more likely to be Nāndpur about 15 miles to the north of Rāmtek where extensive ruins can still be seen and where two seals inscribed in characters of the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. have been found. (See *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 159 ff.)

⁸ Mr. K. N. Dikshit has conjecturally identified this with Pavnār in Wardhā district where there is a high strong fort overlooking a river and considerable ruins (*ibid.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 159).

word like *vāsakūt* added to it, showing that it was the site of the donor's camp. It seems, therefore, that Padmapura was the capital of a successor of Pravarasēna II who intended to issue this charter.

Let us next consider why the capital was shifted from Pravarapura. The Bālāghāt plates of Prithivishēna II describe that king as one 'who had raised his sunken family'.¹ This expression has not been satisfactorily explained.² It evidently refers to some foreign invasion in the reign of Prithivishēna's father and Pravarasēna II's son, Narēndrasēna, when he was reduced to great straits. Who was this powerful enemy of the Vākātakas? We should note in this connection that the Rithpur plates³ of Bhavattavarman which have been referred to a period falling between the end of the fifth and the first half of the sixth century were issued from Nandivardhana, which, as shown above, was formerly a capital of the Vākātakas. So Bhavattavarman must have occupied the western portion of the Vākātaka kingdom. The Vākātakas in this emergency seem to have shifted their capital to Padmapura in the East where they had the support of their loyal feudatories, the kings of Kōsala (Chhattīgarh) and Mēkala (the region round the source of the Narmadā).⁴ An inscription of Bhavattavarman's successor has been discovered at Pōḍāgaḍh in the Jaypur Agency of the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency, from which it appears that the Nalas suffered a great reverse after their initial success and their capital Pushkarī was made desolate.⁵ It seems, therefore, likely that Prithivishēna II carried the war into the enemy's territory and regained his ancestral kingdom evidently with the help of his maternal grandfather the king of Kuntala and his feudatories of Kōsalā, Mēkalā and Mālava. His Bālāghāt plates were intended to be issued when he was encamped at Vēmbāra.⁶ No other plates of either Prithivishēna II or his successors have been discovered; so we do not know the name of their capital. It seems likely that our present plate was intended to be issued either by Narēndrasēna or his son Prithivishēna II from the then capital Padmapura. If so, Padmapura is the last known capital of the Vākātakas.

The mention of Padmapura in the present plate is also important from another point of view. The well-known Sanskrit dramatist Bhavabhūti, who ranks in Sanskrit literature next only to Kālidāsa and flourished towards the close of the seventh century A.D., mentions Padmapura as his ancestral home. In one of his plays, the *Mahāvīracharita*, Padmapura is stated to be in the Dakṣiṇāpatha, while in another, viz., the *Mālātī-Mādhava*, it is mentioned as situated in Vidarbha. As no place named Padmapura was known till now from any epigraphic record as

¹ द्वि(नि ?)मग्रवंशस्थोद्भूतः वाकाटकानाम्परमभागवतमहाराजश्रीप्रतिविषयस्य वचनान् (above, Vol. IX, p. 271).

² There is no ground for Prof. S. K. Aiyangar's conjecture that Narēndrasēna allied himself with the Pushyamitras and the Patumitras who rose in revolt against Skandagupta and was subsequently defeated by the latter (*The Vākātakas in the History of India*, p. 50). Mr. K. P. Jayaswal thinks that the Vākātaka family must have sunk along with the Guptas owing to Hun invasions (*History of India*, 150 A.D.—350 A.D., p. 102). But there are no traces of Hun occupation in the heart of the Vākātaka kingdom, whereas we have clear evidence of the occupation of Nandivardhana by Bhavattavarman of the Nala family who rose about that time.

³ Above, Vol. XIX, p. 100.

⁴ कौसलमिकलामालवाधिपतिभिरभ्यर्चितग्रासनस्य प्रतापप्रख्यतारिसनस्य(प्रतापप्रख्यतारिग्रासनस्य) वाकाटकानाम्महाराज-श्रीनरेन्द्रसेनस्य

⁵ Above, Vol. XXI, p. 153. Pushkarī has not been identified. It may be identical with modern Barsur in the State of Bastar, C. P., which abounds in ancient ruins. (See *Gazetteer of the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States*, p. 39.)

⁶ This place has not yet been identified. It is likely to be Bēmbāl about 28 miles to the east of Chāndā and 2 miles to the west of the Waingangā. This identification would further indicate that Prithivishēna II was on his way to the territory of the Nalas which lay further to the south-east, probably in the State of Bastar.

situated in Berār, some scholars¹ were inclined to take it as identical with Padmāvati, the scene of Bhavabhūti's *Mālātī-Mādhava*, which is now clearly shown to be Pawāyā 25 miles north-east of Narwār in Gwalior State.² The discovery of the present plate has settled this disputed point and proved incontrovertibly that Bhavabhūti was born in ancient Vidarbha. The Vākāṭaka kings were patrons of Vēdic learning and performed many important Vēdic sacrifices. It is no wonder, therefore, that we find such learned Mimāṃsakas as the ancestors of Bhavabhūti,³ who themselves performed such sacrifices as the Vājapēya, settled in Padmapura, where they must have received the patronage of the Vākāṭakas. After the decline of the Vākāṭakas, there were no great royal dynasties ruling in C. P. and Berār in the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century A.D. Bhavabhūti seems, therefore, to have gone to the north where he found a patron in Yaśōvarman, the mighty king of Kanauj, as stated in the *Rājataranginī*.

We have seen above that Padmapura was situated in Vidarbha. From the *Mālavikāgnimitra* of Kālidāsa⁴ we learn that the river Wardhā divided Vidarbha into two parts. Ancient Vidarbha, therefore, comprised not only modern Berār but also the Marāṭhī districts of the Central Provinces, which, as I have shown elsewhere,⁵ were under the direct rule of the Vākāṭakas. As a matter of fact there is no village named Padmapura in modern Berār proper, while there are at least six villages of that name in the Chāndā and Bhandārā districts of C. P. Of these Padampur, 2 miles from Āmgaon, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is probably the Padmapura of the present plate. As I have shown elsewhere⁶ the villages mentioned in the Siwani plates of Pravarasēna II can be identified in its vicinity. The village contains many ancient relics. When I visited the place during the Christmas of 1934, I found four finely carved but broken images of the Tirthankaras Pārśvanātha and Rishabhadeva, some others of Hindu gods like Viṣṇu⁷ and remains of two Mediaeval Hindu temples, such as fragments of massive stone pillars, a large lintel measuring 8' × 1'-7" × 1'-6" and bases of door-jambs, in the adjoining fields. No other Padampur in C. P. is reported to have such ancient relics. There are at present no Brahmin families in Padampur itself which is now a small village of 112 souls, but there are many Brahmins in the neighbourhood of Padampur. It is noteworthy that they follow the Taittirīya branch of the Black Yajurveda to which Bhavabhūti's family belonged.⁸ I, therefore, feel no hesitation in concluding that Padampur in the Āmgaon Zamindari of the Bhandārā district, C. P., was the last Vākāṭaka capital and the ancestral home of Bhavabhūti.

¹ Cf. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar's Introduction to the *Uttara-Bāmacharita* (Harvard Oriental Series, Vol. XXI), p. xxxvi.

² *A. S. R.*, for 1915-16, pp. 1-10.

³ अस्ति दक्षिणापथे पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् । तत्र केचित्तैत्तिरीयिणः काश्यपाश्वरगुरुवः पङ्क्तिपावनाः पञ्चाग्र्यौ वृत्तव्रताः सीमपीथिन उदुम्बरनामानौ ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति । तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवती वाजपेययाजिनो मङ्गाकवेः पञ्चमः श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनो भवभूतिर्नाम जातूकर्णोपुत्रः । (*Mahāvīracharita* pp. 2-3, ed. Oxford University Press).

⁴ Act V, st. 13.

⁵ Above, p. 169.

⁶ Above, p. 171, footnote 1.

⁷ An old farmer of Padampur told me that one more image was taken to the Nagpur Museum about forty years ago. It cannot however be definitely identified there, as no accurate record of the findspots of images has been kept in the Museum and the provenance of many is not known. But from the dimensions of its stone *prabhavali*, which is still *in situ* at Padampur, the image seems to be identical with that of Śiva (A-22 in the Descriptive List of Exhibits in the Nagpur Museum) which 'is said to have come from Bhandārā' (district ?).

⁸ It may be noted in this connection that the Siwani plates of Pravarasēna II which record the gift of the village Brahmapūraka in the neighbourhood of Padampur, were granted to a Brahmin of the Taittirīya-śākhā.

TEXT.¹

- 1 पद्मपुरात्² [*] अग्निष्टोमाप्तोर्यामोक्त्यधीडश्यतिरात्रवाजपेयवृहस्यतिसवसाद्य-
स्त्रचतुरश्व-
- 2 मेधयाजिनः³ विष्णुवृद्धसगोत्रसम्वाजः वाकाटकानाम्महाराज्यीप्रवरसेनस्य सूनीः
- 3 अत्यन्तस्वामिमहाभैरवभक्तस्य अंसभारसन्निवेशितशिवलिङ्गोदहनशिवसुपरि-
- 4 तुष्टसमुत्पादितराजवंशानां पराक्रमाधिगतभागिर⁴त्थमलजलमूर्द्धाभिषिक्त⁵नाम्
- 5 दशाश्वमेधावभृत⁶स्नातानाम्भारशिवानाम्महाराज्यीभवनागदौहित्रस्य⁷

¹ From the original plate.

² There is a space of .7" sufficient for incising three letters before this word.

³ Here and in some places below the rules of *sandhi* have not been observed.

⁴ Read भागीरथ्य.

⁵ Read मूर्द्धाभिषिक्तानाम्.

⁶ Read दस्य .

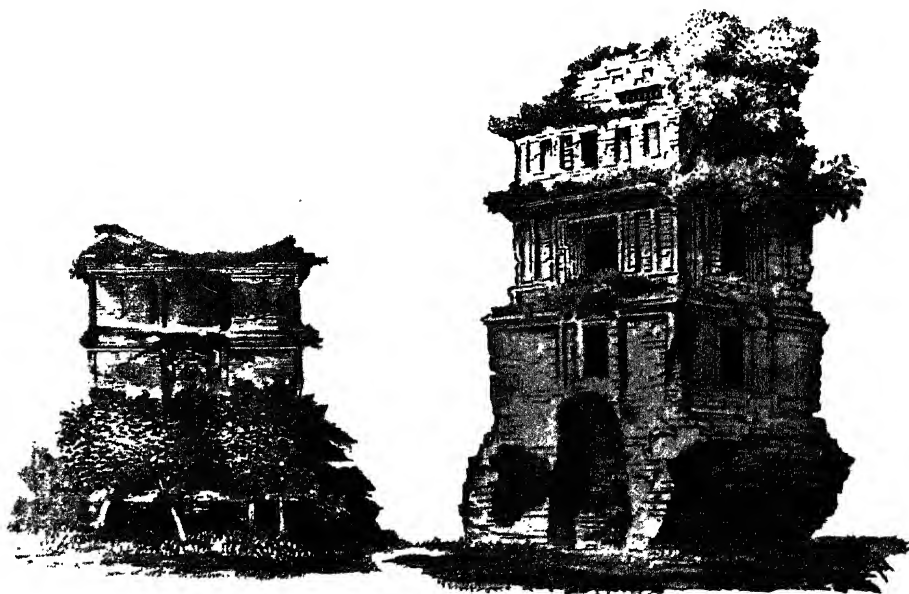
⁷ There is a space of 1.3" left after this word. Faint traces of the top portion of a letter can be seen on the plate.

THE SEAL OF THE LARGER LEIDEN PLATES OF RAJARAJA I.



ACTUAL SIZE.

ANCIENT TOWER AT NEGAPATAM. (FROM IND. ANT. VOL. VII).



THE TOWER AS IT EXISTED IN 1846.



BRONZE IMAGE PRESENTED
TO LORD NAPIER IN 1868.

N. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

From photographs.

SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA.

No. 34. THE LARGER LEIDEN PLATES (OF RAJARAJA I).

BY K. V. SUBRAMANYA Aiyer, B.A., COIMBATORE.

The Leiden University Museum in Holland preserves two sets of copper-plate charters of the Chōlas of which the larger contains 21 leaves or plates and the smaller 3 leaves. These are popularly known as the Large and Small Leiden Grants. They were edited nearly half a century ago, i.e., in 1886 by Pandit Natesa Sastri and Burgess in Volume IV of the *Archæological Survey of Southern India*.¹ The provenance of the plates is not noticed by the authors: but regarding the larger set they say that it is engraved in Chōla-Grantha characters on 21 plates each measuring 14" by 5". They also note: "The plates are held together by a massive ring bearing a seal about 4½" in diameter with 16 knobs at about equal distances from each other round the margin. The central field contains, on the left, two fishes—the scales, fins, gills, eyes and mouth, of which are all clearly expressed; and on the right, an animal, seated dog-fashion, with its tail brought forward to touch the nearer of the fishes:—from the large tusk in its mouth, it is probably intended for a tiger—the Chōla symbol. Over it is a *chhatra*, with a *chāmara* on each side, the handles resting on the heads of two small pillars resembling lamp-stands,—each stand having a cloth knotted round the middle of it. The tops of these resemble lamp flames. A well-raised circle, double below, surrounds all this; and outside it, in raised characters of the Chōla-Grantha type, is the legend beginning at the bottom:—

Iti Rājendra-Chōlasya Parakēsarivarmmaṇaḥ rājarājanyamakūṭaśrēṇi-ratnēshu śāsanam ||"

The following additional information is found in the note recently received from Leiden, by Dr. Chakravarti, and kindly forwarded to me by him²:—"The plates are ⅜" in thickness. On the left side there is a hole (diameter 1") by means of which the plates are fastened to a massive copper-ring having an outward diameter of 13". The ring has a circular section with diameter of 7" and has been soldered into a cylindrical tube with raised rims. This tube, measuring 5½" in length and 1½" in section, contains a short inscription which contains the name Āpaimāṅgalam in Tamil. On the top of the tube there is a massive conical projection in the form of a lotus flower, with eight pointed leaves turned downward and sixteen pointed leaves turned upward. On the upper surface of this lotus is the seal" described above. The note further informs that "the writing has not been engraved: was written first on wax tablets and from these the copper-plates have been cast *à cire perdue*".

To the careful observations of Messrs. Burgess and Natesa Sastri I would only add that the inner one of the double line at the bottom of the raised circle is intended to denote the bow emblem of the Chēras whom the Chōlas had subdued, and that the legend requires slight emendation. Rājendra-Chōla's legend is given in two stone inscriptions published in the *South-Indian Inscriptions (Texts)*, Volume V,³ and also in the seal of the Tiruvālaṅgādu plates.⁴ With the help of their readings the legend on the seal of the Leiden plates given by Burgess and Natesa Sastri may be corrected into—

Ētaḍ-Rājendra-Chōlasya Parakēsarivarmmaṇaḥ [1*]

rājad-rājanya-makūṭa-śrēṇi-ratnēshu śāsanam [11*]

¹ Pp. 204 ff.

² [At my request Lt.-Col. Th. van Erp of Rijks Ethnographisch Museum, Leiden, kindly sent, through the good offices of Prof. J. Ph. Vogel, excellent ink-impressions of the grant from which the facsimiles accompanying this article are prepared.—Ed.]

³ General Nos. 578 and 579.

⁴ A. S. R., for 1903-04, p. 234.

That this must be the reading is clear from the authors' own remarks that the symbol " used for the first syllable of *Rājendra* and for the third syllable of *rājarājanya* is quite different from that employed for *ra* elsewhere in the legend, being more like what one might expect to find for *dra* or *pra*." The photograph of the seal kindly sent by Lt.-Col. Th. van Erp was examined by me in the office of the Government Epigraphist for India and found to agree with the reading given above. I may remark that there is no punctuation mark in the legend.

At the time the large Leiden plates were published, the account furnished in them formed the only authentic source for Chōla history and served to remove some of the misconceptions and wrong conjectures regarding a few of the members of the Chōla family. The editors had correctly estimated the worth of the record when they said that it was ' the first Chōla inscription yet translated containing much definite information respecting the dynasty, and must be regarded as of the greatest importance'. The genealogy it furnished superseded those published by Sewell in his *Lists of Antiquities*¹ and formed an important basis for future investigations. Since the editing of these plates, a number of valuable Chōla records have been edited critically. Of these, the most important is the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant discovered by me in 1906 and edited in the *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume III.² No less useful is the stone inscription of Vīrarājendra found at Kanyākumāri by the late Gopinatha Rao and edited by me in the *Travancore Archaeological Series*, Volume III.³ The Anbil plates of Sundara-Chōla and the Madras Museum plates of Uttama-Chōla, the former edited in the *Epigraphia Indica*⁴ and the latter in the *South-Indian Inscriptions*,⁵ are other important ones. Besides these epigraphical sources, there are a few Tamil historical texts which also aid the student in his study of the Chōla history. These are the *Kalīṅgattuṭṭupparai* and the *Kulōttuṅgaśōlaṅ-ulā*, first noticed by the late Kanakasabhai Pillai in the *Indian Antiquary*, *Vikramaśōlaṅ-ulā*, *Rājarājaśōlaṅ-ulā* and others, the texts of which had since been edited with care.

Considering the time of publication, it must be said that the inscription on the Leiden plates has been fairly well made out. But there are a few mistakes of the authors as well as of the printer which mar the text and distort the sense. They could be easily corrected without having recourse to the original, mainly with the help of the reading of other allied records. I noted down the mistakes when I took up its study seriously while editing the Kanyākumāri inscription in the *Travancore Archaeological Series* nearly 15 years ago. On that occasion, I also revised the text of the Leiden plates, which on comparison with the impressions now kindly secured by the Government Epigraphist is found to agree. One of the serious defects in the previous edition of this inscription is the wrong arrangement of some of the plates. The plate marked there as " Fifteenth plate ; second side " is really the fourteenth plate, second side. Similarly the plate marked " Fourteenth plate : second side " is in fact the fifteenth plate, second side. The inscription then reads through without any interruption ; the regular order of the lines 284 to 316 given in the volume should be 284, 305 to 315, 295 to 304, 285 to 294 and 316.

While the published Sanskrit text is almost free from errors of transcription, the Tamil portion contains too many mistakes to be noticed here. The best way will be to give a correct version of the whole with proper division of words adding foot-notes wherever serious changes are effected. Most of the mistakes are simple ones due to taking *ra* for the length stroke from which it is hardly distinguishable or due to taking the basic consonant as the first combined consonant and vice

¹ Vol. II, pp. 154-156.

² See pages 383 to 439.

³ Pages 87 to 158.

⁴ Vol. XV, pp. 44-72.

⁵ Vol. III, pp. 264 ff.

versā. In effect, the significance of some of the words has been altered or distorted and rendered meaningless. For instance *karayattāṇ* has been read as *kāṇattāṇ* (l. 356)¹, *Pākkaraṇ* has been read as *Pākkūṇ* (l. 276), *Perēmapura* as *Perampura* (l. 156), *ulḡum* as *ulakum* (l. 285), *virpīḍiyum* as *cicupīḍiyum* (l. 285), *pāya-kkallīṇa* as *pāyikkallīṇ* (l. 236), *Śiriyāṇ Kaḍambaṇ* as *Śiriyāṇa kaḍambaṇ* (l. 244), etc. The formation of *ta* and *na* being almost similar, one has been mistaken for the other. For instance, the proper name *Anaiyāṇ* has been read as *anaiyāda* (l. 159). As *la* is shaped almost like *mu*, the latter letter has been mistaken for the former, e.g., *nāṭṭāḷḷu* and *nāṭṭāḷu* (ll. 173 and 174), for *nāṭṭōmukku* and *nāṭṭōmun*. The *Grantha* letter *bha* being similar to the conjunct *tha*, the former has been mistaken for the latter, e.g., *Tammaḍittattāṇ* (l. 153) which must be *Tammaḍi-Bhaṭṭāṇ*. Wrong division of words has sometimes resulted in distorting words and obscuring their sense. For instance, what has been read as *brahmadēya-mūṇḡiḡkuḍi* (l. 265f) ought to be *brahmadēya-Mūṇḡiḡkuḍi*, what has been read as *pēṇattāṇḡaṇḡaḡum* (ll. 159-60) ought to be *pēr-ttāṇḡaṇḡaḡum* (*pēr tandōṇ-tāṇḡaḡum*) and what has been taken as *pāl tēvarakai* (l. 287) should be *pālād-ēvagai*. It is unnecessary to cite more instances as the mistakes are corrected in the revised text given below.

The impressions now obtained show that the inscription has been very neatly executed from beginning to end. It is in **two sections**. The **first section** is in the **Sanskrit** language and written in the **Grantha** alphabet. It contains 111 lines of writing and covers the obverse and reverse sides of **five plates**.² Except the first plate, the rest are marked with the numerals 2 to 5 on the obverse sides, near the top of the ring hole, either to its left or right. These numerals are in smaller characters than the letters of the inscription.

The following **orthographical peculiarities** may be noted. The vowel *a* is represented by two separate symbols which could be easily mistaken for *tara*. The finals of consonants are indicated by a slight vertical stroke marked on the right top corner (for instances see *yāvat* in l. 4 and *pratāpavān* in l. 31), except in the case of *m* where it is marked on the top of the left side. The superscribed *rēpha* is denoted by a dot placed over the consonant (e.g., see *śāringīṇas* in l. 3 and *Ravir-eri* in l. 7). The length symbol is invariably separated from the letter to which it belongs. While *kri* (see *Kṛishṇa* in l. 43, *kṛita* in l. 66f., *kṛitya* in l. 67), is represented by a hook turned to the right crossing *ka*, *kri* is shaped by bending, at the bottom, the vertical stroke of *ka* to the left (see *chakra* in l. 52). There are many instances of the use of final *m* for *anusvāra*; for example see *sampatattḡis* in l. 44, *Sambhu* in l. 69, *dakṣiṇ-āmbhō* in l. 69, *sambhūtēṇa* in l. 80, *sampanna* in l. 101, and *sambhazō* in l. 103. While the medial short *i* is denoted by a concave curve marked over the letter, long *i* is denoted in two ways by having a closed loop at the beginning or end of the *i* curve. The *u* symbol is formed in three different ways:—(1) In the case of most letters (*a*, *p*, *m*, *y*, etc.), it is indicated by the addition of a tube to the bottom of the letter: the long *ū* in these letters is denoted by the further addition of a convex curve passing from the right of the letter to the left covering its lower portion. (2) In the case of letters like *k* and *r*, which have a tube-bottom, the *u* symbol is represented by the addition of a curve passing at the bottom of the letter with a slight bend on the right side: the long *ū* in these letters is shown by a wavy line added to the letter at the middle of the right side. (3) In the case of *t* and *ṣ*, the *u* symbol is indicated by the addition of a hook at the bottom turned to the right. *Tū* and *ṣū* are not represented.

¹ The lines quoted in this paragraph refer to the edition of the text by Burgess and Natesa Sastri.

² On each side, the first plate contains 10 lines, the second 11 lines, and the third and the fourth 12 lines. While the obverse of the fifth plate has only 9 lines, the reverse of it contains 12 lines.

The language and alphabet of the second section is Tamil, though Grantha letters are used in some words of Sanskrit origin. It contains 332 lines of writing and covers the obverse and reverse sides of sixteen plates.¹ These plates are marked with the numerals 1 to 16 as in the Sanskrit portion. The omission of *pulli* or *virāma*, and the shaping of *mu* and *lu* alike are the only points worthy of note.

Omission of letters are noticeable in *grām* (l. 49) for *grāman*, *vija* (l. 67) for *viṣaya*, *samāhvaḥ* (l. 97) for *samāhvayaḥ*, *Jayangoṣṭhā* (l. 108) for *Jayangoṣṭhāśṭhā*, in the Sanskrit portion; *pūṇmai* (l. 56) for *pūṇḍamāi*, *ṽyūḍattu* (l. 126) for *ṽyūḍaruttu*, *Kshatriśikhā* (l. 240) for *Kshatriyaśikhā*, *brahmadēn* (l. 212) for *brahmadēyaṇ*, *Nannimāṇḍa* (l. 247) for *Nannimāṇḍala*, *piśūḷṇdu* (ll. 232, 253, 268) for *piśūḷṇdu*, and *eludi* (l. 234) for *eludiṇṇ* in the Tamil portion.

Both the Sanskrit and the Tamil portions are in the script of the 11th century A.D. The writing of the Sanskrit section and the writing from the latter half of line 323 up to line 332 are alike, and seem to be somewhat in a different hand from the main Tamil section from lines 1 to 323 of the 16 Tamil plates.

We shall now notice the contents of the inscription. In the Sanskrit portion, the first verse is in praise of Viṣṇu² while the second is an invocation to the gods for the continuance of the Chōḷa family. Verses 3 and 4 introduce certain mythical ancestors of the solar family to which the Chōḷas belonged. They are Manu³ the son of Ahimakara (i.e., Sūrya); his son Ikshvāku; the virtuous Māndhātṛ⁴ born in his family; his son Muchukunda⁵; his son Vaḷabha; and Śibi⁶ born in his family. Of the last, the poet exclaims "who, excepting Vyāsa, could extol the qualities of this king who protected his life only for the benefit of others!" (v. 5). The eponymous Chōḷa⁷ is

¹ There are generally 10 lines on each face except on IIb, VIIIb, IXa and b, XIVb and XVa, which contain 11 lines each, and XVb, and XVIa, which have 13 lines each.

² Verse 9 of Canto VIII of *Kalīṅgattupparaṇi* starts the mythical ancestry of the Chōḷas from Viṣṇu and carries it in regular succession through Brahman, Marīchi, Kaśyapa, and Sūrya.

³ Verse 10 of Canto VIII of *Kalīṅgattupparaṇi* states that Ikshvāku was the son of Manu who was the son of Sūrya. It refers to the rendering of justice by Manu, to the astonishment of all, by holding the life of his own son as being no better than that of the calf overrun by the wheels of his car. The verse reads:—

Avv-Arukaṇ magan-āgi Manu mēdini purand ariya-kādalāṇaiy āviṇadu kaṇṇu-nigar-ṇṇ
e-vvarukkamum viyappa muṇai-śeyda kadaiyūm Ikkuvāguy-ivaṇ-maindaṇ-ṇṇ vanda pariśum [1*].

It is interesting to note that the account of the *Periyapurāṇa* of Manu rendering justice to a cow whose calf was run over by the car of his son, by running his own car over the latter, finds mention in an inscription of Vikrama-Chōḷa found at Tiruvārūr (No. 456 of S. I. I.—Texts, Vol. V, pp. 174ff.). This gives some more details that are not found in the hagiology. Here it is stated that a cow having rung the bell put up at the gate (of the palace) of Manu, the king sent his minister (*mantrin*) Ubhaiyakulāmalan of Pālaiyūr in Inḡa-nāḍu to know the cause of the ringing. On his reporting that a cow rang the bell, Manu came out, saw the cow and her calf that lay dead, enquired and learnt, that the calf was run over by the car in which his son drove and considering his son's life as being equal to that of the calf, he ordered his minister to run a car over his son. The minister set out with a heavy heart and piercing his ears died. The *dvārapālas* (i.e., gate-keepers) informing the king of the happening, he felt sorry and himself ran the car over his son. At this juncture, the God showed His Grace by restoring to life the calf, the minister and the son of Manu. The king presented the calf to the mother cow and set out for *tapas* with the minister, anointing the revived son in his place and appointing to the office of his minister, the minister's son named Sūrya.

⁴ Before Māndhātā, the *Kalīṅgattupparaṇi* introduces Purandara as being the son of Ikshvāku (VIII, v. 11.).

⁵ Māndhātā and Muchukunda are described in verse 12. The former is described as making the fierce tiger and the deer drink together at the same *ghaṭ*.

⁶ In verse 13, Śibi is referred to only by his act of cutting his flesh from his body without the least agitation and entering the scales to equal the weight of the dove; and before him is mentioned one (i.e., Prithulāksha) who carried the nectar arising from the churning of the ocean to the gods.

⁷ Speaking of Chōḷa, the *Kalīṅgattupparaṇi* (verse 14) states that he formed the Chōḷamaṇḍala and that Surā-dhirāja, i.e., Suraguru and others came in his line. The same verse also speaks of Rājakēśarin and Parakēśarin.

then introduced as being born in his family (v. 6). It was after his name that the kings born in the family were called Chōlas. This is of importance in indicating that the name Chōla was first applied to a person, and then to the family, to the people and to the country. In this family was **Rājakēśarin** and in the latter's family was **Parakēśarin** (v. 7). It is stated that the names, or rather the titles, Rājakēśarin and Parakēśarin were borne alternately by kings born in the Chōla family (v. 8). Thus it is made clear that only ruling members of the line assumed the said titles and not the others. The next person mentioned as belonging to the family is Suraguru who acquired the name Mṛityujit by conquering the god of death¹ (v. 9). In his family was Vyāghrakētu whose descendant was Pañchapa² (v. 10). From here, the information furnished in the plates relates to historical persons. King **Karikāla** who is described as the god of death to his enemies, is said to have been born in his family. The fact noted about him is that he constructed embankments to the river Kāvērī (v. 11). He seems to have won lasting fame by this deed. The composer of the Kanyākumāri inscription draws special attention to the damage caused annually to the country by the river when it was in floods. The building of embankments to it not only alleviated the frequent sufferings of his subjects but turned the very source of evil into good and made the country grow in wealth and prosperity. And posterity never failed to mention with gratitude this noble act of the king.³ His renovation of the city of Kāñchī, which as we know was the capital of the Pallavas from very early times, is recorded in the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates.⁴ In these ways Karikāla seems to have used the riches which he must have obtained by his successful fight with Trilōchana-Pallava and the influence which he must have gained thereby. In the first of these works, Karikāla was helped by several of the subjugated kings including Trilōchana-Pallava.⁵ The date of Karikāla has been taken to be the 5th century A.D.⁶ In Karikāla's family was king **Kōchchaṅgaṇṇāṇ**. He is described as the bee at the lotus feet of Śambhu (v. 12). While the story of Kōchchaṅgaṇṇāṇ's previous birth as spider weaving cobwebs over the *liṅga* at Jambukēśvaram is detailed in the *Periyapurāṇam* and the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates,⁷ his building activities and devotion are referred to in the *Dēvāram*. His victory in the battle of Kaḷumalam is fully described in the *Kaḷavaḷi*.⁸ After him came **kō-kKiḷli**. A descendant of Kiḷli was **Vijayālaya** (v. 13). While

¹ Mṛityujit is described in the *Kalīngattupparaṇi* (Canto VIII, v. 15) as "one who showed to Kāla (i.e., the god of death) his way of conduct". In *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 417, n. 2, it has been pointed out that the poem evidently refers to Suraguru and Mṛityujit as two different kings.

² After Mṛityujit, Vyāghrakētu and Pañchapa are the only two kings mentioned in the Leiden plates. The former is referred to in the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates by his other name Chitraratha and it is stated that his banner-cloth bore the emblem of the tiger. The *Kalīngattupparaṇi* evidently speaks of him when it refers to 'one who put in his flag Indra as the tiger'. Pañchapa is described in the Tamil poem as 'he who offered his blood to be drunk forcibly'. The Kanyākumāri inscription speaking of Pañchapa states that he cut open five arteries of his body and fed with blood five Yakshas.

³ *Tat-kulē Kalikālō=bhūt Kāvērī-tīra-kṛin=ṇṛipaḥ* (above, Vol. VII, p. 153). *Tasmin kulē samabhavat Kalikāla-Chōlō vīraḥ Kavēra-tanayān=taṭinīm vidhātā* (ibid, p. 150). *Tōḷudū maṇṇarē karai-ṣey Poṇṇi* (*Kalīngattupparaṇi*, VIII, v. 20).

⁴ *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. III, pp. 417f., v. 42.

⁵ *Charaṇa-sarōruha-vihita-vilōchana-Trilōchana-pramukh-ākhila-prīthvīśvara-kārīta-Kāvērī-tīra* (above, Vol. XI, p. 340, n. 2). *Kavēra-tanayā-[vē]-l-ō[l*]laṅghana-prasamana-pramukh-ādy-anēk-āśīṣaya-kāriṇaḥ.....* *Karikālasya* (Punyakumāra plates, above, Vol. XI, p. 345).

⁶ Above, Vol. XI, p. 340.

⁷ See *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 418, verse 43 and note 4. See v. 3 of Tirunāvukkaraśu's *Dēvāram* on Tiruchchāy-kāḍu and his hymn on Tirunaṇipallī, verse 2; also Sundaramūrttināyanār's hymn on Tiruvāvaḍudurai, verse 2. The Māḍakkōyil at Tiruvaigal is said to have been constructed by Śeṅgaṇṇāṇ: see Jñānasambandar's hymn on that place.

⁸ K. V. S. Aiyer's *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekkan*, pp. 187 and 188, and also above, Vol. XI, p. 156, n. 6.

the Kanyākumāri inscription states that he constructed the town of Tañchāpurī¹ in the Chōla country, the Tiruvālaṅgādu plates say that he captured that city and built the temple of Niśumbhasūdanī in it.² Since we know from the Śendalai pillar inscriptions that Tañchāpurī was one of the principal cities³ of Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan, who flourished immediately before the time of Vijayālaya, the conclusion is irresistible that the latter must have conquered the Muttaraiyan chief and wrested the town from his possession and made it his capital.⁴ As such the information furnished in the Kanyākumāri inscription is not quite correct. And since we know from Vēlūr-pālayam plates that Nandivarman III, who was not far removed from Vijayālaya, had a certain Chōlamahārāja *alias* Kumārāṅkuśa as his *ājñapti*,⁵ it is not impossible that this Vijayālaya succeeded him and eventually made himself independent or paved the way for his son to raise the canopy of a dominion in Southern India. Of Āditya, the son of Vijayālaya (v. 14), much information is not given in the Leiden plates. But we know from other sources that he was a Rājakēśari-varman⁶ and had the name Kōḍaṇḍarāma,⁷ that he was a great conqueror and knew no defeat,⁸ that he was on friendly terms with the Chēra king Sthāṇu Ravi⁹ and the Western Gaṅga Prithvīpati II,¹⁰ that he extended his territory into Toṇḍai-nāḍu⁹ and killed or defeated the Pallava king Aparājita,⁷ that he acquired Koṅgu,¹¹ that he built large temples to Śiva on both banks of the Kāvērī and that he reigned from A.D. 870 to 907.¹⁰ Āditya's son was Parāntaka (I.) (v. 15). He is said to have founded big towns, to have effected some conquests and to have covered with gold the temple of Indumauli, *i.e.*, Śiva at Vyūghrāgrahāra (vv. 16-17). His achievements recorded in other places are the signal defeats inflicted on the Pāṇḍya Rājasiṁha, the acquisition of the Bāṇa kingdom and the bestowal of it on his ally the Western Gaṅga Prithvīpati II,¹² the conquest of Ceylon,¹³ the overcoming of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja III in battle¹⁴ and the establishment

¹ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 155, v. 54.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 418, vv. 45, 46.

³ Above, Vol. XIII, pp. 134ff.

⁴ *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, p. 211. There are ample evidences of the rule of the Muttaraiyans in the Pudukkōṭṭai State and Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts. See pages 138-39, above, Vol. XIII.

⁵ See *S. I. I.*, Vol. II, p. 512, v. 26, and the Tamil portion which follows it. It is said that this Chōlamahārāja was called the heroic head jewel of the Chōla race, that the glory of his prowess was well known, that his liberality was that of Karṇa and that his conduct was upright.

⁶ Above, Vol. XV, p. 68, v. 17.

⁷ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 155, v. 55.

⁸ Above, Vol. XV, p. 68, v. 18.

⁹ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 221.

¹⁰ Above, Vol. XIX, pp. 81ff.

¹¹ *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, p. 213.

¹² These are recorded in the Udayēndiram plates of Prithvīpati II (*S. I. I.*, Vol. II, p. 387, vv. 9 and 10). The charter distinctly refers to two invasions of the Pāṇḍya country, in the earlier of which Parāntaka I. defeated the Pāṇḍya king and captured his city, and in the later he not only defeated the Pāṇḍya but also slew an immense army despatched to his aid by the lord of Laṅkā. Parāntaka's first invasion of Madura may be placed in A.D. 910 when he assumed the title 'Madiraiḱoṇḍa'. The second invasion referred to above may be placed in about A.D. 918 which is the date of one of his inscriptions mentioning the battle of Vēlūr in which it is also stated that Parāntaka defeated the allied forces of Pāṇḍya and the king of Ceylon.

¹³ The earliest inscription that gives to Parāntaka I., the epithet "*Madiraiyūm Iḷamum koṇḍa*" being dated in the 37th year of his reign, his conquest of Ceylon must be said to have taken place in or about A.D. 944. The Tiruvālaṅgādu plates referring to this event state that "all the waters of the sea were not enough to quench the fire of the Chōla king's anger, which consumed the enemies and which was put out only by the tears of the wives of the king of Siṁhaḷa, cut and killed by the king's weapons" (*S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 419, v. 52). The Kanyākumāri inscription states that the name Siṁhaḷāntaka was acquired by Parāntaka I., by this achievement (*Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 155, v. 59).

¹⁴ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 155, v. 58. Parāntaka's conquest of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III must have happened before A. D. 944 which is the earliest date of Kṛishṇa III's records in the Tamil country subject to the rule of the Chōlas (No. 375 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1909).

of several *agrahāras* called after his name *Vīranārāyaṇa*.¹ The first over-seas invasion—which was to be continued long afterwards—was undertaken by him. He reigned for 48 years² from A.D. 907 and paid great attention to the internal administration of his country. Verse 18 states that *Parāntaka* had three sons named *Rājāditya*, *Gaṇḍarāditya* and *Ariṇjaya*. Of these, **Rājāditya** is said to have been the lord of the earth after *Parāntaka* I. had passed away (v. 19), and fighting with *Kṛishṇarāja*, i.e., the *Rāshṭrakūṭa* king *Kṛishṇa* III, he is reported to have met with his end (v. 20). The incorrectness of the statement contained in verse 19 that *Rājāditya* became the lord of the earth after *Parāntaka* has been clearly shown on pages 82-83 of *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, where, in a footnote, several records of *Parāntaka* I., dated in regnal years corresponding to A.D. 947, 948, 952 and 953 have been cited. Because the battle of *Takkōlam*, in which *Rājāditya* lost his life, took place in A.D. 947 and is referred to in a record of A.D. 949, it is evident that he did not survive his father, who lived and reigned, according to a recently discovered inscription dated in the 48th year, up to at least A.D. 955. From verses 21 and 22 we learn that **Gaṇḍarāditya** reigned over the *Chōḷa* dominion and founded a city after his name on the north bank of the *Kāvērī*,³ and passed away after a son named *Madhurāntaka* had been born to him. The last statement is significant inasmuch as it indicates that *Madhurāntaka* was a child at the time of his father's demise. The next seven verses (vv. 23-29) state that **Ariṇjaya**, his son **Parāntaka II** who fought a sanguinary battle at a place named *Chēvūr*⁴ (v. 25), and the latter's son **Āditya II** who is said to have played sportively with *Vīra-Pāṇḍya* while he was yet a youth (v. 28), ruled the kingdom in succession and that **Madhurāntaka** succeeded *Āditya* II (v. 29). Thus, from the statements of the plates it is evident that the three kings *Ariṇjaya*, *Parāntaka* II and *Āditya* II held the reins of government only during the minority of *Madhurāntaka* and gave him the kingdom when he came of age. Their reigns must accordingly have been short. That this was actually the case can be gathered from a consideration of the time of the rule of *Uttama-Chōḷa*. His stone inscriptions carry his reign to 16 years and one of them gives *Kali* 4083 as the equivalent of his 13th year.⁵ As such, his rule lasted from A.D. 969 to 985. Therefore, it is certain that the intervening kings between *Parāntaka* I. to *Madhurāntaka*, omitting of course *Rājāditya*, who, as shown above, did not survive his father, must have reigned in the interval A.D. 955 to 970. Verses 30 to 34 speak of **Rajārāja I.**, the successor of *Uttama-Chōḷa*. He is said to have conquered the countries of *Pāṇḍya*, *Tuḷu*, *Kēraḷa* and also *Simhaḷēndra* and *Satyāśraya*. The genealogy furnished in the present plates is given below in a tabular form for easy reference along with those supplied by the *Tiruvālaṅgāḍu* plates, the *Anbil* plates, and the *Kanyākumāri* inscription.

¹ *Ibid.*, v. 60.

² *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy* for 1932, p. 49.

³ This place has been identified with *Kaṇḍarādittam* in the *Trichinopoly* District.

⁴ In some inscriptions he claims "to have driven the *Pāṇḍya* into the forest". The *Kanyākumāri* record states that the quivering *Pāṇḍya* contemporary of his crossed the mountain and fled away. *Sundara-Chōḷa*'s general *Parāntakan* *Śiṅgiyavēḷār*, a *Koḍumbālūr* chief, is said to have lost his life in a battlefield in *Ceylon* in the 9th year of the king's reign (above, Vol. XII, p. 124, and note 3).

⁵ *A. R. on Epigraphy* for 1908, p. 63.

The Tiruvālaṅgaḍu plates.	Anbil plates of Sundara-Chōla.	The Kanyākumāri inscription.	The Leiden plates.
<p>Kōchcheṅgaṇṇāṇ : (a spider in his previous birth ; devoted to Śambhu).</p> <p>Vijayālaya : (captured Tañchāpurī ; consecrated Nisumbhasūdanī).</p> <p>Ādityavarman : (conquered in battle the Pallava Aparājita and took possession of his country).</p> <p>Parāntaka (I.) : (defeated Pāṇḍya, Simhaḷa ; built a Dabhra-sabhā to Śiva).</p> <p>Rājāditya : (defeated Kṛishṇarāja and went to heaven).</p> <p>Gaṇḍarāditya : (became king after his father).</p> <p>Arindama : (became the best of kings).</p> <p>Parāntaka (II.) : (called a Manu and Sundara ; on his death his queen Vāṇavanmahādēvi committed <i>sati</i>).</p> <p>Āditya (II.) : (ruled the earth after Parāntaka (II.) ; killed the Pāṇḍya king in battle).¹</p> <p>Aruṇmolivarman : (performed <i>tulābhāra</i> ; captured the town Viḷindā ; conquered the Pāṇḍya Amara-bujaṅga, and burnt the lord of Laṅkā ; defeated Satyāśraya ; killed Āndhra-Bhīma ; conquered the country of Paraśurāma, and subdued the kings of Gaṅga, Kalinga, Vēṅgi, Magadha, Āraṭṭa, Oḍḍa, Surāshṭra and Chāḷukya).</p>		<p>Vijayālaya : (constructed Tañchāpurī in the Chōla country).</p> <p>Āditya (I.) <i>alias</i> Kōḍaṇḍarāma : (killed the Pallava king).</p> <p>Parāntaka (I.) : (killed the Pāṇḍya king, destroyed Madhurā and acquired the title of Madhurāntaka ; conquered the unconquerable Kṛishṇarāja and was famed as Vīra-Chōla ; having killed the lords of Simhaḷa acquired the title of Simhaḷāntaka ; established <i>agrahāras</i> called after his other name Viranārāyaṇa).</p> <p>Arindama.</p> <p>Parāntaka (II.) : (hearing of his advance the Pāṇḍya king crossed the mountain and fled).</p> <p>Rājārāja (I.) : (Satyāśraya fled from the battlefield).</p> <p>Madhurāntaka <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōla : (conquered Kuntāḷa, made Mānyakhēṭṭa a playground for his armies ; had the kings of Kulūta and Utkala slain and the chiefs of Kalinga and Viṃśa destroyed ; burnt Kaṭāha).</p> <p>Rājādhirāja (set fire to Kalyāṇapura, and conquered Ahavamalla).</p> <p>Rājendra-dēva.</p> <p>Virarājendrādēva <i>alias</i> Vīra-Chōla : (slew at Kūḍalsanḡama the kings</p>	<p>Parāntaka II : (fought a sanguinary battle at Chēvūr).</p> <p>Āditya (II) <i>alias</i> Karikāla : (fought with Vīra-Pāṇḍya).</p> <p>Rājārāja I : (conquered the Pāṇḍya, Tuḷu, Kēraḷa, Simhaḷendra and Satyāśraya ; destroyed ships at Kāndaḷūr-Sālai ; captured Vēṅgaināḍu, Gaṅgapāḍi, Nuḷambapāḍi, Taḍigaipāḍi, Kuḍamalaināḍu, Kollam, Kalingam, and Iḷam ; and removed the splendour of the Śeḷiyas).</p> <p>Madhurāntaka (Rājendra-Chōla).</p>

¹ After Āditya (II), his paternal uncle Madhurāntaka bore the burden of the earth and installed Aruṇmoḷi in the office of heir-apparent : his devotion to Śiva is described.

The Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates.	Anbil plates of Sundara-Chōla.	The Kanyākumāri inscription.	The Leiden plates.
Madhurāntaka <i>alias</i> Uttama-Chōla, Rājendra-Chōla and Chōlendra-simha : (conquest of the quarters with a powerful army; invasion of the South, the Pāṇḍya country and the flight of the Pāṇḍya king to the Malaya hill; his son Chōla-Pāṇḍya left in charge of the kingdom; invasion of the Western region, crossing the Sahya and fighting with and defeating the lord of Kēraḷa and leaving Chōla-Pāṇḍya in charge of the west also; entry into Kāñchi and conquest of Jayasimha :		of the Māgnāta family; conquered the Vēṅṅi and the Kāṅga countries; established <i>brahmadēyas</i> in the Chōla, Tundira, Pāṇḍya, Gaṅḡavāṭi and Kulūta countries; and saw the back of Āhavamalla three times).	

After tracing the pedigree of the Chōlas the Sanskrit portion of the inscription states that king Rājarāja *alias* Rājakēsarivarman gave in the 21st year of his reign the village of Anaimaṅgalam to the lofty shrine of the Buddha in the Chūlāmaṇivarman-vihāra, which the ruler of Śrīvishaya and Kaṭāha named Māravijayōttuṅgavarman of the Śailēndra family having the *Makara* crest, the son of Chūlāmaṇivarman, had erected in the name of his father at the delightful city of Nāgapattana in Paṭṭana-kūṛṅgam, a sub-division of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 73-86) and that after Rājarāja had passed away, his son Madhurāntaka caused a permanent edict to be made for the village granted by his father (vv. 35-36). The Sanskrit *praśasti* given in this inscription was composed by a Brāhmaṇa resident of Koṭṭaiyūr named Anantanārāyaṇa of the Vasiṣṭha family (v. 39) : it was ordered by the officer Tillaiyāli of Kāñchivāyil, otherwise known as Rājarāja-Mūvēndavēl, to be neatly incised (vv. 40-42). On the direction of the lord of Kaṭāha and at the instance of Tuvavūravāṇ Anukkaṇ, the son of Śrīmān Aṭikaḷ (Aḍigaḷ)¹, the five artisans of the Bhōvya family at Kāñchīpura, viz., Vāsudēva *alias* Rājarāja-Mahāchārya, Śrīraṅga and Dāmōdara, the two sons of Kṛishṇa, Kṛishṇa son of Vāsudēva, and Purushōttama, the son of Ārāva-mṛita incised the *praśasti* and affixed their signatures to it (vv. 43-48).

A word may now be said about the composer of the *praśasti* and the engravers of the grant. Since it is stated that this permanent edict was caused to be made by Madhurāntaka (*i.e.*, Rājendra-Chōla I., the son of Rājarāja I., there is no doubt that the *praśasti* was composed during his reign by his court poet. The composer's name given in it is Anantanārāyaṇa and not Nandanārāyaṇa as Messrs. Burgess and Natesa Sastri have it. He was a Vāsiṣṭha and a resident of Koṭṭaiyūr. The Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant, which was issued in the early part of the same reign, *i.e.*, in the 6th or the 7th year, is said to have been drawn up by Nārāyaṇa the son of Śaṅkara. The village of Koṭṭaiyūr, to which the composer of the *praśasti* in the Leiden plates belonged, is renowned as the birth place of Pūvattabhaṭṭa-Sōmayājiyūr, one of the Chōla officers that conducted enquiries in temples². It is identical with the village of that name in the Kumba-

¹ On this word, see note 1, p. 243 below.

² No. 227 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1921.

konam Taluk of the Tanjore District. From one of the inscriptions of the place it is learnt that it was situated in Innambar-nāḍu¹. While the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant was incised by four persons, the Leiden plates were engraved by five. The proper names that occur in both are Śrīraṅga (Tiruvāraṅga) and Dāmōdara, who were the sons of Kṛishṇa, and Purushōttama the son of Ārāvampita. While the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates give the additional name Ārāvamurta, the son of Kṛishṇa, the Leiden plates furnish the names Vāsudēva, son of Kṛishṇa, and his son Kṛishṇa. The attribute *a-kṛishṇa-charitaḥ Kṛishṇa-sambhavō=pi mahāmatih* is given to Ārāvamurta in the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates, which distinctly state that Śrīraṅga and Dāmōdara were his younger brothers, whereas it is applied to Vāsudēva *alias* Rājarājappērāchāriyaṇ in the Leiden plates which mention Śrīraṅga and Dāmōdara immediately after him without specifying any relationship. The common application of the epithet cannot point to the identity of the individuals Vāsudēva and Ārāvamurta. But it is not unlikely that both Vāsudēva and Ārāvampita were the elder brothers of Śrīraṅga and Dāmōdara. The title Rājarājappērāchāriyaṇ borne by Vāsudēva might have been granted by Rājarāja I. himself, during whose reign the gift recorded in the Leiden plates was actually made, though the document was finally issued in the reign of Rājendra-Chōla I. This grant might even be slightly earlier than the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant issued in about the 6th year. In the Sanskrit portion, the word *hōvya* is used to denote the family (*anvavāya*) of the persons that incised the inscription on the plates and they are also called *chitrakārīṇaḥ*. In mentioning their names in the Tamil portion which follows, the persons that incised the edict get the epithet *ōviyachchittirakāri*. It is thus made clear by the inscription itself that *hōvya* is only a variant of the Tamil *ōviya*. The word *ōviyam* occurs in the Tamil classical work *Maṇimēgalai*² in reference to a treatise called *ōviya-nūl* and this is made evident by the commentary of Aḍiyārkkunallār on *Vēṇiṅkāḍai*³ of *Śilappadikāram*. Thus, we are led to think that *hōvya* or *ōviya* is not the proper name of a family or caste but is the name of a profession, and that profession, we know from the inscription, to be 'painting' (*chittirakāri*). This sense of the word *ōviya* is clearly obtained from two other references in the *Maṇimēgalai*⁴ and *Jīvakachintāmaṇi*.⁵ In the second reference, the commentator Nachchinārkkiniyar furnishes the synonym '*chittirakārar*' for *ōviyar*, as in the Leiden plates. In this connection, it is also worth noting that *ōvu* is used in the sense of "a painting" in *Maduraikkāñchi*.⁶ From what has been said above, it looks as if inscriptions were in the first instance painted on the materials, stone or metal, by painters, though the incising might have been left to be done by carvers on stone or metal. But it is not unlikely that both painting and carving were done by the same individuals; that is to say that *lēkhakas* knew both painting and carving.⁷

In the **Tamil portion** of this grant it is said that on the 92nd day after the 21st year of his reign, king Rājarāja, while he was in the pavilion, on the southern side of his palace called Rājāśrayaṇ, erected in a suburb of Tañjāvūr, declared that the income of 8,943 *kalam*, 2 *tūṇi*, 1 *kurunī*, and 1 *nāḷi* of paddy accruing from the payment of the assessment on 97 *vēli*, 2 *mā*, 1½ *kāṇi*, 1 *mundirigai*, *kīl* of three *mā*, three *kāṇi* and one *mundirigai* and *kīl* of half and 2 *mā* of land comprising the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam,—including such as had ceased to be *pallich-*

¹ No. 241 of the same collection for 1927.

² Canto II, ll. 30-31, which read *nāḍaga-magaḷirṅku naṅgaṇam vaḡuttav-ōviya-chchennūl-urai-nūr-kkīḍak-kaiyūm*.

³ See II. 23-26.

⁴ Canto 5, l. 7.

⁵ Verse 102 of the *Gāndaruvattaṭṭaiyār-Iḷambagam*.

⁶ See I. 365.

⁷ This is evident from the use of the words *veṭṭiṇōm*, *āchāriyaṇ* and *chittirakāri* used in connection with the writers of this document.

chandas (i.e., grants made to Buddhist or Jain temples), and omitting such as had been excluded in survey,—should be given as a tax-free *pallichechanda* to meet the requirements of the *palḷi*, i.e., the shrine of the Buddha in the Chūḷāmaṇivarmavihāra which was being constructed by Chūḷāmaṇivarman, the king of Kaḷāram, at Nāgapattāgam in Paṭṭanakūṭṭam, a sub-division of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaṇaṇḍu. This oral order of the king was committed to writing by the official who generally writes down the royal orders, was signed by four persons who bore the designation *tirumandiravōlai-nāṇṇam*, i.e., Superintendents of Royal Writs, and was issued. In accordance with it, it was ordered to be entered in the accounts by the officials bearing the designation *karumamārāyum*, i.e., Secretary, and *naḍuvirukkum*, i.e., arbitrators. Four officials of the tax department styled *puravuvāri* and three others styled *varippottagam* (i.e., maintainers of tax registers) being present, the entry in the state registers was made. This done, arrangements were made for drawing up the deed of gift, giving it to the donee and effecting the necessary changes in the divisional or village accounts. For the ceremony of walking along the boundaries taking round a female elephant, pointing out the limits and marking them with stones and milk-bush, one official called *kaṅkāṇi-naḍuvirukkum*, i.e., superintendent of arbitrators, four *Bhaṭṭas* and one *puravuvāri* officer were nominated; and a royal order was issued to the *nāṭṭār*, i.e., the members of the Divisional Assembly stating that they should be present with the nominated persons, point out in detail the boundaries and draw up and give the deed of assignment to the donee (ll. 49-50). On hearing the approach of the royal mandate, the administrative body of the division went in advance, and paying obeisance to the order, received it on their heads and acted as directed in the order. The deed drawn up by them is actually what is incised on plates I to XVI (Tamil portion), which, after reciting the contents of the royal order noted above, gives in detail the boundaries of the lands comprising the village of Āpaimaṅḡalam which is the object of the grant, specifies the conditions to be observed by the donees and the privileges to be enjoyed by them and bears the signatures of the persons that were present at the time of its being drafted. The names of the officials of Rājārāja I. that figure in this inscription, their designations and the villages with district and subdivision, to which they belonged, are given in List A; and the names of the persons who signed the deed, with their official designations, and the *sabhā* or *ūrār* of villages on whose behalf they attested it, are given in List B.

Here king Rājārāja I. is surnamed Rājārājakēsarivarman and is said to have cut off the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai, to have taken Vēṅgai-nāḍu, Gaṅḡapāḍi, Nuḷambapāḍi, Taḍigai-pāḍi, Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, Kollam, Kaliṅgam and Ḥamaṇḍalam with the aid of his highly powerful and victorious army, and to have deprived the Śēliyas of their splendour. In the numerous collection of stone inscriptions of Rājārāja I., Kāndaḷūr-Śālai sometimes occurs in the shortened form Śālai. That it was an important place in the Chēra kingdom is made clear from the epithet "*Vīra-Pāṇḍyaṇ talaiyum Śēralaṇ Śālaiyum Ḥaiṇṇaiyum koṇḍa*" (who took the head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya, the Śālai of the Chēra king and Laṅkā) applied to the Chōḷa king Rājādhirāja I.¹; and that it was a port town having a large number of ships is evident from the phrase "*eṇṇaiḷ vēlai-keḷu Kāndaḷūr-Śālai*" occurring in the historical introduction of the same king in describing his campaign against the Chēras.² As the destruction of the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai is first recorded in Rājārāja's stone

¹ A. R. of the Trav. Arch. Department for 1920-21, p. 65.

² Though *Śālai* and *kalam* mean also 'feeding house' and 'vessel' it seems improper to introduce this sense of the words in the phrase *Śālai-kalam-aṟutta* and to say that the Chōḷa king caused the discontinuance of "the feeding house or boarding school of the Chēras" (Trav. Arch. Series, Vol. II, p. 3f.) for, it would turn one of the important military achievements of that king, on which he may be said to have prided himself by repeating it in his deeds of glory (i.e., the historical introduction), into an ignoble act which the king would hardly have allowed to be mentioned in his *meykīrti*.

inscriptions dated in the 10th year of his reign, it must have taken place in about A.D. 994. Though the epithet *Kāndaḷūr-Śālai kalam-arutta* is applied in most records to Rājarāja I., there is but a single inscription which states that the king "by ordering his army, effected the destruction of ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai¹". Vēṅgai-nāḍu is the country of the Eastern Chālukyas; Gaṅgapāḍi is the territory of the Western Gaṅgas of Talakkāḍ; and Nuḷambapāḍi is the province subjected to the rule of the Noḷambas. Kuḍamalai-nāḍu occurs in the form Kuḍagumalai-nāḍu in one of the Mysore State inscriptions² and may be the same as Coorg. But, it may also be interpreted as Malai-nāḍu (*i.e.*, the hill country) lying on the western side (*kuḍa* or *kuḍagu*). In this case, Malai-nāḍu or Kuḍamalai-nāḍu may be taken to represent the country of the Chēras.³ And it is worthy of note that some of the Tanjore inscriptions of Rājarāja I. state that he defeated the Chēra king (*Chēramāṇ*) and the Pāṇḍyas in Malai-nāḍu and presented the booty obtained there to the temple of Rājarājēśvara which he built at Tañjāvūr.⁴ The conquests of the places mentioned above are registered in the king's records dated between the 12th and the 14th years as having been effected with the help of his highly powerful and victorious army. Thus between A.D. 997 and 998 Rājarāja seems to have overcome the Western Gaṅgas, the Noḷambas, the chief of the Coorg province or the Chēras, and the Eastern Chālukyas. Inscriptions dated between the years 14 and 15 (A.D. 998-999) add Kollam and Kaliṅgam to the king's conquests. Bearing the name Kollam there were two places on the West coast. They had the distinguishing epithets Kurakkēṇi and Pandalāyani.⁵ The former is Quilon, a station in the Shencotta-Trivandrum line of the South Indian Railway, and the other is Pandalāyani near Quilandy, a station in the Mangalore line of the same Railway. Both appear to have been cities of considerable importance in early times. According to the Kōṭṭayam plates of the Chēra king Sthāṇu Ravi, a contemporary and ally of the Chōḷa sovereign Rājakēśarivarman Āditya I. (A.D. 870-907), a Christian Church—the earliest that is known from lithic records—was built at Kurakkēṇi-Kollam, which was subject to the immediate rule of the Vēṇāḍu Chief Aiyanaḍigaḷ-Tiruvaḍi and his heir-apparent Rāma-Tiruvaḍi.⁶ The Vēṇāḍu Chiefs are often called Kōḷambhādhiśas from the fact that they were the lords of Kōḷambha, *i.e.*, Quilon.⁷ Pandalāyani-Kollam or Kōlam is said to have been made the capital of a kingdom by Rāmaghaṭa-Mūshikēśvara.⁸ The chiefs of this place are called in lithic records 'Irāmakuṭa-Mūvar'⁹. If Kollam referred to as having been captured by Rājarāja I. in his historical introduction is Kurakkēṇi-Kollam, *i.e.*, Quilon, he must have got it from the chief of Vēṇāḍu after defeating him, and if it is Pandalāyani-Kollam, he must have wrested it from Irāmakuṭa-Mūvar. Both these chiefs were subordinate to the Chēra king. Probably, referring to the conquest of the Chēras herein noted as having been effected by the army of Rājarāja I., the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant says that the commandant of the king captured the town of Viḷinda whose moat was the sea, whose extensive ramparts were glorious and high, (and) which was impregnable to the enemy warriors, thus omitting Kollam but mentioning Viḷiṇam (*S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 421, v. 79). The Sēpūr inscription of Rājarāja I., which is somewhat differently worded from the rest, states that the Chōḷa sovereign conquered the haughty kings of Kollam, Kolladēśam and Koḍuṇi.

¹ No. 121 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1923.

² *Ep. carn.*, Vol. III, Tn. 122.

³ Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 704 and 764.

⁴ See Tanjore temple inscription mentioning this conquest.

⁵ See *J. R. A. S.*, 1922, p. 172.

⁶ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. II, pp. 63 and 70.

⁷ *A. R. of the Trav. Arch. Department* for 1920-21, p. 54, para. 29.

⁸ *J. R. A. S.*, 1922, p. 166.

⁹ *A. R. on South Indian Epigraphy* for 1930, Part II, para. 418.

gōlūr (Cranganore) and that the kings of the sea (*kaḍal-araiśar*) waited on him¹. Here must be noted one other event, which seems to have taken place in the king's 14th year of reign (A.D. 998) and which seems to have furnished the king with the grandiloquent epithet *tanṇelil valar ūḷiyul ellā yāṇḍum toḷutaga viḷaṅgum yāṇḍē Śeḷiyurai-ttēśu-koḷ* meaning that "in the very year of his growing prosperity when he became the object of adoration in all quarters, he took away the splendour of the Śeḷiyas (i.e., the Pāṇdyas)". This event was considered to be of such prime importance that it was ever afterwards inseparably associated with his title and name in all his later inscriptions and the epithet bodily removed to the end of the introduction giving place to the mention of later additional conquests before it. It is not unlikely that the king himself was engaged in the fight against the Pāṇdyas and secured such unqualified success which gave him the permanent epithet while the additional conquests effected by the army were inserted before the phrase *tiṇḍiral venṇi taṇḍār=koṇḍu*.² An exact parallel to this may be found in the epithet *Śōṇāḍu koṇḍu Mudikondaśōlapurattu virābhishēkam paṇṇiy-arūḷiya*,³ which was similarly associated with the name of Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I., and taken to the end of his introduction giving his later conquests an earlier place. The Śēṇūr inscription adds that the Chōḷa sovereign destroyed Madura, i.e., the capital of the Pāṇdyas and places that event before the conquests of Kollam, Kolladēśam and Cranganore.⁴ Speaking of the Pāṇḍya conquest the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant says that when Rājarāja I. set out to conquer the South, the moon as if to afford protection to the Pāṇḍya king born in his family, became the white parasol of the invader; and records also that Amarabhujāṅga was seized⁵. The last item of conquest mentioned in the Leiden plates is Ḽamaṇḍalam, i.e., the province of Ceylon. This was effected with the help of the army. Perhaps Rājarāja himself did not go to Ceylon. As the event is mentioned for the first time in the historical introduction of the 16th year, it has to be placed in A.D. 1001. Quite in agreement with the stone inscriptions that it was the highly victorious army which effected the conquest of this item also, the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant registers the event in these words:—"This terrible General of that (*king Aruṇmolivarman*) crossed the ocean by ships and burnt the Lord of Laṅkā (Ceylon)".⁶

Since no additional conquests are recorded in Rājarāja's inscriptions from the 16th to the 20th years and since the annexation of Raṭṭapāḍi 7½ lakhs is noticed in the inscriptions of the 21st year and after,⁷ it seems that the invasion against the Western Chālukya country took place in some part of the 21st regnal year of the king (A.D. 1005). As the Leiden plates are also dated in the 21st year and 92nd day and as they do not mention Raṭṭapāḍi 7½ lakhs, it is evident that the conquest was effected in the latter part of A.D. 1005, after the date of this grant, i.e., after the 92nd day of the 21st year of reign. The greatness of Rājarāja I. as a conqueror is evident from the fact that he was able to bring under subjection not only the rulers of almost all the provinces of South India but also the king of Ceylon. It would thus appear that Rājarāja I. was the greatest sovereign of the day, greater than any of his predecessors and had a high claim for imperial honours. However much the valour of this king and the conditions that were prevailing in the various

¹ *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1912, Part II, para. 22.

² The 16th year inscriptions of Rājarāja I., add Ḽam to the list of conquests effected with the help of the army and this is inserted before *tiṇḍiral* and the epithet *tanṇelil* taken after it. In the records of the 21st year and later, another conquest effected with the help of the army, viz., that of the Western Chālukya country or Raṭṭapāḍi 7½ lakhs, is mentioned. We find it also similarly entered after Ḽam and the epithet of the king taken to the end of the introduction.

³ See above, Vol. VI, p. 302.

⁴ *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1912, Part II, para. 22.

⁵ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 421, vv. 77-78.

⁶ *Ibid.*, v. 80.

⁷ *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1892, para. 6.

provinces of the Deccan in his day might have contributed to the success of his arms (in his vast scheme of conquests), credit must necessarily be given to "the highly powerful army" with whose aid he is expressly stated in hundreds of inscriptions to have effected the enlargement of his dominions.

A word about the conditions of the various states of the Deccan may not be out of place here. In fact it is necessary to know them to understand what opportunities presented themselves to Rājārāja I. and how he availed himself of them. During the period when Rājārāja I. was heir-apparent, which according to the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant covered the reign of Uttama-Chōḷa¹ (A.D. 970-985), there reigned over the Pāṇḍya country a king named Vīra-Pāṇḍya who boasts of "having taken the head of the Chōḷa king".² As opposed to this, more than one ruler of the Southern provinces, who could be regarded as his contemporaries, have assumed the title "who took the head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya". One of these latter was the Chōḷa king Āditya II *alias* Karikāla and about him the grant under publication states that though a young boy he played sportively with Vīra-Pāṇḍya³. Others are the Koḍumbāḷūr chief Vikramakēśari and Pārthivēndravarmaṇ⁴, both of whom appear to have been the Chōḷa king's allies. From this it can be safely said that there were hard fights between the parties. In some of these, Vīra-Pāṇḍya must have been successful and in others his opponents. In ascertaining the actual truth in such a matter, the places of distribution of their inscriptions may be regarded as a sure test of their claims. This seems to be in favour of neither party. So far, we have not come across any inscriptions of Vīra-Pāṇḍya in the Chōḷa country. Nor have we any record of his opponents in the Pāṇḍya territory, as we do find in the case of Parāntaka I. and Rājārāja I. The struggle between the Chōḷas and the Pāṇḍyas was a hard and continuous one. It commenced in the reign of Chōḷa Parāntaka I. against Rājasimha-Pāṇḍya and his ally the king of Ceylon and was continued ever afterwards. Parāntaka II *alias* Sundara-Chōḷa is said to have driven the Pāṇḍya into the forest; and of his general Parāntakan Śiriyavēḷār it is reported that he gave up his life in a battle in Ceylon⁵. Āditya Karikāla's claim to have conquered Vīra-Pāṇḍya has just been noted. Rājārāja I. had to renew the struggle and his success was better than that of his predecessors. The numerous inscriptions of his found all over the Pāṇḍya country—*i.e.*, Madura and Tinnevely districts—testify to the fact that his overlordship was acknowledged in that quarter⁶. Even the very name of the territory was changed into Rājārāja-Pāṇḍināḍu⁷. For this continuance of hatred between the Chōḷas and Pāṇḍyas there were good grounds. From the time when the ancient Chōḷas ceased to be a ruling power and lost their hold of their ancient possessions in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and until Vijayālaya started a new line at Tanjore, their original home was occupied by the Pāṇḍyas on the one side and the Pallavas on the other: and there were severe fights between these two powers themselves. To wrest back from the new incumbents the kingdom, which had become theirs by long enjoyment and which they would not easily yield, led the Chōḷas to be continually at war with the Pāṇḍyas.

While this was the case with the kingdoms in the extreme south of the Peninsula, the state of affairs in the countries of Vēṅgī, Kalinga and Raṭṭa, *i.e.*, the dominion of the Rāshtrakūṭas was

¹ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 420, v. 70.

² Nos. 163 of 1894 and 65 of 1896 which are dated in the 4+2nd year and 15+4th year of this king.

³ See below, p. 241, verse. 28. Stone inscriptions of Parakēśarivarman "who took the head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya" have been attributed to this king.

⁴ *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, pp. 235-236.

⁵ See above note 4, p. 219.

⁶ See his inscription at Āṇaimalai near Madura published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 239, No. 106; also No. 119 of 1905.

⁷ See Madras Epigraphical Collections Nos. 408 of 1906, 70 of 1907, 392 and 613 of 1916.

anything but satisfactory. In the last quarter of the 10th century A.D., these countries were thrown into confusion, being torn by internal dissensions, and were subjected to wars and counter-wars bringing in their train all the evils of an unsettled life, reducing to the position of subordinates the dynasties that wielded once an extensive power and enjoyed high prosperity, and resulting in the deposition of rightful heirs, affording scope for rising into prominence of families which held but subordinate and feudatory positions and leaving some of the legitimate rulers to seek the aid of others to regain their lost position and country. The years 972-5 were highly eventful in the history of these countries. In A.D. 972-3, Siyaka Harsha, the Paramāra king of Mālwa, it is said, gained a victory over the Rāshtrakūṭa Khōṭṭiga and the latter's capital Mānyakhēṭa, i.e., Mālkhēḍ, was plundered and pillaged either by him or by his successor Muñja¹. This was followed by the rising of the Western Chālukya Taila II, who, in A.D. 973-4 overthrew Khōṭṭiga's successor Kakkala and acquired the fortunes of the Rāshtrakūṭas, leaving the once flourishing Raṭṭa rule to remain only in the memory of the people². At the very time when the Rāshtrakūṭa rule was wiped out, the Vēṅgī country, deprived of its legitimate ruler by the deposition of Dānārṇava, was experiencing a feverish desire to obtain a suitable lord and, it is said, it was only assuaged, after 27 years, by the appearance of Chālukya-Chandra, i.e., Śaktivarman. The earlier opinion as regards the interregnum in the Vēṅgī country was that it was caused by the Chōḷas. Dr. Burnell, speaking of this period, said that it was a period of anarchy and suggested that it should be attributed to a Chōḷa invasion; and Dr. Fleet suspected that the Vēṅgī country must have been conquered by the Chōḷas but considered that the claim of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja I. to have conquered Vēṅgī was merely an honorary one based on some previous king's conquests, as that scholar was under the impression that Rājārāja's reign began in A. D. 1003 or 1004³. That the country of Vēṅgī, though deprived of its legitimate ruler Dānārṇava, was not subject to anarchy is established by the rule of Bādapa, Tāḷa and others belonging to the collateral line of the Eastern Chālukyas; and that the claim of Rājārāja I. to have conquered Vēṅgī was only honorary and must be based on a prior Chōḷa ruler's conquest is disproved by the fact that none of the predecessors claims it. On the other hand, the fact that Dānārṇava ruled for the short period of 3 years (970-972-3) and the evidence of the Conjeeveram inscription, that he killed (or defeated) Kāmārṇava, who must be no other than his contemporary the Eastern Gaṅga king Kāmārṇava IV (A.D. 950-980) might be reasonably taken to show that the latter made a counter invasion of the Eastern Chālukya dominion and brought about Dānārṇava's deposition⁴. The accession of Śaktivarman, the son of Dānārṇava, to the Vēṅgī throne immediately following Rājārāja's invasion suggests that the very object of the invasion might have been to secure the country to its rightful owner and was probably undertaken on behalf of the deposed Dānārṇava.

Here it may be remarked that the Sanskrit portion of the inscription on the Leiden plates, which contains the *prasasti* of the Chōḷa family, was composed later than the Tamil portion and during the time of Madhurāntaka, the son and successor of the donor, i.e., the Chōḷa king Rājārāja I. The *prasasti* seems to have been added on as a learned preface to the matter of fact Tamil portion which, as stated already, sets forth in detail everything relating to the grant of the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam to the *paḷḷi* in the Chūḷāmaṇivarman-vihāra at Nāgapaṭṭaṇam. While according to the Tamil portion the *vihāra* was in the course of construction by Chūḷāmaṇivarman, the chief of Kaḍāram, at the time of the grant, i.e., the 21st year of the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja I. (A.D. 1005), the Sanskrit introduction states that it was built by Māraviṇyayōttuṅgavarman, the son of Chūḷāmaṇivarman, in the name of the latter. This apparent discrepancy

¹ Above, Vol. I, pp. 225 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 269; Vol. IV (Nilgund Inscr.), p. 206; and Vol. XII, pp. 311 f.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 272.

⁴ Above, Vol. XXI, pp. 29 ff. For *paritaḷḷa* (p. 34, l. 48) read *pariṣuḷḷa*.

may be explained by saying that the construction of the Chūlāmaṇivarman-vihāra was undertaken by the Kaṭāha king Chūlāmaṇivarman himself in about the 21st year of the reign of Rājarāja I. but was completed by Chūlāmaṇivarman's son Māraviṇḍaśyāgavarmā in the reign of Rājarāja's son Rājendra-Chōla I. The number of years taken for the building of the *vihāra* which is not less than 9 and the munificent grant made to it by Rājarāja I. of the entire income from the village of Ānaimaṅgalam amounting to 8943 and odd *kalam* of paddy for a year for the upkeep of the *palli* in it, speaks to the loftiness of the structure which in the words of the *prāśasti* writer is said to have lowered Kanakagiri, i.e., Mount Mēru. In connection with this building we may note the following observation of Sir W. Elliot made in 1878 :—

“Till within the last few years there was to be seen on the Coromandel coast, between one and two miles to the north of Negapatam, a tall weather-beaten tower, affording a useful landmark to vessels passing up and down the coast. It went by various names, as the Puduveligōpuram, the old pagoda, Chinese pagoda (Valentyn mentions it Pagood China in 1725) and in the map of the Trigonometrical survey (sheet 79) it stands as the Jeyna (Jaina) pagoda. But save in name it has nothing in common with Hindu or Mahomedan architecture, either in form or in ornament. Tradition is silent as to its origin or purpose, and although it has been the subject of frequent speculations, no satisfactory theory has been formed to account for it.” In 1846 Sir W. Elliot saw it. He describes : “I found it to be a somewhat four sided tower of three stories, constructed of bricks closely fitted together without cement, the first and second stories divided by corniced mouldings, with an opening for a door or window in the middle of each side. At the top of the lowest story were marks in the wall showing where the floor of the second had been fixed. The top was open. The base of the ground story was worn at the angles, from collision with passers-by and cattle, but the structure was solid and firm. No trace of sculpture or inscription was visible.” (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 224.)

The history of its disappearance is shortly this :—The Jesuits expelled from Pondichery settled in its vicinity and applied for permission in 1859 to dismantle it. Captain Oakes, the District Engineer, recommended its demolition stating it to be an old ruin, crumbling to decay and not deserving the name of an ancient monument, as it had neither sculpture nor inscription. Sir W. Elliot protested against it and the Governor deferred final orders until he saw it himself. Meanwhile Sir W. Elliot left India. Sir Charles Trevelyn went to Negapatam, was not impressed with its high antiquity, thought that expenditure on it was a waste of public money, did not concur in the recommendation for demolition but directed its being fenced round with an enclosure to secure its safety and at the same time ordered photographs of it to be taken. These orders were not carried out. In 1867 the Jesuits renewed their petition, the Chief Engineer recommended repairs and the tower was allowed to stand. He added “there is no doubt that it is used as a landmark for vessels approaching the Negapatam roadstead” and the Master Attendant of the port had expressed the opinion that “the native population objected to its removal”. Then came the final order (28th August 1867) : “The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the removal of the old tower at Negapatam by the officers of St. Joseph's College, at their own expense, and the appropriation of the available material to such school building purposes as they appear to have in contemplation”. Sometime after, Lord Napier visiting Negapatam was presented with a bronze image found in the excavation connected with the college.

The construction of the Chūlāmaṇivarman-vihāra and the *palli* in it, to which the grant of the village of Ānaimaṅgalam, registered in these plates, was made, is referred to in lines 6-7, 13-15, and 200-1 and in all these places, the building is said to be in the course of construction by Kaḍārattaraiyaṇ, and not even once as having been built. In the first of the references given above, Kaḍārattaraiyaṇ is also called Chūlāmaṇivarman. King Rājarāja I. gave his oral order on the

92nd day after the 21st year of his reign that the grant should have effect from that very year. After the due observance of all the formalities, which took full two years and seventy-two days, the deed was finally drawn up and presented on the 163rd day after his 23rd year (ll. 322f.). It is only from the later Sanskrit introduction, composed during the reign of Rājendra-Chōla I., that we learn that Kaḍāṛattaraiyaṇ was not a mere local chief but was a member of the Śailēndra family and the lord of the country of Śrī-Vishaya and that he was ruling over Kaṭāha and had the *Makara* crest. Now the question arises as to how Chūlāmaṇivarmaṇ, the lord of Śrī-Vishaya and the ruler of Kaṭāha or Kaḍāram, came to erect a big *vihāra* for the Buddha at Negapatam in the heart of the distant Chōla dominion and how the powerful Chōla king came to grant the entire revenues of a village for the upkeep of a *paḷḷi* in it. It is a significant fact that the historical introduction of the Chōla king as detailed in these plates does not mention Kaṭāha, *i.e.*, Kaḍāram or Śrī-Vishaya. And therefore the inscription leaves us entirely in the dark as to what kind of relationship existed between Kaḍāṛattaraiyaṇ (*i.e.*, the lord of Kaṭāha) and the Chōla king Rājarāja I. Nor are we given to understand the circumstances under which the grant was made, *i.e.*, whether it was done at the request of the Kaṭāha ruler or on the Chōla king's own initiative. But for the somewhat later Sanskrit introduction, any one, reading only the Tamil original grant, might be led to think that Kaḍāṛattaraiyaṇ must have been a local chief of affluence and subordinate to the Chōla king. Now, for aught we know, Rājarāja I. was tolerant of all religious creeds prevalent in his dominion, though his special leaning was towards Śaivism. In this connection, his construction of the Brihaḍīśvara temple, called Rājarājēśvara after his name, at his capital Tanjore, and the immense gifts made to it from the treasures which he had acquired as booty in the conquests of the Chēra and the Pāṇḍya kings in Malai-nāḍu and the Chālukya king Satyāśraya, and his assumption of the significant surname Śivapādaśēkhara, are worth remembering. Rājarāja I. was no mean monarch. It was he that for the first time in the annals of the Chōlas maintained a large standing army which consisted of 900,000 men and which is spoken of in his inscriptions as "highly powerful and victorious". The power of his arms, as we have seen already, was felt in India from Kalinga in the north to the southern cape and beyond the seas in Ceylon; but no mention is made of Kaṭāha. From the conquest of Kaṭāha described in detail in the records of the 16th year onwards of the reign of Rājendra-Chōla I., we learn that it was a kingdom of considerable importance and contained many strongly fortified places such as Śrī-Vijaya, *i.e.*, Śrī-Vishaya of the Leiden plates, Paṇṇai, Malaiyūr, Māyirūḍṇam, Ilamuridēsa, Ilāṅgāśōka, Pappāḷa, Mēvilimbaṅgam, Viḷaippandūr, Takkōla, Mādamaliṅgam, Nakkavāram, etc. As such, if Rājarāja I. had really conquered Kaṭāha, it would certainly have found mention in his historical introductions. The omission seems to indicate that he did not conquer it. On the other hand the fact that Kaḍāṛattaraiyaṇ was enabled to commence the construction of a monumental Buddhist *vihāra* at Negapatam in the Chōla country in the 21st year of Rājarāja I. and that the latter assigned the revenues of a village for the upkeep of a shrine in it might lead one to infer that the Kaṭāha ruler must have made a successful invasion of the Chōla country. This is, however, negatived for the reason that the inscription is not issued in the name of the Kaṭāha ruler but in the name of the Chōla king. Can it not therefore be said that the Kaṭāha ruler was on friendly terms with the mighty Chōla king and obtained his permission to build the *vihāra* in question and that the latter made endowments to a *paḷḷi* in it, which, as we know from the smaller Leiden plates, was called Rājarājapperumbalḷi after the name of the Chōla king?

One other observation may be made with regard to the connection of the Buddhists with Negapatam. In the traditional account of Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār, who is described in the *Guruparamparā* as a feudatory of the Chōla king of his day, it is stated that he once went to Nēga-pattāṇam, got inside the Buddha temple at the place, carried away the gold image that was

enshrined within it and melting the same utilised the amount in building walls and other structures in the Rāṅganātha temple at Śrīraṅgam. If there is any truth in this, it would show that long prior to the construction of the Chūlāmaṇivarma-vihāra, *i.e.*, before the beginning of the 9th century, Negapatam was renowned as a Buddhist centre and had in it a Buddhist monument. We do not know if the *vihāra* that was erected in the days of Rājaraṅga I., was a new one or was only the renewal of the old monument.

The order of the king granting the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam was addressed to the *nāṭṭār* (the Divisional Assembly), the *brahmadēya-kīḷavar* (*i.e.*, the head men of the *brahmadēyas*), the *ūṛgaḷār* (*i.e.*, the body of *ūr*) of *dēvadānas*, *paḷḷichchandas*, *kaṇimurrūṭṭu* and *veṭṭippēru* and to the *nagaras*. It will be shown below that in carrying out this order, men of several *brahmadēyas* and the *ūrār* of several villages, *dēvadānas* and *veṭṭippēru* actually took part. It is to be noted that this order, though addressed to all these bodies of men, was in the first instance received by the *nāṭṭār* only and was executed by all as required. The *nāṭṭār* appear to have had a better standing than the rest and the others were all subject to their administrative control. Here are four distinct assemblies, *viz.*, (1) the assembly of the division (*nāḍu*), (2) the assembly of the *ūr*, (3) the assembly relating to the *brahmadēyas*, *i.e.*, the *sabhās*, and (4) the *nagara* by which is perhaps meant the body of merchants. What is meant by a *brahmadēya*, *dēvadāna*, or *paḷḷichchanda* is generally well known. They refer respectively to villages or lands granted to Brāhmaṇas, Hindu temples, and Jaina or Buddhist shrines. The significance of *kaṇi-murrūṭṭu* is not so plain. The word *kaṇi* is used in ancient Tamil works to denote the person or persons that announce to the king the time of day or night. They are also called *nāḷigaṅkkaṇakkar* or *kaḍigaiyār*¹. It is not unlikely that their services were paid for by grants of lands or villages as other services were. *Murrūṭṭu* may be taken to mean "complete yield". This sense of the word is obtained from its usage in reference to a piece of land granted to a temple in the text of an inscription from Kīlappaluvūr² where we find the phrase "*i-nnēlam uludu payir-ērri murrūṭṭum koṇḍuvandu tirumurrattu alappadāgarum*". The use of the word *murrūṭṭu* after the group *dēvadāna-paḷḷichchanda-kaṇi* seems to indicate that in the case of lands of villages granted to temples, Buddhist or Jaina shrines, and to the announcers of time to the king, the entire produce without any incidental deductions should be made over to the respective donees. It is not unlikely that we meet with phrases like *dēvadāna-murrūṭṭu*, *paḷḷichchanda-murrūṭṭu*, and *kaṇi-murrūṭṭu*. The separation of *brahmadēyas* from the group is perhaps due to the fact that they had assemblies of their own called *sabhās*, different, of course, from the assembly of the *ūr*, as we see it in this very inscription. That a particular village might have had more than one assembly according to its constitution could also be gathered from the circumstance that Kaḍambaṇūr had both the *sabhā* and the *ūrār* and one person on behalf of each of these assemblies signed the deed in respect of that village.

The transactions of the *nāḍu*, the *sabhā* and the *ūr* are usually recorded by the command of those bodies, by persons who bore the official designations *Madhyastha*, *Karaṇattān* and the like. The functions of these individuals were perhaps similar to those of the secretaries of regularly constituted associations. Sometimes, we find that the order to these individuals is given by a single member instead of by the body collectively. This member is designated by the term *Tiruvadigaḷ*. In all likelihood *Tiruvadigaḷ* meant the President of the assembly. In this connection it is particularly worthy of note that he is stated to be one of the members constituting the body. This is made evident from the wording of an inscription of Rājaraṅga I.³, *viz.*, *sabhaiyūḷ-irundu sabhai-tTiruvadi paṇippa eḷudinēn ivvūr madhyasthaṇ Mantrikulōttaman magan Karppagap-*

¹ See *Jivakachintāmaṇi*, v. 2733, and *Silappadigāram*, Indira^o l. 49.

² No. 678 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. V.

³ No. 34 of *S. I. I.*, Vol. VII.

piriyaṇṇē. Since the Secretary is called the *madhyastha* of the village, it may be even said that he was the accountant of the village and had a function in the assembly. In List B (p. 23 below), the official Kuṇavaṇ Nandi *alias* Alaṅkārapriyaṇ occurs thrice (Nos. 4, 15 and 16), firstly as the *madhyastha* of the *sabhā* of Mūṅgirkūḍi secondly as the *karaṇattāṇ-madhyastha* of the *sabhā* of Pirambil and lastly as the *karaṇattāṇ-madhyastha* of the *ūrār* of Kaḍambaṅḍi. If all these refer to a single individual, it would show that one could hold the position of a *karaṇa* or *madhyastha* of several villages. Perhaps the three villages Mūṅgirkūḍi, Pirambil and Kaḍambaṅḍi were close to one another.

From a number of inscriptions, we see clearly that the *sabhā* and the *ūr* were transacting their business independently. Though this was the case, they appear to have been completely subject to the orders of the king which they implicitly carried out. In this connection we may draw attention to the fact that the grant of the village of Āṇaimaṅḍalam, registered in the Leiden plates, was first made by the king without any reference to these bodies and was even entered in the State accounts, and the bodies were only required to give effect to it. Another point to note is, that as occasion required, the State deputed one or more persons to co-operate with the local bodies in the conduct of their business. Thus, in the matter of marking the boundaries of the village and drawing up the deed of gift, no less than six persons—all State officials, one being a *naḍuvirukkum*, one *puravuvār* and four *Bhaṭṭas*—were nominated. In fact it was one of these officials that actually drew up the deed of gift: it is worthy of note that he was not even a resident of any of the villages of the division of Paṭṭaṇa-kūṛṅgam.

From List B it will be seen that the assemblies of no less than 26 villages took part in going round the boundaries of Āṇaimaṅḍalam whose revenues were assigned by the Chōla king Rājaraḍa I. to the Bauddha shrine at Nāgapaṭṭaṇam. Like Āṇaimaṅḍalam, these villages were also situated in the sub-division Paṭṭaṇa-kūṛṅgam of Kṣatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷaṇāḍu. Many of them bear the names given in the inscription even at the present day. Ten of these villages, *viz.*, (1) Kaḍambaṅḍi, (2) Nāraṇamaṅḍalam, (3) Mūṅgirkūḍi, (4) Śaṇṇamaṅḍalam, (5) Koṭṭārakkuḍi, (6) Naṇṇimaṅḍalam, (7) Poruvaṅḍi, (8) Pirambil, (9) Uvarkkuḍi, and (10) Tirukkaṇṇaṅḍi were administered by *sabhās*: except (4) and (10), the rest are expressly called *brahmadēyas*. Of the remaining places, fourteen, *viz.*, (1) Narimaṅḍalam, (2) Śūttamaṅḍalam, (3) Kōvūr, (4) Uttūr, (5) Ālaṅḍi, (6) Tuṇaiyūr, (7) Kaḍambaṅḍi, (8) Śēndamaṅḍalam, (9) Kurrālam, (10) Tirunāvūr, (11) Muṇjikkūḍi, (12) Kaḍambavalavāṭṭai, (13) Paḷaṇ-Korraṅḍi and (14) Veṅkiḍaṅḍi were under the control of the administrative bodies of the *ūrār*: it is worthy of note that none of these fourteen villages is called a *brahmadēya*. In the case of two other villages, *viz.*, Vēlaṅḍi and Śīru-Śēndamaṅḍalam, neither the *sabhā* nor the *ūrār* is mentioned. But as regards the latter, there is the possibility of its having been subject to the authority of the *ūrār* of Śēndamaṅḍalam of which it must have formed part. It is not known why the assemblies of Śīvalaiyūḍi (l. 103) and Nallūrcheheri (l. 163) which, according to the boundaries given, were in the outskirts of Āṇaimaṅḍalam do not figure among the signatories.

The ceremony of circumambulating the granted village, fixing its limits and marking the latter with stones and milk-bush, was performed by the members of the assemblies of the *sabhā* or the *ūrār* of the abovenamed twenty-six villages, at whose bidding and on whose behalf an official or two invariably signed the document. Besides these, on behalf of the other two villages two persons signed the deed. Āṇaimaṅḍalam itself contributed two individuals for the purpose. Of these, one, a Vēḷāḷa by caste, rode on the back of an elephant, pointed out the boundaries and signed the document, while the other a Brāhman also attested it. The four *Bhaṭṭas* who were nominated by the Government to co-operate with the representatives of the several divisions of the district in this matter, did so and affixed their signatures to the deed which they helped to be drawn up and given to the donee.

The officials who signed the deed at the command of the *sabhā* or the *ūrār* are variously called *madhyasthaṇ*, *karaṇattāṇ*, *vēṭkōvaṇ*, *karaṇattāṇ-vēṭkōvaṇ* or *karaṇattāṇ-madhyasthaṇ*.

The deed evidencing the gift, by the king, of the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam, drawn up as aforesaid in accordance with the royal order issued to the *nāṭṭār* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūṭṭam in Kshatriya-śikhāmaṇi-vaṇaṇḍu, conveying in due form the revenues of the village to the donees, stipulates the conditions (*vyavasthā*) to be observed by, and specifies the privileges (*parihāras*) conferred on, the said donees, *i.e.*, the authorities of the Bauddha *viḥāra* at Nāgaṇaṭṭaṇam. It is interesting to note that the word *parihāra* has been defined by such an early authority as Kauṭilya, in his *Arthasāstra*, in the following words :—

Jātēr=viśēśhēshu purēshu ch=aiva grāmēshu dēśēshu cha tēshu tēshu anugrahō yō nṛipatēr= nidēśāt taj-jñāḥ parihāra iti vyavasyēt ||¹

That favour, which by the command of the king has been bestowed on special castes, cities, villages or countries, is called a *parihāra* by one who knows it. From the use of the words *parihāra* and *anugraha* as synonyms, it can be gathered that the king refrained from taking the incomes due to him and favoured the donees with their gift.

The conditions for the enjoyment of the grant stated in this inscription are :—

(1) When fresh channels have to be dug, they shall be so done as to admit of an easy flow of water. With their aid, the lands of the village shall be irrigated. After the fields are irrigated, the waste or the excess water shall be collected and led away.

(2) Water passing in the existing channels for irrigating the lands of this village shall be allowed to do so as usual and the excess water shall, consistently with the prevailing custom, be collected. And none shall be permitted to cut any branch channels from them, to dam them across, to put up small piccottahs or to bale out their water in baskets.

By these two clauses, the donees are given the sole right to the use of the existing irrigation channels and the privilege of opening fresh channels for irrigation in such a way as to admit of an easy flow of water.

(3) Good water (intended for drinking) shall not be used for common purposes, but that water may be dammed and made to irrigate lands.

This clause prevents the contamination of the sources of water intended for drinking purposes. The sanitary effect of it needs no saying.

(4) Mansions and big buildings shall be constructed with burnt bricks only.

This condition is perhaps intended to secure safety and permanency to stately edifices and to prevent their collapse and consequent loss arising from the use of bad materials such as unburnt bricks.

(5) Large wells shall be sunk.

This is possibly to afford facilities for irrigating dry lands that have no access to the existing irrigation channels.

(6) Cocomnut trees shall be planted in groves.

(7) *Damanaka*, *maruvu*, *iruvēli*, *śembaga*, *śeṅgalunīr*, mango, jack, areca-palms, *koḍi* (perhaps vines or betel creepers) and such other useful plants of various descriptions shall be grown.

These two clauses seem to afford facilities for availing to the fullest extent the resources of the village and to add to its wealth and beauty.

(8) Big oil-presses shall be installed.

(9) The irrigation channels passing through the lands of this village to other villages in the outskirts shall be permitted to flow without any impediment by the donee; and similarly also

(10) The channels passing through outside villages to irrigate the lands of this village shall be allowed to flow uninterrupted by the people of the outlying villages.

¹ Dr. Shama Sastri's second ed., p. 73.

The object of the last two clauses is perhaps to secure peace and harmony among the people of the adjacent villages and to safeguard their rights.

The next clause (11) prohibits the Īlavas from climbing the palmyra and cocoanut trees, possibly for tapping them for toddy : and the last clause (12) allows the use of big drums and ornamental arches by influential or aristocratic families living in the village and accustomed to have them by tradition or by family suffrage. The clause is indirectly meant to secure non-interference by the donees of the rights of privileged persons.

Subject to the above conditions the donees are given the *parihāras*, i.e., the privilege of realising and enjoying all such incomes as *nāḍāṭchi*¹, *ūrāṭchi*, *vattināli*, *pidānāli*, *kaṇṇālakkānam*, *vannā-rappārai*, *kuṣakkānam*, *nīrkūli*, *ilaikkūlam*, *tarippuḍuvai*, *taragu*, *taṭṭārappāttam*, *idaippāttam*, *āṭṭuk-kirai*, *nallā*, *nallerudu*, *nāḍukāval*, *ūḍupōkku*, *viṇṇiḍi*, *vālamānjāḍi*, *ulgu*, *ōḷakkūli*, *maṇrupāḍu*, *māvirai*, *tūyeri*, *īlampūṭchi*, *kūttikāl*², etc., which the donor, i.e., the king had the right to realise. The inscription states that these incomes shall not hereafter be claimed by the king but that they shall go to the donees.

After the deed had been completed, the following five persons, who were probably Royal officers of high standing, set their signatures to it (last plate : second side) :—

(1) Araiyaṇ Arumoḷi *alias* Rājēndrasōḷa-Pallavaraiyaṇ, the headman of Naḍār in Tiraimūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 323-25).

(2) Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ *alias* Rājēndrasōḷa-Brahmamārāyaṇ of Kēraḷāntaka-chaturvēdimaṇ-galam in Veṇṇāḍu, a sub-division of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 325-27).

(3) Īrāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ *alias* Uttamasōḷa Pallavaraiyaṇ of Araiśūr in Pāmbuṇi-kūṇṇam, a sub-division of Nittavinōḍa-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 327-9).

(4) Dvēdaigōmapurattu Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Kaḍalaṅguḍi in Kuṟukkai-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 329-30).

(5) Araiyaṇ Śikaṇḍaṇ *alias* Mipavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, the headman of Kuṟumbil in Ambar-nāḍu, a sub-division of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu (ll. 330-32).

In these names, it is particularly worthy of note that Nos. (2) and (3), i.e., Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ and Īrāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ, who bore the titles Mummaḍisōḷa Brahmamahārāyaṇ and Mummaḍi-sōḷa Pōsaṇ respectively in the body of the Tamil document (lines 19f., 21-22, 52 and 53) probably after the surname Mummaḍisōḷa borne by Rājārāja I., had their titles changed into Rājēndra-sōḷa Brahmamārāyaṇ and Uttamasōḷa Pallavaraiyaṇ when they affixed their signatures at the end of the document (see lines 325-7 and 327-9). The altered titles take after the names of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. and indicate that when these persons affixed their signatures king Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. had assumed regal powers. It will thus be seen that this is in accordance with the paleographical indications noted on page 17.

Īrāyiravaṇ, Pallavayaṇ, with the surname Mummaḍisōḷa-Pōsaṇ, figures in a number of inscriptions of Rājārāja I. of varying dates and is styled one of the *Perundaṇam* (of the king). His connection with the temple at Tiruvallam in the North Arcot District is known from the inscriptions of that place.³ The village Araiśūr, whence he hailed, is stated to have been situated in the Chōḷa country (*Sōḷa-nāḍu*) and to have belonged to the sub-division Pāmbuṇi-kūṇṇam on the southern bank (of the Kāvēri).⁴

¹ For the significance of these terms see pp. 343 f. of my *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*.

² This word may be interpreted as "quarter (*paṇam*?)" to be paid by the dancing women (*kūtti*). It has not to be mistaken for *kūttukāl* which occurs in other records and means 'default'.

³ Nos. 208 to 210, 216, 219 and 238 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1921.

⁴ No. 216 of the same.

Kaḍalaṅguḍi in Kuṟukkai-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu, to which the officer Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ belonged, was also called Viḍēlviḍugu-chaturvēdimāṅgalam¹ and Gaṅgaikoṇḍasōḷa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam² and contained in it the village of Tiru-Vēlvikuḍi now called Tiruviḷakkuḍi³ in the Mayavaram Taluk of the Tanjore District. Though several inscriptions state that this Kaḍalaṅguḍi, surnamed Viḍēlviḍugu-chaturvēdimāṅgalam and Gaṅgaikoṇḍasōḷa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, was situated in Kuṟukkai-nāḍu,⁴ two records mention it as being in Nallārrūr-nāḍu.⁵ That Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu was also in the Chōḷa country (Sōḷa-maṇḍalam) is known from an inscription of Śeṅguṇṇam⁶ in the North Arcot District.

LIST A.

Designation.	Name of person.	Village.	Sub-division.	District.	Lines.
<i>Ōlai-eḷudum</i> or <i>Man-dīra-ōlai</i>	Amudaṇ Tirttakaraṇ	Viḷattūr	Āvūr-kūṇṇam	Nittāvinōda-vaḷanāḍu.	17, 18, 50.
<i>Ōlai-nāyagaṇ</i> or <i>Man-dīra-ōlai-nāyagaṇ</i>	Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ <i>alias</i> Mummaḍisōḷa-Brahma-mahārāyaṇ	Kēraḷāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.	Vepnāḍu	Uyyakkonḍar-vaḷanāḍu.	19-20, 52, 325-327.
Do.	Irāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ <i>alias</i> Mummaḍisōḷa-Pōsaṇ	Araśūr	Pāmbuṇi-kūṇṇam.	Nittāvinōda-vaḷanāḍu.	21-22, 53, 327-29.
Do.	Vēḷaṇ Uttamaśōḷaṇ <i>alias</i> Madurāntaka-Mūvēnda-vēḷaṇ	Paruttikkūḍi	Nepmali-nāḍu	Arumōḷidēva-vaḷanāḍu.	22, 23, 54.
<i>Karumamārāyūm</i>	Ārūraṇ Aravaṇaiyaṇ <i>alias</i> Parākramaśōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ	..	..	..	25, 314.
Do.	Tattaṇ Śēndaṇ <i>alias</i> Śembiyaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ	..	..	..	26, 314.
Do.	Aruṅṅūṇṇamuḍaiyaṇ Māp-pōṇaṇ Poṟkāri	..	..	..	27.
Do.	Piśaṇṇaṇ Pālūr <i>alias</i> Miṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ	Kaṟkuḍi	Tirunaṟaiyūr-nāḍu.	Kṣhatṛiya-śikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu.	29, 30, 312.
Do.	Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇaṇ Araṇ-gaṇ	Vaṅganagar	Puraṅgaram-bai-nāḍu.	Arumōḷidēva-vaḷanāḍu.	30-31.
Do.	Sōḷavēḷaṇ	..	..	..	315.
Do.	Korramaṅgalamuḍaiyaṇ	..	..	..	312.
Do.	Tēvaṇkuḍaiyaṇ	..	..	..	312.
Do.	Araśūruḍaiyaṇ	..	..	..	315.

¹ No. 121 of the same collection for 1926.² No. 143 of the same.³ No. 108 of the same.⁴ No. 120 of the same.⁵ Nos. 121 and 135 of the same.⁶ No. 149 of 1921.

LIST A—*contd.*

Designation.	Name of person.	Village.	Sub-division.	District.	Lines.
<i>Naḍuvirukkum</i>	Paramēśvara-Bhaṭṭa-sar- vakratuyājin	Puḷḷamaṅga- lam.	..	..	27, 28, 315.
Do.	Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Kaḍalaṅguḷi .	..	..	28, 329-330.
Do.	Tammaḍi-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Vep̄p̄nallūr	..	..	32, 42.
Do.	Tiyambaka-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Paṣalai .	..	..	32.
Do.	Pūvatta-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Koṭṭaiyūr .	..	..	313.
<i>Puruvuvari</i>	Kor̄raṇ Poṛkūri	Kāḷinallūr .	..	..	33.
Do.	Śūrriyaṇ Tēvaḍi	Kaḷumalam .	..	..	33, 34.
Do.	Tēvaṇ Śāṭṭaṇ	Paḷuvūr .	..	..	34.
Do.	Anaiyaṇ Talikkulaṇ	Kaḷḷikuḍi .	..	..	35, 48, 206-7.
Do.	Kōḍaṇḍaṇ Śēṇaṇ	Ālaṅguḷi .	..	..	316.
Do.	Iḷavaḍigaḷ Naḷḷāṇ	Pūḍamaṅgalam	..	..	317.
Do.	Kar̄pagaṇ Śōlai	Ālattūr	..	..	317f.
<i>Varippottagam</i>	Kumaṇ Araṅgaṇ	Śāṭṭaṇūr	..	..	36.
Do.	Śiṅgaṇ Veṇkūḍaṇ	Paruttiiyūr	..	..	36, 318.
<i>Varippottaga- Kanakku.</i>	Mādōvaṇ Būmi	..	..	..	320.
<i>Variyilīḍu</i>	Tāḷi Virasōḷaṇ	Uṇuvūr	..	..	320f.
<i>Mugaṇveṭṭi</i>	Kiḷvāy Kaṇavadi	..	..	..	319.
Do.	Muṇḍaṇ Araṅgaṇ	..	..	..	319.
Do.	Śaiyadaṇ Amalaṇ	..	..	..	319.
Do.	Tattaṇ Śikiṭṭaṇ	..	..	..	319f.
<i>Paṭṭōlai</i>	Perumūṇ Ambalattūḍi	..	..	..	321.
Do.	Śikaṇḍaṇ Dōvaṇ	..	..	..	321.
Do.	Mākāḷaṇ Ariṇṇi	..	..	..	322.
Do.	Nakkaṇ Maṇḍagaṇ	..	..	..	322.
<i>Bhaṭṭa</i>	Pārkkulattu Paṇṇā- bha-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Tirunallūr .	Vēḷi-nāḍu .	Kṣhatrīya- śikhāmaṇi- vaḷanāḍu.	44, 45, 304-5.
Do.	Pērēmapurattu Veṇṇaiya- Bhaṭṭaṇ	Do .	Do.	Do.	46, 307f.
Do.	Dvēdaigōmapurattu Nan- diśvara-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Viranārāyaṇa- chaturvēdi. maṅgalam.	Kāra-nāḍu .	Rājēndra- śimha-vaḷa- nāḍu.	46-7, 309-10.
Do.	Tūṇṇil Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭaṇ	Śrī-Tuṅga- maṅgalam alias Abhi- māya- bhūṣhaṇa- chaturvēdi- maṅgalam.	Tirunaraṇiyūr- nāḍu.	Kṣhatrīya- śikhāmaṇi- vaḷanāḍu.	42-44, 301.

LIST B.

No.	Name of person.	Designation.	sabhā or ūrār.	Village.	Lines.
1	Muppattiruvay Yajñan <i>alias</i> Kappanādityan	<i>Madhyasthan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Kaḍambaṅūr (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	212f.
	Nārāyaṇan Dāmōḍaran	<i>Vaikhānasa</i>	<i>ūrār</i>	Do.	213f.
2	Irunūrruvay Uttaman <i>alias</i> Brahmamaṅga- lyan	<i>Madhyasthan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Nāraṇamaṅgalam (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	216f.
3	Nārāyaṇan Orri	..	..	Velaṅguḍi . .	220.
4	Kuṇavan Nandi <i>alias</i> Alaṅkārapriyan	<i>Madhyasthan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Mūṅgiṅkuḍi (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	223f.
5	Aimbattiruvay Viḍḍelvi- ḍugan	Do.	<i>ūrār</i>	Narimaṅṇam	225f.
6	Ediraṇ Śāttan <i>alias</i> Nānūrruvapperuṅḍōvēl	<i>Vēlkōvan</i>	Do.	Śāttamaṅgalam	230f.
7	Durukkan Kamudan	<i>Karaṇattāṇ-Madhyasthan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Śannamaṅgalam	233-35.
8	Ūraṇ Chandraśēkharan <i>alias</i> Brahmamaṅ- galyan	Do.	Do.	Koṭṭārakkuḍi (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	237ff.
9	Aiyyan Aiyyan	Do.	<i>ūrār</i>	Kōvūr	240ff.
10	Nakkan Mulli	Do.	Do.	Uttūr	244f.
11	Kaṇṇan Alaṅkārapriyan	Do.	<i>sabhā</i>	Naṇṇimaṅgalam (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	247ff.
12	Mādēvan Ūraṇ	<i>Karaṇattāṇ-Vēlkōvan</i>	Do.	Poruvanūr (<i>brahmadēya</i>).	251-53.
13	Kāśyapan Sūryyan Araṅ- gan	<i>Karaṇattāṇ</i>	<i>ūrār</i>	Ālaṅguḍi	255f.
14	Bhāradvāji Tirutti Vaikundan	Do.	Do.	Tuṇaiyūr	258-9.
15	Kuṇavan Nandi <i>alias</i> Alaṅkārapriyan	<i>Karaṇattāṇ-Madhyasthan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Pirambil (<i>brahma- dēya</i>).	261-62.
16	Do.	Do.	<i>ūrār</i>	Kaḍambaṅguḍi	263f.
17	Ūraṇ Aiyyan	<i>Madhyasthan</i>	Do.	Śēndamaṅgalam	266f.
18	Eṭṭi Valaṅjuliyan Saṅgan	..	..	Śiṇu-Śēndamaṅga- lam.	269f.
19	Dēvan Ūraṇ	<i>Karaṇattāṇ-Vēlkōvan</i>	<i>ūrār</i>	Kuṇṇālam	272-3.
20	Chaturmukhan Araṅgan	<i>Madhyasthan</i>	Do.	Tirunāvūr	275-6.
21	Mānagan Nārāyaṇan	<i>Karaṇattāṇ-Vēlkōvan</i>	<i>sabhā</i>	Uvarkkuḍi (<i>brahma- dēya</i>).	278-80.
22	Mānagan Kaṇṇan	Do.	<i>ūrār</i>	Muṇjikuḍi	292-3.
23	Atirāman Iṇubuttunālvān <i>alias</i> Muṇṇūrruvay	Do.	<i>sabhā</i>	Tirukkanṇaṅguḍi	286-7.

LIST B—*contd.*

No.	Name of person.	Designation.	sabhā or ūrār.	Village.	Lines.
24.	Ūrāṇ Ūrāṇ	Karaṇattūṅ-Madyasthūṅ	ūrār	Kaṇambavulavāṭkai	290-91.
25.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pāṇkoraṅguḍi	294-95.
26.	Ūrāṇ Nakkaṇ	Do.	Do.	Veykiḷaṅgil	297-98.
27.	Āritāṇ Śiriyāṇ Kaṇambāṇ	..	..	Āṇaimaṅgalam (brahmadēya).	300.

TEXT.

Sanskrit Portion.

Metres :—*Anuṣṭubh*, vv. 7, 8, 11, 14, 23, 26, 27, 35-37, 40-45, 47 and 48; *Mālabhāriṇī*, v. 32; *Mandūkārāṇṭī*, vv. 12, 21, 30 and 39; *Mañjuhāśikṣī*, v. 13; *Prakarṣiṇī*, v. 9; *Rathōddhatā*, v. 10; *Ruchirā*, v. 24; *Śārdūlarikrīḍita*, vv. 1, 4, 18, 19 and 33. *Saṃdharā*, vv. 2, 3, 20; *Upajāti*, vv. 5, 6, 15, 17, 22, 28, 34, 38 and 46; *Vaiśaṣṭhī*, v. 29; *Vasantatilakā*, vv. 16, 25 and 31.

First Plate; First Side.

1 Svasti Śrī || ॐ

Lakṣmī-pīna-payōdhara-dvaya-taṭi-kāsmīra-puṇik-āṃkitā

2 bhrāmyan-Mandara-tuṅga-śrīṅga-kashaṇa-bhrajishṇu-hem-āṅgadāḥ [1*] rakṣaṇtō
ha-

3 rinīla-nīla-vapushō lōka-trayaṇ Śārṅgiṇaś-śārṅg-ādy-āyudha-sōbhina-

4 ś-śriyam=alam pushpantu vā bāhavaḥ [1*] Yūvat Kailāsa-śailō

5 viharati bhāgavān= Indumaulis=sva-dēvyā yāvat kṣhīr-āmburāśau

6 Hārīr=ahi-śayānē yōga-nidrān=tanōti [1*] yāvad-dhvāntan-nitāntam vyapa-

7 nayati Ravir=vviśva-lōka-aika-dīpas=tāvat pāyād apāyād ayanam akhi-

8 la-mahī-maṇḍalaṇ=Chōḷa-varṇaḥ [2*] Āsīd ādyō nripaṇām Manur-Ahīnakarād=
viśva-

9 lōka-aika-nētrād=Ikshvākus=tat-tanūjō-jani nripa-makuta-śrēṇi-līḷh-āṅghri-pī-

10 ṭhaḥ [1*] Mādhātū Dhātṛi-kalpō guṇa-nidhīr=abhavat=tat-kulō bhūmipālō yō Lō-

First Plate; Second Side.

11 kālōka-śail-āvadhi vidhivad=imām pālayāmāsa bhūmim [3*P Rāj]=āsīn=Muchukunda
ity=a-

12 bhīḥitas=tasy=ātma-jō vīryavāṇs=tat-putrō Vajrabhō-janī L. tatipatīḥ kṣhatr-aika-

13 chūḍāmaṇiḥ [1*] tad-varṇsē Śibir-ity=aśēsha-jayati prakhyāta-kūṭṭir-nripaś-śrīmān=
āvirabhūd=a-

14 aśēsha-nripati-vrāt-ārchchit-āṅghri-dvayaḥ [4*] Par-āṇṭha-samrakṣita-jīvitasya tasy=

*The punctuation mark, which consists of double vertical stroke, seems to have been omitted at first and then inserted between *bhūmim* and *Rāj*

THE LARGER LEIDEN PLATES OF RAJARAJA I.
SANSKRIT PORTION.

i, a.

1. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...
 4. ...
 5. ...
 6. ...
 7. ...
 8. ...
 9. ...
 10. ...

i, b.

11. ...
 12. ...
 13. ...
 14. ...
 15. ...
 16. ...
 17. ...
 18. ...
 19. ...
 20. ...

ii, a.

21. ...
 22. ...
 23. ...
 24. ...
 25. ...
 26. ...
 27. ...
 28. ...
 29. ...
 30. ...

ii, b.

[illegible]

iii, a.

44 46 48 50 52 54

44 46 48 50 52 54

iii, b.

[illegible]

15. ti-gambhīra-guṇasya rājñah [1*] Vyūsam kavinām=ṛishabhām viḥāya kō vā guṇā-
 16. n=varṇṇayitum samartthaḥ [[5*] Tad-vamśa-vārākara-pūrṇāchandrō nidhiḥ kalā-
 nām=a-
 17. janishta Chōḷah [1*] yad-vamśa-jātā yad-upajñam=ēva Chōḷ-ābhidhānan=dadhati
 kshitiśāḥ [[6*]
 18. Tatō jit-ākḥil-ārāti rāj=āsīd=Rājakēsari [1*] tataḥ para-pura-ddhvamsa-parō=bhūt
 19. Parakēsari [[7*] Rājakēsariṇō nāma Parakēsariṇō=sya cha [1*] sva-vamśa-janma-
 nām
 20. rājñām=ājñ=āsīt parivṛittitaḥ [[8*] Tad-vamśe Suragurur=asta-vairi-varggō rājñ-
 drō

Second Plate ; First Side.

21. Rāvi-kula-kētur=āvirāsīt [1*] yō jivā rāṇa-bhuvi Mṛityum=apy=ajayyan=dushprāpām=
 alabha-
 22. ta Mṛityujit-samākhyām [[9*] Vyāghrakētur=abhavat=tad-anvayē vairi-vā[ra*]ṇa-
 mṛigādhi-
 23. pō nripaḥ [1*] Pañchapō=jani tad-anvayē bali pārtthivō=rtthi-jana-kalpapāda-
 24. paḥ [[10*] Ari-kālō mahipālāḥ Karikālas=tad-anvayē [1*] āvirāsīd=asau chakrē
 Kā-
 25. vēri-tira-bandhanam [[11*] Kōchchamkaṇṇān=abhavad=akhila-kshmadhip-ārādhit-
 āmghri-
 26. r=vvamśe tasya prathita-mahimā Sambhu-pād-ābja-bhṛingāḥ [1*] Kōkkilli-śrīpati-
 27. r=amala-dhīr=anvavayē tadyē bhūpālō=bhūd=akhila-nripati-śrēṇi-chū-
 28. d-ārchchit-āmghriḥ [[12*] Vijayālayō=jani tad-anvayē jayī vijit-ākḥil-āvani-talō
 ma-
 29. hābalah [1*] prajāman-nripēndra-makuta-sthala-skhalan-maṇi-rāsmi-rañjita-pad-
 āmbuja-dvayaḥ [[13*]
 30. Adityō bhūbhṛitas-tasmād=udagād=amūta-dyutiḥ [1*] dhvast-ārāti-mahipāla-ddhvānta-
 cha-
 31. kraḥ pratāpavān [[14*] Ananta-ratna-prakar-aika-vāsād=udāra-sattvād=udiyāya
 tasmā-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

32. t [1*] Parāntakō viśva-hitāya rājā Rāj=ēva dugdh-āmbunidhēḥ kalābhiḥ [[15*]
 A-Chakra-
 33. vālam=avanim sa vijitya sarvvām rakshan sukhēna Kali-kāla-tamō-mśumālī [1*]
 grā-
 34. mām=nivēśya vividhān=mahatō yaśōbhiś=śubhrīchakāra śarad-abhra-nibhair=ddig-
 antān [[16*] a-
 35. Sva-bā[hu*]-vi(ī)ryy-āvajit-ākḥil-āsā-mukh-ōpanīt-āmala-hāṭakēna [1*] samāvṛiṇō-
 36. n=mandiram=Indumaulēr=vVyāghrāgrahārē¹ Ravi-vamśa-kētuh [[17*] Tasy=aśēsha-
 na-

¹ The length of *ghrā* seems to have been inserted afterwards.

- 37 ¹rēndra-vandita-pada-dvandvasya putrās=trayas-irē-āgni-dyutayō-bhavan=narapatē-
 38 s=Sutrāma-tulya-śriyaḥ [1*] Rājāditya iti kshitan nigaditaś=śrī-Gaṇḍarāditya ity=u-
 39 kt=Ōriñjaya ity=aśēsha-jagati khyāt-abhidhānō bali ||18*|| Samrakshya kshitim=
 amburā-
 40 śi-raśanān=dharmm-ānuyātē divam yātē tatra Parāntakē para-bala-ddhvaṁs-aika-
 dakshē
 41 nripē [1*] bhūpāl-āvali-mauli-līḷha-charaṇa-dvandvas tadīy-ātma-jō **Rājāditya** i-
 42 ti śrutas=sa balavān=āsīd-avanyāḥ patiḥ ||19*|| Rājādityus=sa vīrō Ravi-kula-
 tilakaḥ

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 43 **Kṛishṇarājān**² sa-saīnyam saṁkshōbhy ākshōbhyam ājau nija-niśita-śarai-
 44 s=sampatat(d)bhīḥ=samantāt [1*] nāg-ēndra-skandha-varṭtī vidalita-hṛidayas=tan-niśāt-
 ēshu-pūtai-³
 45 r=āruhy=ōchchair=vvimānan-tribhuvana-mahitō vīra-lōkaṁ jagāma ||20*|| Rājādityē
 46 surapura-vadhū-vaktra-paṁkērūhāpām prītiṁ karttūṁ gatavati mahātējasi kshma-
 47 m=aśēshām [1*] vīrō=rakshat kshapita-sakal-ārāti-sāndr-āndhakārō
 48 bhrātā tasya prathita-mahimā **Gaṇḍarādityavarmma** ||21*|| Utpādya putram⁴=
Madhurāntak-ā
 49 khyam Kavēra-kany-ōttara-tīra-bhūmau [1*] grā[ma*]m mahāntaṁ=cha nijēna nāmnā
 pa-
 50 ratra-hētōs=sa divaṁ=jagāma ||22*|| Tasmin-divam gatē dēvē śaśāsa sa-
 51 kalām=mahim [1*] **Ariñjayō**=ri-bhūpāla-vana-dāvānalō bali ||23*|| Ariñjayād=
 aja-
 52 ni Purāntak-ōpamaḥ **Parāntakaḥ** para-nripa-chakra-marddanaḥ [1*] apālayaj=
 jalanidhi-mē-
 53 khalām=mahim sukhēna yō nija-guṇa-rañjita-prajaḥ ||24*|| Chēvūra-nāmani⁵
 purē
 54 nija-chāru-chāpa-mukt-⁶ātisāta-śara-rūśi-mirantar-āśaḥ [1*] śāt-āsi-bhinna-ripu-danti-

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 55 girindra⁷-niryyad-rakt-ūpagū bahuvīdhā niravarttayat saḥ ||25*|| Karikāl-ānya-
 nāmā-
 56 nam=Ādityam=udapīpadat [1*] Rājarājaṁ=cha rājēndrō Ravi-varṁśa-śikhā-maṇim
 ||26*||
 57 Suralōka-paritrāṇa-parē tasmin Parāntakē [1*] nara-lōka-paritrāṇam=Ā-

¹ The ē sign of rē is at the end of the previous line.

² After ja the length sign has been entered and erased.

³ The letter t is entered in the next line.

⁴ There is something like a virāma mark on the left top of mma.

⁵ After ma in nāmani, the length sign has been entered and erased.

⁶ After ta in muklāti, a length sign has been entered and erased.

⁷ Read gir-indra.

- 8 dityō vidhivad=vyadhāt ||[27*] Sa **Vīra-Pāṇḍyēna** sa-hēlam=ājau chikrīḍha(ḍa) bālō
 9 Manu-vaṁśa-dīpaḥ [1*] mataṁgajēn=ēva mad-ōtkatēna mṛigēndra-sābō(vō) ba-
 0 la-garvvitēna ||[28*] Divaṁ gatē tatra narādhip-ādhipē sa Gaṇḍārāditya¹-su-
 1 tō² mahā-bhujah [1*] apūlayad=vāridhī³-mēkhalām=mahīm=Mahēndra-kīrtti-
 2 r-m**Madhurāntakō** nṛipaḥ ||[29*] Tasmin=yātē Tridaśa-nilayan=trātum=urvvipat-
 indrē
 3 vīrō viśva-kshiti-pati-lasan-mauli-līḍh-āṁghri-pīṭhaḥ [1*] dōshṇā Śēsh-ōraga-pa-
 4 ti-tanu-śrī-mushā **Rājarājō** gurvīm=urvī-dhuram=udavahach=Chōḷa-vaṁśa-pradīpaḥ
 ||[30*] Ji-
 5 tvā sa Pāṇḍya-D(T)uḷu-Kēraḷa-Simhaḷēndra-Satyāśray-ādi-nṛipatīr=n⁴nija-bāhu-vīryyāt
 [1*] ā-
 6 dāya tat-kari-turaṁgama-ratna-rāshṭrāṇy=āśā daś=āpi yaśasā dhavaḷi-chakāra⁵
 ||[31*] Kri-

Fourth Plate ; First Side.

- 7 ta-dig-vija[ya*]s-sa Rājarājaḥ karadīkṛitya mahīpatīn=aśēshān [1*] nyavasat⁶ sva-
 purē sukhān-nṛi-
 8 7pēndras=tridivē lōka-namaskṛitō yath=Ēndrah ||[32*] Ā śailād=ahimāṁśu-janma-
 mahi-
 9 tād=ā dakṣiṇ-āmbhōnidhēr=ā ch=Āst-āhvaya-parvvatāt⁷ giripatēr=ā Śambhun=
 ādhi-
 0 shṭhitāt [1*] rājānō nija-vaṁśa-rakṣhaṇa-parā bhōktuñ=cha bhōgān=bahūn=nītyā Nītya-
 1 vinōda-pāda-kamala-dvandvaṁ samāśīśriyan ||[33*] Yatas=sa rājā nija-pā-
 2 da-bhājāṁ rājñām=udārō bahudh=āśrayō=bhūt [1*] ataḥ prithivyām=amita-
 3 prabhāvaṁ Rājūśrayan=tan=nigadanti santaḥ ||[34*] Sō=yam=akhila-kalā-kalāpa-
 4 pārāvāra-pāradīśv=āśēsha-nṛipa-chakra-chāru-chāmīkara-kirīṭa-kōṭi-gha-
 5 ṭit-ānēka-māṇikya-marīchi-puñja-puñjarīkṛita-pāda-pīṭhō **Rājarājō Rājakēsari-**
 6 **varmmā** sva-sāmrajya-varshē ēkaviṁśatitamē nikhila-dharaṇi-tilakāyamānē **Ksha-**
 7 ***triya-śikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu-nāmnī** mahatī janapada-nivahē **Paṭṭana-kkūrṇa-nāmnī**
 janapa-
 8 dē=nēka-sura-sadana-satra-prap-ārām-ābhīrāmē vividha-saudha¹⁰-rāji-rājamānē **Nā-**

Fourth Plate ; Second Side.

- 9 **gīpattanē** nija-mati-vibhava-vijita-Suraguruṇā budha-jana-kamala-vana-marīchimālin=ā-

¹ Read *Gaṇḍārāditya*. The length of *rā* seems to have been omitted at first and then inserted wrongly before *r* instead of after it.

² The *ē* sign of *tō* is at the end of the previous line.

³ Read *vāridhī*.

⁴ Read *nṛipatīn=nija*.

⁵ After *chakāra*, a *visarga* has been entered and erased.

⁶ The letters *vasat* are written over an erasure.

⁷ The *ē* sign of *pē* is incised at the end of the previous line.

⁸ Read *ōtād*.

⁹ From this line, Tamil characters are interspersed with Grantha.

¹⁰ The words *vividha-saudha* are written over an erasure. After *dha*, a length stroke has been erased.

- 80 rtthi-jana-kalpapādapēna Śailēndra-vamśa-sambhūtēna Śrīvishay-ādhipati-
 81 nā Kaṭāh-ādhipatyam=ātanvatā Makara-ddhvajēn=ādhitata-sakala¹-rāja-vidyasya
 Chūlā-
 82 maṇivarmmaṇaḥ putrēna śrī-Māravijayō²ttumgavarmmaṇā sva-pitur=³nnāma
 nirmāpitam=adha-
 83 rīkṛita-Kanakagiri⁴-samunnati-vibhavam=atiramaṇiyan=Chūlāmaṇivarmma-vihāram-
 adhiva-
 84 satē Buddhāya tasminn⁵=ēva janapada-nivahē Paṭṭapa-kkūra-nāmi janapa-
 85 dē kariṇi-parikramaṇa-vispashta-simā-chatusṭṭayam=Āpaimaṅgal-ābhi-
 86 dhānam grāmam=adāt || Itthan=dēvēna dattasya sva-pitrā chakravarttinā [*]
 grāmasy=āsyā ga-
 87 tē⁶ tasmin=dēvabhūyam=mahaujasi ||[35*] Tat-simhāsanaṁ=ārūḍhas=tat-putrō Madhu-
 rāntakaḥ [*]
 88 śāsanam śāsvatan=dhīmān kārāyitv=ūḍisa[n*]-nripaḥ ||[36*] Śēshō=śēshām=mahim
 yāva-
 89 d=dhattē=śēsh-ōrag-ēśvaraḥ [*] sthēyāt=tāvan-vihārō yam vibhavēna sa-
 90 h=āvanau ||[37*] Sō=yam Kaṭāh-ādhipati[r*]=ggūṇānān=nivāsa-bhūmir=mmahita-
 pra⁷-

Fifth Plate ; First Side.

- 91 bhāvaḥ [*] āgāminaḥ prūrtthayātē narēndrān dharmman sad=ēmam=mama
 rakshat=ēti ||[38*] Grāmē
 92 ramyē jagati mahitē Kōṭṭayūr-ābhidhānē Lakshmi-dhāmany=ajani vimalē yō
 Vasishṭh-
 93 ānvavāyē [*] sat-saṁsēvi vimala-charit=⁸Onantanārāyaṇ-ākhyas-sō=
 94 yan=dhīmān=arachayad=imām=agrajanmā prasastim ||[39*] Tasya rā-
 95 jñō⁹ mahim¹⁰ sarvvān=dharmmēna parirakshataḥ [*] ajayyasya
 96 jīṭ-āsēsha-ripu-bhūpāla-samhatē ||[40*] Mahādrikāri(ṭ)
 97 matimāns=Tillayāli-samāhva[ya*]ḥ [*] yaj-jaṇma-bhūr=abhūt¹¹ bhūmau Kāñchi-
 vāyil=i-
 98 ti śrutah ||[41*] Yō Rājarāja-Mūvēndavēl=iti prathitō bhuvī [*] tan-niyō-
 gād=i-
 99 daṁ sō=yam śāsanam sādhdv=akārayat¹² ||[42*] ॐ ॐ ॐ

¹ After sakala, a letter has been entered and rubbed out.² The letter yō in vijayō is a correction.³ The letter nnā is a correction.⁴ Read giri.⁵ The letters tasminn=ē are written over an erasure.⁶ The ē sign of tē is at the end of the previous line.⁷ The last letter pra is a correction.⁸ The proper name seems to be Anantanārāyaṇa and not Nandanārāyaṇa as Messrs. Burgess and Natesa Śastri have taken.⁹ The ē sign of jñō is written at the end of the previous line.¹⁰ Read mahim.¹¹ Read abhūd=bhūmau.¹² The letters sādhdvakāra seem to have been entered over an erasure.

100	100
102	102
104	104
106	106
108	108
110	110

TAMIL PORTION.

[illegible]

12	12
14	14
16	16
18	18
20	20

Fifth Plate ; Second Side.

- 100 Katāh-ādhipatēs=tasya niyōgāt=Tuvavūravān [*] Anukka iti vikhyātaś=śrīmān=Atika¹-ātmajaḥ ||[43*] ௨
- 101 Vinītō guṇa-sampannas=svāmi-kārya-hitē rataḥ [*] śāsanam śāsvatam=idam=achikarad=udāra-dhīḥ ||[44*] ௨
- 102 Rājarāja-mahāchāryyō Vāsudēv-āpar-āhvayaḥ [*] a-kṛishṇa-charitaḥ Kṛi-
- 103 shṇa-sambhavō=pi mahāmatih ||[45*] Śrīraṅga-Dāmōdara-nāmadhēyau Kṛishṇ-ātma-
- 104 jau Kṛishṇa-pad-ābja-bhriṅgau [*] Kṛishṇ-ābhidhānō=pi cha Vāsudē-
- 105 va-śarīrajō nīraja-chāru-nētraḥ ||[46*] Ārāvamrita-putraś=cha Purushō-
- 106 ttama-sa[m*]jñitaḥ [*] sparddhamānō=kshara-nyāsē Chitrāguptēna chitraguḥ ||[47*]
- 107 Hōvy-ānvavāya-tilakāḥ Kāñchīpura=samutbhavāḥ² [*] prasastim=ēnām=ali-
- 108 khan pañch=aitē chitrakārīṇaḥ ||[48*] I-śśāsanam veṭṭinōm Jayaṅkoṇ[ḍa]śō-
- 109 la-maṇḍalattu śrī-Kāñchīpurattu ōviya-chchitrakāri Kṛishṇaṇ Vāsudēvaṇ-āṇa Rājarāja-ppō-
- 110 rāchāryyaṇḍum Kṛishṇaṇ Tiruvaraṅgaṇum Kṛishṇaṇ Dāmōdiraṇum Vāsudēvaṇ Kṛishṇaṇum
- 111 Ārāvamirdu³ ⁴Purushōttam⁵annum||௨|| ௨||௨

Tamil Portion.*First Plate ; First Side.*

- 1 Svasti śrī ||[*] ௨ Kōnēriṇmaikōṇḍān Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=
- 2 pPaṭṭana-kkūrrattu nāṭṭūrkum brahmaḍēya-kkīlavarkkum dēvaḍāna-ppalli-
- 3 chchanda-kkaṇi-murrūṭṭu⁶-veṭṭappērr-ūrgaḷilārkkum nagaṇaḷilārkkum
- 4 namakku yaṇḍu irubatt-onṛāvadu nāl tonṇūrr-iraṇḍināl
- 5 Tañjāvūr=ppurambaḍi māligai Rājāśrayaṇil teṅkil maṇḍabat-
- 6 tu nām irukka=kKīḍāratt-araiyaṇ Chūlāmaṇipannaṇ Kshatriyaśikhā-
- 7 maṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭana-kkūrrattu Nāgapattānattu eḍuppiḷkinṇa Chūlā-
- 8 maṇipanna-vihārattu=ppalliḷḷu vēṇḍum nivandattukku Kshatri[ya*]śikhāmaṇi-va- ;
- 9 ḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭana-kkūrrattu Āpaimaṅgalam paḷlichchandam iraṅgal=ulpaḍa aḷa-
- 10 ndapaḍi nīṅgal nīkki nilaṇ tonṇūrr-ēḷēy=iraṇḍu-mā mukkāṇiy=araikkā-

¹ Abhikaḷa is the reading given in Volume IV of *Archæological Survey of South India*. As the letter *ḷ* is quite differently shaped from *t*, there is no doubt that the proper name here given is *śrīmān Atikaḷ* (Adikaḷ) and not Abhikaḷa.

² Read *samutbhavāḥ*.

³ The reading given in the *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 208 is *Ārāvamirtum*. The additional *um* is clearly a mistake. There is no trace of it in the plate. If *um* is retained, there would be six names; but there must be only five for it is stated in line 108 *pañch-aitē chitrakārīṇaḥ*. Moreover, what is required is a double name like *Kṛishṇaṇ Vāsudēvaṇ*, etc., in which the first component indicates the name of the father. In fact we have it stated in verse 47, that this individual's name was *Purushōttama* and that he was the son of *Ārāvamrita*.

⁴ The letter *pu* is corrected from *pi*.

⁵ Read *maṇum*.

⁶ The reading of *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, (p. 208, l. 114) is *murrurad*. It is evidently a mistake. The plate reads only *murrūṭṭu* which is also found in other inscriptions.

First Plate ; Second Side.

- 11 ni mundirigai=kkil-mūṇru-mā mukkāṇi mundirigai=kkil araiyēy=iraṇ-
 12 du-māvināl irai-kattina kāṇikkaḍaṇ nelli eṇṇāyirattu=ttollāyi-
 13 rattu nārpattu mu-kkalaṇē iru-tūṇi=kkurūṇi oru-nāliyum Kaḍāratt-araiyaṇ
 14 Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrrattu Nāgapattāṇatt=eḍuppi-
 15 kkiṇṇa Chūlāmaṇipanma-vihārattu=ppallikku iruppād-āga yāṇḍu irubat-
 16 t-onṛāvadu-mudal pallichchanda-irai-iliy-āga variyil-iṭṭu-kkuḍukka-
 17 v=eṇṇu nām śolla nam ōlai eḷudum Nittavinōda-vaḷanāṭṭu Ā-
 18 vūr-kkūrrattu Viḷattūr-kiḷavaṇ Amudaṇ Tirttakaraṇ eḷuttiṇālum nam ō-
 19 lai-nāyakaṇ Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāṭṭu Venṇāṭṭu=kKēraḷānta[ka*]-chchaturvvē-
 20 dimaṇḡalattu Kṛiṣṇaṇ Irāmaṇ-āṇa Mummaḍiśōḷa-Brahmamāhārāyaṇum¹ Nittā-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 21 vinōda-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPāmbuṇi-kkūrrattu Araiśūr-udaiyāṇ Irāyiravaṇ Palla-²
 22 vayaṇ-āṇa ³Mummaḍiśōḷa-Pōsaṇum Arumolideva⁴-vaḷanāṭṭu Neṇmali-nāṭṭu=pParu-
 23 ttikkudaiyāṇ Vēlāṇ=Uttamaśōḷan-āṇa Madurāntaka-Mūvēndavēḷāṇum
 24 oppiṇālum pukka nan=tittinpaḍiyē variyil-iṭṭu-kkolgav=eṇṇu
 25 nam karumam-ārāyūm Āruraṇ Aravaṇaiyūṇ-āṇa Parākkiramaśōḷa-Mūvē-
 26 ndavēḷāṇum Tattaṇ Śēndan-āṇa Śembiyaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇu-
 27 m Aruṇṅuṇṇam-udaiyāṇ Māppēraṇ Poṛkāriyum naḍuvirukkum Pulla-
 28 maṇḡalattu=pParamēśvara-Bhaṭṭa-Sarvvakratuyājiyum Kaḍalaṇḡuḍi=tTāmōdara-Bhaṭ-
 29 m nam karumam-ārāyūm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu tTirunaṛaiyūr-nāṭṭu=kKaṛ-
 30 yāṇ Piśaṇḡaṇ Pālūr-āṇa Miṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇum Arumolideva-vaḷanāṭṭu=

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 31 pPuraṇḡarambai-nāṭṭu Vaṇṇanagar-udaiyāṇ Śaṅkaranārāyaṇaṇ-Araṇḡaṇum naḍuvi-
 32 rukkum Venṇaiṇallūr=tTammaḍi-Baṭṭaṇum Paśalai=tTiyambaka-Baṭṭaṇum śo-
 33 lla=ppuravuvāri=kKiḷiṇallūr-kiḷavaṇ Korraṇ Poṛkāriyum Kaḷumalam-udai-
 34 yāṇ Śūṛriyaṇ Tēvaḍiyum Paḷuvūr-udaiyāṇ Tēvaṇ Sāṭṭaṇum
 35 Kaḷikkudaiyāṇ Aṇaiyaṇ Talikkulavaṇum varippottagam Śū-
 36 ttaṇūr-udaiyāṇ Kumaraṇ-Araṇḡaṇum Paruttiyūr-kiḷavaṇ Śiṅḡaṇ Ve-
 37 ṇkāḍaṇum irundu yāṇḍu irubatt-onṛāvadu nāl tonṇūrr-ā-
 38 riṇāl pallichchandaṇ iraiy-iliy-āga vari[yi*]=iṭṭu-kkuḍutta taṅga=ṇāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-
 39 kkūrrattu Āṇaimaṇḡalam aḷandapaḍi nīṅḡal nikki nilaṇ tonṇūrr-ē-
 40 lēy=iraṇḍu-mā=kkāṇiy=araikkāṇi mundirigai=kkil-mūṇru-mā mukkāṇi

¹ Read *Brahmamahā*.² *Pallava* has been taken as *Pallava[rai*]yaṇ* by inserting *rai*, in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 209. As there is not a single place where *Pallavaraiyaṇ* occurs, the proper name *Pallava* needs no correction.³ *mma* in *Mummaḍi* is written over an erasur.⁴ The letters *vavaḷa* in *dēva-vaḷa* are damaged.

22
 24
 26
 28
 30

32
 34
 36
 38
 40

42
 44
 46
 48
 50

iii, b.

[illegible]

iv, cl.

[illegible]

iv, b.

72 ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்
74 ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்
76 ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்
78 ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்
80 ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்

- 41 mundirigai kil-araiyēy=iraṇḍu-māyūm [piḍi] sūlndu. piḍāgai naḍappi[p*]pad-āga=kkaṇkāni naḍu¹.

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 42 virukkum² Venṇainallūr=tTammadi-Bhaṭṭanaiyūm³ Battan Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-
va-
43 laṇāṭṭu=tTirunaṇaiyūr-nāṭṭu śrī-Tuṅgamaṅgalam-āṇa Abhimānabhūṣaṇa-chcha-
turvvē-
44 dimaṅgalattu=tTūrpil Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭanaiyūm i-nnāṭṭu Velā-nāṭṭu=tTirunallū-
45 r Pārkkulattu=pParpanāba⁴-Bhaṭṭanaiyūm ivv-ūr Pērēmapuṇṇattu⁵ Venṇaiya-
46 Bhaṭṭanaiyūm Rājēndrasimha-valanāṭṭu Kāra-nāṭṭu=ttanaiyūr śrī-Viranārāya-
47 ṇa-chchaturvvēdimāṅgalattu ⁶Dvēdaigōmapuṇṇattu Nandīśvara-Bhaṭṭanaiyūm pura-
vuva-
48 ri Kaḷḷikkudaiyāṇ Aṇaiyaṇ⁷ Talikkulavaṇaiyūm pēr⁸=ttandōn=tā-
49 ṅaḷum ivargaḷōḍu ninru ellai terittu=ppiḍi sūlndu piḍāgai naḍandu kallu-
50 ṇ=kalliyūm nāṭṭi aṇavōlai śe[y*]du⁹ pō¹⁰-ttagav=enṇum vāṣagattāl mandira-
51 vōlai Viḷattūr-kilavaṇ Amudaṇ Tirttakaraṇ eḷuttinālum mandiravōlai nā-

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 52 yakaṇ Kṛṣṇaṇ Irāmaṇ-āṇa Mummaḍiśōḷa-Brahmamahārāyaṇum Araiśūr-uḍai-
yāṇ [I]-
53 rāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ-āṇa Mummaḍiśōḷa-Pōṣaṇum Paruttikkudaiyāṇ
54 Vēḷāṇ=Uttamaśōḷaṇ-āṇa Madūrāntaka-Mūvēndavēḷā¹².
55 ṇum oppinālum [I*] Tiru-magaḷ pōḷa=pperu-[ni]la-chchelviyu-
56 n=tanakkēy=urimai pūṇ[ḍa*]mai maṇa-kkoḷa=kKāndaḷūr-
57 chchālāi kalam=aṇutt-aruḷi Vēṅgai-nāḍuṇ=Gaṅgapāḍiyu[m*] Nu-
58 lambapāḍiyun=Taḍigaipāḍiyuṇ=Kuḍamalai-nāḍuṇ=Kollamuṇ=Kali-
59 ṅgamum eṇ-ḍiṣai puḷaḷ tara Iḷa-maṇḍalamun=ti[n*]-ḍiṇal-venri-ttaṇ-
60 ḍār=koṇḍu taṇṇ=eḷil vaḷar ūliyuḷ=ellā yāṇḍun=to¹³

¹ This word is omitted in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 209, text-line 152.

² This word has been incorrectly read as *kaḷukkum* in the above. The official designation *naḍuvirukkum* of *Venṇainallūr=tTammaḍibhaṭṭan* actually occurs in text line 142 f. on the same page.

³ This word has been incorrectly read as *ttatṭanaiyūm* in the *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 209, text-line 153.

⁴ The Tamil letters *nāba* are written in smaller characters than the rest and *ba* appears as a convex curve. The traces show that the Grantha letter *bha* was originally written and then erased. The reading given in the *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 209, text-line 156 is *Parapa(-la)*.

⁵ The reading of this word given in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, is *Perampura* in line 156 and *Verempura* in line 158 which are clearly inadmissible.

⁶ The reading in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, is *[Dvenda(?)]kompuṇṇattu*.

⁷ This word has been wrongly read as *aṇaiyāda* in text-line 159 of *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 209.

⁸ Read *pēr tandōm* : see, above p. 215.

⁹ Without inserting *y*, we may read *śēdu* which is but the colloquial form of *śeydu*. But as the inscription uses *śeydu* later on (ll. 204 and 206), it is preferable to have here also the grammatically correct form.

¹⁰ *Pōṭṭaga* seems to be the contraction of *pōga* and *taga*.

¹¹ The *ē* sign of *vō* is entered at the end of the previous line.

¹² The letters in this line are larger in size than those in the other lines.

¹³ There is space for the length of *to* at the commencement of the next line, but it is not written.

61 Iutaga viḷaṅgum yāṇḍēy Śeliyarai-ttēsu ko| śrī-kōv-I-

Fourth Plate ; First Side.

- 62 rājarājakēsarivarmmar-āṇa śrī-Rājarājadēvarṅku yāṇḍu irubatt-onṟāvadu nāṭṭō-
 63 mukku=ttirumugam vara [*] nāṭṭōmun-tirumugaṇi=kaṇḍu edir-eḷundu seṇṇu-
 toḷudu vā-
 64 ṅgi=ttalai-mēl vaittu=ppiḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu ellai terittu kallu-
 65 ṇ=kaḷliyu[m*] nāṭṭi aṟavōlai śeyda nilattukku kkiḷpārk-ellai Kshatri-
 66 yaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṟṟattu kKōvūr mēl-ellai¹ [*]
 67 Kōvūr=ttachcha=ṇilattukkum Kōvūr=kKāvidiy-ōḍaikkum[m*] mērkun=[*]
 68 terḱ=ṇṇum ivv-ūr=pPugaiyuṇṇiy=ēṇṇum nilattukku mē-
 69 ṟkum [*] terḱ=ṇṇum ivv-ellaie kīḷakku nōkki=ppōy i-ṇṇilat-
 70 tukku terḱ=ṇṇum Pugaiyuṇṇiy=ēṇṇum nilattukku mērkum [*] te-
 71 ṟk=ṇṇum mērk=ṇṇum Pugaiyuṇṇikku=ppāyūm vāyḱkālīṇ mēlaiy-a-

Fourth Plate ; Second Side.

- 72 raikkālil nāṟṟukkāl-āga aṭṭi=kkiḷanda śiṅu-varambukku vaḍakkum [*] ṇṇum ivv-
 arai-
 73 kkālilēy mēṟku nāṟṟukkāl-āga aṭṭi=kkiḷanda śiṅu-varambukku mērkum [*] ṇṇum
 74 i-nāṟṟukkālukkēy terḱu varamb-āga aṭṭi=kkiḷanda varambukku vaḍakkum [*]
 ṇṇu-
 75 m ivv-araikkālīṇ mēl-varambukku mērkum [*] ṇṇum ivv-araikkā-
 76 ḷiṇ terḱil=pPugaiyuṇṇiy-araikkālukkum mērkum [*] ṇṇum ida-
 77 ṇ terḱil Kōvūr=kkuśava-nilāṇ oru-māv-araikkum mērkum [*] idaṇ terḱil
 78 oru-māv-araikkum mērkum [*] idaṇ terḱil ṍḍaiyil² naḍuvukku-tterḱum [*] iṇ-
 79 ṇum i-kKōvūr ellaikkum mērkum [*] terḱ=ṇṇum Kōvūr vellāḷaṇ A-
 80 raiśūr³ Maṟiyāḍi⁴ oru-māvukku mērkum [*] idaṇ terḱil ṍḍai naḍuvukku-tterḱum [*]
 i-
 81 vv-ṍḍaiyē teṇ-kīḷakku nōkki=ppōy mēṟ⁵-Paḷḷavāyḱkāl ivv-ō-

Fifth Plate ; First Side.

- 82 ḍaikkēy viḷunda iḍattukku mērkum [*] ṇṇum mēṟ-Paḷḷavāyḱkālīṇ teṇ-
 83 karaikkum=tterḱum Kōvūr Mēḷpaḷḷattu mēl-varambukku mērkum [*] ivv-ūr Mē-
 84 ḷpaḷḷattu vellāḷaṇ Uṟāppaḷi⁶ Pākkaraṇ araikkālil vaḍa-varambukku va-
 85 ḍakku[m*] [*] ivv-araikkālīṇ mēlai ṍḍaiyiṇ naḍuvukkum vellāḷaṇ Pa-
 86 ramēśvaraṇ Naṟaiyūr araikkālukkum mērkum [*] ivv-ṍḍaiyiṇ naḍu-⁷

¹ The letters *mēlḷai*, written at the end of this line, are in bigger characters.

² The letter *ḍu* almost encircles the previous letter in *naḍuvukku*.

³ The *ai* sign of *rai* is written at the end of the previous line.

⁴ Before *ḍi* in *Maṟiyāḍi* the letter *ḷ* has been entered and erased.

⁵ The letters *ṟpa* in *mēṟpaḷḷa* are written over an erasure.

⁶ The reading given in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, text-lines 195 and 276 is *Uṟappali-pṇākkāṇ*. The plate clearly reads *rā*, not *ru*. It being a double name it has to be read as given in our text.

⁷ The letter *ḍu* almost encircles the previous letter.

a.

82
84
86
88
90

b.

92
94
96
98
100

vi, a.

102
104
106
108
110

87 vukku mērkum [*] Kōvūr vellāḷaṇ=Aiyyāraṇ Śendaṇ araikkālin
 88 kottattu ivv-ōḍaikkē mērkum [*] ivv-araikkālukkū=tterku-
 89 m [*] Mēlpālā-nilattin kottattu ivv-ōḍaikkēy mērkum [*] ivv-ō-
 90 dai¹ Erivattī-vāykkālukkēy viḷunda idattuku mērkum [*] ivv-Erivattī-vāykkā-
 91 lukkē mērkum [*] innum ivv-Erivattī-vāykkālukkēy terku [*] ivv-E-

Fifth Plate; Second Side.

92 rivattī-vāykkālukkē mērkum [||*] Tenpār-ellai ivv-Erivattī-vā-
 93 ykkālukkū vaḍakkum [*] ivv-Erivattī-vāykkālē mērku nōkki=chche-
 94 nru i-vvāykkālaiy-ūḍaruttu=tten-karaikkēy=ēri terku=innu-
 95 m ivv-Ānaimaṅgalattu brahmadēyattu=ppaḍugai vēli nila-
 96 ttiṇ mēl-ellaiyē senru te[n]-²maḍalāy=kkidanda ḍḍaikk-
 97 ku mērkum [*] ivv-ellaiyē [t]erku nōkki=chchenru mērk=i-
 98 nnum ivv-ōḍaikkēy vaḍakkum [*] innum ivv-ōḍaikkū
 99 vaḍakku nōkkiy=Erivattī-vāykkālū[k]kēy=ur=adaṅku kiḷakkum [*] ivv-Erivattī-
 100 vāykkālaiy=ūḍaruttu vaḍa-karaiyēy=ēri i-vvāykkālin vaḍa-karaiyē³
 101 mērku nōkki=chchenru i-vvāykkālukkū vaḍakkum [*] ivv-ellaiyēy

Sixth Plate; First Side.

102 mērku nōkki=chchenru i-vvāykkāl tāṇ kiḍandavārē mērku nōkki i-nnāttu-p-
 103 Pattāṇa-kkūrrattu brahmadēyam Śivalaiykuḍiyil nilaṇ nāṇ-māvil vaḍa-varam-
 bēy=ur-
 104 ru i-vvarambē mērku nōkki=chchenru ivv-ellaikku vaḍakkum [*] ivv-ellai-
 105 yē⁴ mērku nōkki=chchenru Paḷavilapp-āṇa ḍḍaiyēy=urru ivv-ellai-
 106 kku vaḍakkum [||*] Mēlpār-ellai vaḍakku nōkki Nāttuppōkku=ttalai-
 107 vāyar vetṭappērrukku=kkilakkum [*] vaḍakk=innum i-nnāttu-pPatta-
 108 ṇa-kkūr[||*]attu Muñjikuḍi nilattin kiḷ-ellaiy-āṇa ḍḍaiyēy=urru-iv-
 109 v-ōḍaiyṇ naḍuvēy vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru ivv-ōḍaiy=ulppaḍa ivv-ō-
 110 ḍaikkū=kkilakkum [*] ivv-ōḍai tāṇ kiḍandavārēy vaḍakku nōkki i-mMuñjiku-
 111 ḍi nilamēy=urru i-mMuñjikuḍikku=kkil⁵-ellaiy-āṇa ḍḍaiyēy=urru vaḍakk-in

Sixth Plate; Second Side.

112 num ivv-ellaikku=kkilakkum [*] ivv-ōḍai tāṇ kiḍandavārēy pala muḍokkum⁶-u-
 113 ḍoṅgi vaḍakku nōkki i-mMuñjikuḍi nilamēy=urru i-mMuñjikuḍikku=kkil-ellaiy-āṇa
 114 ḍḍaiyē vaḍakk=innum ivv-ellaikku=kkilakk=innum ivv-ōḍai tāṇ ki-
 115 ḍandavārēy vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru idaṇai viṭṭu i-mMuñjikuḍi vellāḷa-
 116 ṇ Irāmaṇ Gōvindaṇ nānmāvin ten-varambēy=urru ivv-ellaiyē va-

¹ The *ai* sign of *dai* is written at the end of the previous line.² Read *vaḍalāy*.³ At the end of line 100 and at the beginning of line 101 there is unwritten space for one or two letters. It is not clear if some letters were written and erased.⁴ The *ē* sign of *yē* is entered at the end of the previous line.⁵ Read =*kkil*-⁶ *Muḍokku* and *muḍoṅgi* are perhaps mistakes for *muḍakku* and *muḍaṅgi*.

- 117 dakku nōkki=chchenru. i-mMuñjikuḍi brahmadēyam-āṇa nilattin teṇ-varambē-
 118 y=urru idanukku=tterkum [*] idanukkēy kiḷakkum [*] innum i-mMuñjikuḍi
 119 brahmadēyam nilattukkēy vaḍakkum [*] ivv-ellaiyē vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru i-
 120 mMuñjikuḍi vellāṇ-vagai=kkil-ellaiy-āṇa nilattukku=kkilakkum [*] iv-
 121 v-ellaiyē vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru vaḍa-mērku nōkki Muñjikuḍi Ūdārimaya-

Seventh Plate ; First Side.

- 122 kkal=ennum nilamēy=urru i-nnilattin kil-varambukku=kkilakkum [*] idan vaḍa-
 123 varambēy mērku nōkki=chchenru vaḍa-varambukku vaḍakku[m*] i-chcheyin
 mēlai-ppa-
 124 raiyōḍai vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru ivv-ōḍaikkū=kkilakkum [*] ivv-ōḍaiyē vaḍa-
 125 kku nōkki=chchenru ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattukku=ppāya=kkallina¹ Rāja-
 126 rājan-vāykkālēy=urru i-vvāykkālaiy=ūḍa[ru*]ttu vaḍa-karaikkēy=ēṇi
 127 ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattu brahmadēyattu=kKālavāy=ennum nilatti-
 128 n kil-varambukku=kkilakkum [*] vaḍakku nōkki=chchenru[m*] kiḷakku nōkki=chche-
 129 nru[m*] ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattu brahmadēyattu=kKilāṇ² Kilāṇ kār-cheyin teṇ-va-
 130 rambēy=urru=tteṇ-kiḷakku nōkki=chchenru idinru vaḍa-kiḷakku nōkkiyum
 131 kiḷakku nōkkiyum ſēṇra ellaikkū=tterkum kiḷakkum [*] idan vaḍa-varambēy

Seventh Plate ; Second Side.

- 132 vaḍa-mērku nōkki=chchenru idanukku vaḍakkum [*] innum ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattu
 133 brahmadēyattu Āritan Śiriyāṇ Kaḍambaṇ mūṇru-māvin kil-varambukku=kkilakkum [*]
 Va-
 134 ḍapārḱ-ellai i-chcheyin teṇ-varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chchenru idanukku=tterku-
 135 m [*] i-nnāṭṭu=pPaṭṭana-kkūrṛattu brahmadēyam Pirambil Kōṭṭiḍal-āṇa nilat-
 136 tiṇ ellaiyēy kiḷakku nōkki=chchenru ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattu brahmadēya-
 137 ttu Vāchchiyaṇ Paramēśvaraṇ Pūvaṇ nilattin mēl-varambēy³=urru=adaṇku=t-
 138 terkum [*] i-nnilattukkēy mērkuṇ=terkum kiḷakkum [*] i-nnāṭṭu brahmadēyam
 139 Pirambil Kōṭṭiḍal-āṇa nilattin kil-varambukku=kkilakkum [*] i-vvarambēy vaḍakku
 nōkki=ch-
 140 chenru Viḷapp=ennum āṇṇi teṇ-karaiyēy=urru=tteṇ-karaikkū=tterkum [*] i-kkarai-
 141 yē⁴ kiḷakku nōkki=chchenru ivv-Āṇaimaṅgalattu Mahādēvar dēvadāṇam-āṇa o-

Eighth Plate ; First Side.

- 142 ru-māv-araiyin mēl-varambēy=urru i-vvarambukku mērkuṇ [*] i-vvarambēy terku
 143 nōkki i-ttēvar dēvadāṇam-āṇa Muḷḷivaravaiyiṇ⁵ mēl-varambēy=urru i-
 144 vvarambukku mērkuṇ [*] i-vvarambē terku nōkkiyuṇ=kiḷakku nōkkiyuṇ=che-
 145 nru i-ttēvar kuḷamēy=urru i-ttēvar kuḷattukku=ppāyum vāykkā-

¹ The reading *pāy/kallin* given in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV, is due to the mistake of taking *ya* and *ṇa*. for *y* and *ṇ*.
 In so doing, the sense is obscured.

² A letter has been entered and erased after *-kki*.

³ The letters *bēyu* of *bēy=urru* are written over an erasura.

⁴ After *yē*, a letter has been entered and erased.

⁵ This proper name may also be read *Muḷḷivārai*.

viii, a.

[illegible]

viii, b.

[illegible] $ix, a.$

34		164
36		166
38		168
70		170
72		172

$ix, b.$ [illegible] $x, a.$

86
88
90
92
94

 $x, b.$ [illegible]

146 liṇ mēl-varambē terku nōkki=chcheṇṇu i-ttēvar dēvadānaṇ=Ka-
 147 ṇavadikāl-āṇa nilattiṇ mēl-varambukku mērkum [I*] i-kKaṇavadikāl-āṇa
 148 teṇ-varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu i-vvarambukku=tterkum [I*] i-t-
 149 tēvar dēvadāṇam-āṇa Meḷukkuppuṇam oru-māviṇ mēl-varambukku mērkum [I*] ivv-oru-
 150 māviṇ teṇ-varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu i-vvarambukku=tterkum [I*] i-ttē-
 151 var dēvardānam mukkāṇiyiṇ teṇ-varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu Pat-

Eighth Plate ; Second Side.

152 tal-vāykkālēy=urṛ=adaṛku=tterkum [I*] i-pPattal-vāykkālīṇ mēl-karaiyē va-
 153 ḍakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu Viḷappēy=urṛ=adaṛku=kkiḷakkum [I*] i-vViḷappaiy=ūḍaru-
 154 ttu vaḍa-karaikkēy=ēṇi i-nnāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu brahmadēya[m*] Mūṇḡṇṇi-¹
 155 kuḍiy=ellaiyēy=urṛu ivv-ellaiyē vaḍakku nōkkiyuṇ=
 156 kiḷakku nōkkiyuṇ=cheṇṇu idanukku=kkiḷakkun=terkum [I*] iṇ-
 157 ṇum i-mMūṇḡṇṇikuḍi nilattukkēy mērkum [I*] ivv-ellaiyē
 158 terku nōkki Viḷappukkēy=urṛu Viḷappaiy²=ūḍaruttu=tteṇ
 159 karaikkēy=ēṇi=tteṇ-karaiyē kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu i-nnāṭṭu=kKōvū-
 160 r=kKaṇavadimayakkal-āṇa nilattiṇ mēl-varambēy=urṛ=adaṛku=tterkum [I*] i-kKa-
 161 ṇavadimayakkal-āṇa nilattiṇ mēl-varambukku mērkum [I*] i-kKaṇavadimayakka-
 162 liṇ teṇ-varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu i-nnāṭṭu=[pPaṭṭa]ṇa-kkūṛṛattu

Ninth Plate ; First Side.

163 brahmadēya[m*] Nallūrchchērikku=ppāyūm vāykkālaiy=urṛ=adaṛku=tterkum [I*] i-v-
 164 vāykkālīṇ teṇ-karaiyēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇ(n)ru i-nnāṭṭu=kKōvūr
 165 vellāḷaṇ Urāppali Pākkan=oru-māviṇ teṇ-varambēy=urṛu i-tteṇ-
 166 varambēy kiḷakku nōkki=chcheṇṇu Kōvūr mūṇ=ṛuḍaṇḡiṇa tachchaṇ-nilattukkēy=u-
 167 ṛr=adaṛku=tterkum [I*] Āga ivv-iṣaitta peru-nāṇḡ-ellaiyilum=agappaṭṭa nīr-niḷaṇu-
 168 m puṇṣeyum ūrum ūr-irukkai[yu*]ṇ=kuḷamum Śrī-kōyilgaḷum paṇai-chchēri-
 169 yuṇ=kammāṇ-śēriyuṇ=chuḍukāḍum peruvad-āgavum [I*] ivv-ūr maṇaiyūm ma-
 170 ṇai-ppaḍappaiyuṇ=kāḍai[yu]ṇ=kāḍai-tteruvum maṇruṇ=kaṇru-mēy-pāḷuṇ=ku-
 171 ḷamuṇ=koṭṭagāramuṇ=kīḍaṇḡuṇ=kēṇiyum puṇṇuṇ=terriyuṇ=kāḍum piḍiligauiyuṇ=[ka]-
 172 ḷarum uvarum āṇum āṇ-iḍu-paḍugaiyum oḍaiyum uḍaippum mīṇ-payil-pallamun=tēṇ-pa-
 173 yil podumbu³[m*] mē[I*]-nōkkiya maramum kīl-nōkkiya kiṇarum ulliṭṭu nīr pūsi ne-

Ninth Plate ; Second Side.

174 ḍum-paramb=erindū uḍumb=⁴oḍiy=āmai tavaḷndad=evvagai⁴-ppaṭṭadum uṇṇilam=o-
 175 liṇ-iṇṇi=kkārāṇmai miyāṭcheyiṇ[m*] migudi=kkurāiyum=ullaḍaṇḡa ippaḍi perrada-
 176 ṛku=pperṛa vyavasthai [I*] i-ṇṇilattukku nīrkk=indavaṇu⁶ vāykkāl kuttī=p-

¹ The reading *brahmadēyamūṇ=Kīrakuḍi* in *A. S. of S. I.*, Vol. IV (l. 265, p. 212) is a mistake. That the name of the village is *Mūṇḡṇṇikuḍi* is evident from line 157.

² The letters *lap* are written in smaller characters after erasing a letter which was probably *la*.

³ The letters *mbu* are faintly marked over an erasure.

⁴ The letters after *bōḍi* and *gai* are written over an erasure.

⁶ This is a variant of *iṣainda*^o or *iyainda*^o.

- 177 pāyttavum vāravum viḍavum peruvad-āgavum [*] i-milattukku=
 178 ppāyum vāykkālgaḷ mēṇadai nīr pāyavum vāravum peruva-
 179 d-āgavum [*] i-vvāykkālgaḷ appiyar kuṇāṅ-aruṭtu=kkuttavum
 180 vilaṅg=āḍaikkavuṇ=kurṟēttam paṇṇavuṇ-kūḍai-nīr-iṇaikkavum
 181 perādad¹-āgavuṇ=cheppūr=ppoduviṇai śeyyādad-āgavum [*] a-mūir=āḍaittu=ppā-
 182 chcha²=pperuvad-āgavuṇ=chuṭṭ-ōṭṭil nēḍa-māḷṇaiy-ōḍukka pperuvad-āgavum=
 183 turavu-kiṇaru iḷicheha=pperuvad-āgavuṇ=kāvu teṇḍa pperuvad-āgavum=damana[ka]-
 184 mu[m*] maruvum=iruvēliyuṇ=cheṇbagamuṇ=cheṇḍaṇṇarum māvum paḷāvuṇ-kamugum
 paṇai-

Tenth Plate ; First Side.

- 185 yuṇ=koḍiyum=ullittā pall-uruvil payaṇ-maram iḍavum-naḍavum peruvad-āgavum [*]
 peru-
 186 ũ-chekk=ida=pperuvad-āgavum [*] ivv-ūr nilattaiy iḍavuttu-ppurav-ūrgalukku=ppōy
 187 nīr pāyum vāykkālgaḷ mēṇadai nīr pāyavum vāravum peruvad-āgavum [*] purav-ūr ni-
 188 lattūdu pōndu ivv-ūr nilattukku=ppāyum vāykkālgaḷ mēṇa-
 189 dai nīr pāyavum vāravum peruvad-āgavum [*] ivv-ūr iṭṭa teṇḍum paṇaiyum i-
 190 lavar=ēra=pperādad-āgavum-taṇ kuḍikk-ōṇra-vanṇam muraiṣum muppaḍi-ttō-
 191 raṇa[mu*]m nāṭṭa=pperuvad-āgavum [*] ippaḍi perṇadarku=pperṇa parihāran=nāḍāṭchi-
 192 yum ūrāṭchियुम vaṭṭi-nāliyum piḍā-nāliyuṇ=kaṇṇāla-kkāṇamum vaṇṇāra-ppārai-
 193 yuṇ=kuṣa-kkāṇamun=nīr-kkūliyum ilai-kkūliyam taḷi-ppuḍavaiyum taragun=tattār-
 ppāṭṭa-
 194 mum iḍai-ppāṭṭamum=āṭṭukk-iraiyu[m*] māḷāyum māḷ-ruḍun nāḍu-kāvalum ūḍupō-

Tenth Plate ; Second Side.

- 195 kkum viṇṇiḍiyum³ vālamañjāḍiyum ulgum³ ōḍa-kkūliyum maṇrupāḍum mā-
 196 viṇaiyum=tiyeriyum iḷam-pūṭchiyum kūṭti-kālum ullittu=kkō-ttōṭṭ=un-
 197 ṇappāḍad=avvaṇṇippaṭṭadai kō kkoḷṇēy paḷlichehandattukkō⁴
 198 y peruvad-āgavum [*] ippaḍi perṇa vyavasthaiyum parihāramum
 199 perṇa i-nnilaṇ=kāṇāmai miyāṭchiyu[m*] migudi-kkuraṇimaiyum=ulla-
 200 daṅga=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṟrattu Nāḡapaṭṭaṇattu-kKaḍāratt-araiyaṇ eḍuppi-
 201 kkiṇra Chūḷamaṇipaiṇma-vihāratu ppāḷlikku paḷlichehandam i-
 202 raiy-iliy-āga=kkuḍutta i-unāṭṭu Āṇaimaṇḡalam paḷlichehanda iṇṇaṅal=u-
 203 iḷaḍa yāṇḍu irubatt-ōṇṇāvadu-mudal piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍāḡai māḷandu kallu-
 204 ũ=kalliyyu[m*] nāṭṭi aravōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-va-

Eleventh Plate ; First Side.

- 205 ianāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṟrattu nāṭṭōm nāṭṭārōḍum uḍa-ṇiḡu piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍāḡai naḍandu
 kal-
 206 kūṇ=kalliyyu[m*] nāṭṭi aravōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm puravuvuri Kaḷḷikkudāiyāṇ Anaiyaṇ

¹ The e sign of pe is marked at the end of the previous line.

² insert y before chcha and read pāychcha.

³ For a note on these words see above, p. 215.

⁴ The k of kē is written at the beginning of the next line.

THE LARGER LEIDEN PLATES OF RAJARAJA I. (VI).

xi, a.

206	வந்தனவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	206
208	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	208
210	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	210
212	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	212
214	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	214

xi, b.

16	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	216
18	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	218
20	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	220
22	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	222
24	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	224

xii, a

26	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	226
28	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	228
30	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	230
32	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	232
34	தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந் தந்தவரையுந்	234

- 207 Talikkulavanēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ivv-Ānaimaṅgalam piḍi sūln-
 208 du piḍāgai naḍakkirapōdu ānaiy=ēri i-[n*]ḷāttārōdum uḍa-niṇṇ-ellai
 209 terittu=kkāttinēṇ ivv-Ānaimaṅgalatt=irukkum vellālan Kōṇ Put-
 210 tanēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu
 211 aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkū-
 212 ṇṇattu brahmadē[ya*]ṇ=Kaḍambaṇūr sabhaiyōm ivargaḷ śolla ivv-ūr maddhyasthaṇ
 Muppattiru-
 213 vaṇ Yajñan-āna Karpagādittanēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum i-kKaḍambaṇūrār śo-
 214 lla ivv-ūr Vaikhānasaṇ Nārāyaṇaṇ Dāmōdaraṇēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=en-

Eleventh Plate ; Second Side.

- 215 rum [*] ippaḍi piḍāgai naḍandu piḍi sūlnu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm
 216 Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇattu brahmadēyam Nāraṇama-
 217 ṇgalattu sabhaiyōm ivv-ūr maddhyastan¹ Irunūrruvaṇ Uttaman-āṇa Bra-
 218 hmamaṅgalyaṇēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu aṇavō-
 219 lai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkū-
 220 ṇṇattu Vēlaṅguḍi Vēlaṅguḍaiyāṇ Nārāyaṇaṇ Orriyēṇ
 221 ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu a-
 222 ṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇa-
 223 ttu brahmadēya[m*] Mūṅgiṇkuḍi sabhaiyōm ivv-ūr maddhyastan¹ Kuṇava-Na-
 224 ndiy-āṇa Alāṇkārappiriyaṇēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ip-

Twelfth Plate ; First Side.

- 225 paḍi piḍi sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhā-
 226 maṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇattu Narimaṇṇattu ūrōm ūr[ā*]r śolla elu-
 227 diṇēṇ ivv-ūr maddhyastan¹ Aimbathiruvaṇ Viḍēlviḍugaṇēṇ ivai en-
 228 ṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai
 229 śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇattu=ch-
 230 Chāttamaṅgalatt=ūrōm ūrar² śolla eluḍinēṇ ivv-ūr Vē-
 231 ṭkkōvaṇn=Ediraṇ Śāttan-āṇa Nānūrruvapperuṅōvēlā-
 232 ṇēṇ=ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi pi[ḍi*] sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇa-
 233 vōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇat-
 234 tu brahmadēyam Śannamaṅgalattu sabhaiyōm sabhaiyār śolla eluḍi[ṇēṇ*]

Twelfth Plate ; Second Side.

- 235 ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyastan¹ Durukkaṇ Kamudaṇēṇ ivaīy=enṇ=elu-
 236 tt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttō-
 237 m Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrṇattu brahmadēyam Kottāraḷkuḍi sa-
 238 bhaiyōm ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyastan¹ Ūraṇ Chandiraśekharaṇ-āṇa
 239 Brahmamaṅgalyṇēṇ ivaīy=enṇ=elutt=enrum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūlnu

¹ Read *sthan.

² Read ūrār.

- 240 piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatri[ya*]śikhāmaṇi-vaḷa-
 241 nāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu=kKōvūr ūrōm ūrar² śolla eḷi(lu)ḍiṇēṇ
 242 ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyastan¹ Aiyyaṇ-Aiyyaṇēṇ-ivaḷi=eṇṇ=eḷutt=e-
 243 ṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatri-
 244 yaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu Uttūr ūrōm ūrar² śolla[v]-e-

Thirteenth Plate ; First Side.

- 245 ḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyastan¹ Nakkaṇ Muḷḷiyēṇ-ivaḷi=eṇṇ-
 246 ṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍut-
 247 tōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu brahmadēyam Nannimaṇ[ga*]-
 248 lattu sabhaiyōm sabhaiyār śolla ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyastan¹
 249 Kaṇṇaṇ Alaṅkārappiriyaṇēṇ-ivaḷi=eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] i-
 250 ppaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriya-
 251 śikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu brahmadēyam Poruvanūr sabhai-³
 252 yōm sabhaiyār śolla eḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ Vēṭkōva-
 253 ṇ Mādēvaṇ Ūraṇēṇ-ivaḷi=eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi[*] sūḷndu piḍā-
 254 gai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-

Thirteenth Plate ; Second Side.

- 255 kkūṛrattu Ālaṅguḍi ūrōm ūr[ā*]r śolla eḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ Kā-
 256 śyapaṇ Sūryya(ya⁴)ṇ=Araṅgaṇēṇ ivaḷi eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu pi-
 257 ḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkū-
 258 ṛrattu=tTuṇaiyūr ūrōm ūr[ā*]r śolla eḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattā-
 259 ṇ Bhāradvāji Tiritti Vaikundaṇ eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍā-
 260 gai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu-[pPaṭ]-
 261 ṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu brahmadēyam Pirambil sabhaiyōṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇatt[ā*]ṇ maddhya-
 262 sthan Kuṇavaṇ Nandiy-āṇa Alaṅkārappiriyaṇēṇ ivaḷi=eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇu-
 263 m [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kaḍambaṅkuḍiy-
 264 m ūr[ā*]r śolla eḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyasthan Kuṇava[ṇ*] Nandiy-āṇa
 Ala-

Fourteenth Plate ; First Side.

- 265 ākārappiriyaṇēṇ ivaḷi=eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇa-
 266 vōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛrattu Śēndamaṇ-
 267 galattu ūrōm ūrūr śolla eḷuḍiṇēṇ ivv-ūr maddhyasthan Ūrāṇ Aiyyaṇē-
 268 ṇ=ivaḷi eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi[*] sūḷndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śe-
 269 ydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛr[ttu*] chChirucheḥēnda-
 maṅga-
 270 lattu Eṭṭi Valaṅjuliyaṇ Saṅgaṇēṇ ivaḷi eṇṇ=eḷutt=eṇṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷ-
 271 ndu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=

¹ Read *sthan*.

² Read *ūrūr*.

³ The *bh* of *bhai* is entered at the commencement of the next line.

⁴ This letter is superfluous.

xiv, a.

266
268
270
272
274

xiv, b.

276
278
280
282
284

xv, a.

286
288
290
292
294
296

298 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்
 300 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்
 302 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்
 304 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்
 306 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்
 308 பக்தவத்சலபுராணம்

[illegible][illegible]

- 272 pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu=kKūṛṛāḷatt=ūrōm ūrār śolla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ
 273 Vēṭkōvaṇ Dēvaṇ Ūraṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍā-
 274 gai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭi-¹

Fourteenth Plate ; Second Side.

- 275 ṇa-kkūṛṛattu=tTirunāvūr ūrōm ūrār śolla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr maddhyastha-
 276 ṇ Śadurmugaṇ=Ara[ṇ]gattēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu
 277 piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭ-
 278 tu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu brahmadēyam Uvarkkuḍi sabhaiyōm sabhaiyār śo-
 279 ḷla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ Vēṭkōvaṇ Mānāga[ṇ*] N-
 280 āraṇaṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu pi-
 281 ḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāma-
 282 ṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu Muṇjikuḍi ūrōm ūrār śo-
 283 ḷla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ Vēṭkōvaṇ Mānāgaṇ Kanna-
 284 ṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍāgai naḍandu a-
 285 ṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu Ti-

Fifteenth Plate ; First Side.

- 286 rukkaṇṇaṇkuḍi sabhaiyōm sabhaiyār śollav=eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇat-
 287 tāṇ Vēṭkōvaṇ Atirāmaṇ Irubattunālvan-āgiya Muṇṇūruvaṇē-
 288 ṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai
 289 śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-k-
 290 kūṛṛattu Kaḍambavalavāṭṭakai ūrōm ūrār śolla eḷudiṇēṇ i-
 291 vv-ūr=kkaraṇattāṇ maddhyasthaṇ Ūraṇ=Ūraṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷu-
 292 tt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu
 293 kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu=
 294 pPāḷaṇkorraṇkuḍi ūrōm ūrār śolla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkaraṇattā-
 295 ṇ maddhyasthaṇ Ūraṇ=Ūraṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi piḍi sūḷṇ-
 296 du piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu-

Fifteenth Plate ; Second Side.

- 297 pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūṛṛattu Veṇkiḍaṇḡil ūrōm ūr[ā*]r śolla eḷudiṇēṇ ivv-ūr=kkara-
 298 ṇattāṇ maddhyasthaṇ Ūrā[ṇ*] Nakkaṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] i-ppaḍi piḍi sūḷṇdu
 299 piḍāgai naḍandu aṇavōlai śeydu kuḍuttōm ivv-Āṇaimaṇḡalattu brahmadē-
 300 yattu Āritaṇ Śiriyāṇ Kaḍambaṇēṇ=ivai eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum i-ppariśu²-bBaṭṭā-
 301 y ninṇu piḍi naḍappittu aṇavōlai śeyvittēṇ Kshatriyaśikhāma-
 302 ṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu=tTirunaṇaiyūr-nāṭṭu brahmadēyam śrī-Tuṇḡamaṇḡalattu=
 303 tTūrpil Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭaṇēṇ=ivaṇ=eṇṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] ippaḍi Bhaṭṭā[y*]
 304 ninṇu piḍi naḍappittu aṇavōlai śeyvittēṇ Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷa-
 305 nāṭṭu Vēḷā-nāṭṭu=tTirunallūr-pPārkuḷattu=pPaṇṇābha-Bhaṭṭaṇēṇ=ivai eṇ-
 306 ṇ=eḷutt=enṇum [*] i-ppariśu Bhaṭṭāy ninṇu [piḍi*] naḍappittu aṇavōlai śeyvittēṇ Ksha-
 307 triyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāṭṭu Vēḷā-nāṭṭu=tTirunallūr Pērēmapurattu Veṇ-

¹ This word is generally written *Paṭṭa*°.

² Delete *b*.

308 naiya-Bhaṭṭaṇṇ=ivaiy=enṇ=elutt=enṇum [*] i-ppariśu Bhaṭṭāy niṇṇu pi-
309 di naḍappittu aṇvōlai śeyvittēṇ Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāṭṭu Śrī-Viraṇā-

Sixteenth Plate ; First Side.

310 rāyaṇa-chchaturvvēdimāṅgalattu Dvēdaigōmapurattu Nandīśvara-Bhaṭṭaṇṇ=ivai
311 enṇ=elutt=enṇum [*] pugunda aṇvōlaippaḍiyē variyil-iṭṭu=kkoḷgav=enṇu naṇ=
karumam=ārā-
312 yum Miṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇum Korṇamaṅgalamudaiyāṇum Tēvaṇkuḍaiyāṇum na-
313 ḍuvirukkuṇ=Kaḍalaṅguḍi=dDāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇṇum Koṭṭaiyūr=pPūvatta-Bhaṭṭaṇṇum naṇ=
karuma-
314 m=ārāyūm Parākramaśōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷāṇum Śēmbiyaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇum Śōḷavē-
315 ḷāṇum Araiśūr-uḍaiyāṇum naḍuvirukkum Pullamaṅgalattu Paramēśvara-Bhaṭṭa-sarvva-
316 kratuyājiyūṇ=cholla=ppuravuvvari Ālaṅguḍaiyāṇ Kōḍaṇḍaṇ Śōṇaṇum Pū-
317 damaṅgalamudaiyāṇ Iḷavaḍigaḷ Nallāraṇum Ālattūr-uḍaiyāṇ Karpugaṇ-
318 Chōlaiyūm varippottagam Paruttiyūr-kilavaṇ Śiṅgaṇ Venkūḍaṇum
319 mugavēṭṭi Kīḷvāy Kaṇavadiyūm Muṇḍaṇ=Araṅgaṇuṇ Chaiyadaṇ=Amalaṇum Tattap
320 Śikiṭṭaṇum varippottaga-kkaṇakku Mādēvaṇ Būmiyūm variyiliḍu Uṇuvūr-uḍaiyā-
321 ṇ Tāḷi Viraśōḷaṇum paṭṭōlai Perumāṇ=Ambalattāḍiyūm Śikaṇḍaṇ Dēvaṇum
322 Mākāḷaṇ=Ariṇṇiyūm Nakkaṇ Maṇḍagavaṇum irundu yāṇḍu irubattu-mūṇṇrāva-

Sixteenth Plate ; Second Side.

323 du nāl nūṇṇ-aṇubattu-mūṇṇināl variyil-iṭṭu-kkuḍuttadu || Ivai¹ Uyyakkonḍār-
324 vaḷanāṭṭu=tTiraimūr-nāṭṭu Naḍār-kilāṇ Araiyaṇ Arumoliy-āṇa Rājē-
325 ndraśōḷa=pPallavaraiyaṇ eluttu || Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāṭṭu Venṇāṭṭu=
326 kKēraḷāntaka-chchaturvvēdimāṅgalattu Kriṣṇaṇ Rāmaṇ-āṇa Rājēndraśōḷa-
327 Brahmamār[ā*]yaṇukkum okkum || Nittavinōda-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPāmbuṇi-kkūṇṇat-
328 [tu*] Araiśūr-uḍaiyāṇ Īrayiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ-āṇa Uttamaśōḷa-pPallava-
329 raiyaṇukkum okkum || Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāṭṭu=kKuṇṇukkai-nāṭṭu=kKa-
330 ḍalaṅguḍi Dvēdaigōmapurattu Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇṇukkum okkum || Uyyakkonḍā-
331 r-vaḷanāṭṭu Ambar-nāṭṭu Kuṇumbil-kilāṇ Araiyaṇ Śikaṇḍaṇ-āṇa Miṇavaṇ Mūvē-
332 ndavēḷāṇukkum okkum || 6 ||

TRANSLATION.

Sanskrit portion.

(L. 1) Hail! Prosperity!

(V. 1) May the arms of Śārṅgin (*i.e.*, Viṣṇu) of the *harinīla*-blue body, which are resplendent with *śārṅga* and other weapons, which are marked with the *kāśmīra* ointment (smeared) on the surface of Lakṣmī's two round breasts, whose golden bracelets glitter as they rub against the high summits of the whirling Mandara (*mountain*), (*and*) which protect the three worlds, increase greatly your prosperity!

¹ From this word onwards the writing is slightly different and the letters are more deeply cut. This portion might belong to the time of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I., while the previous portion might have been written at the time of Rājārāja I.

(V. 2) As long as the moon-crested deity (*i.e.* Śiva) sports with his consort on the Kailāsa mountain, as long as Hari (Vishṇu) performs meditative sleep (*yōga-nidrā*) on the serpent couch in the milk-ocean, and as long as the sun, the sole light of all the worlds, dispels the dense darkness of the world, so long, may the Chōla family protect from danger the circle of the whole earth.

(V. 3) From the Sun (*Ahimakara*), the sole eye of the whole world, was (born) Manu the first of kings; (then) was born his son Ikshvāku, whose footstool was licked by rows of diadems of kings. In his family was (born) king Māndhātṛi, who was a storehouse of virtues, who was equal to Dhātṛi (Brahman) and who justly ruled this earth (extending) as far as the Lōkālōka mountain.

(V. 4) His son was the heroic king named Muchukunda. As his son was born king Vajrabha who was the sole-crest jewel of the Kshatṛa (*i.e.* the Kshatriya race). In his family was born the illustrious king, who was widely renowned throughout the world as Śibi and whose two feet were worshipped by the whole host of kings.

(V. 5) Who, excepting Vyāsa, the best among poets, is able to describe the qualities of that profoundly virtuous king who preserved his own life (*only*) for the benefit of others?

(V. 6) As a full moon to the ocean of that family, was born (*king*) Chōla, who was the repository of all arts (*kalā*) (just as the full moon is the repository of the sixteen *kalās*) and the kings born in whose family bore the name Chōla after his name.

(V. 7) Then came king Rājakēsarīn, who conquered all (*his*) enemies. After him came Parakēsarīn, who was bent on destroying the towns of hostile kings.

(V. 8) The name of Rājakēsarīn and (*that*) of this Parakēsarīn became alternately the order of kings born in their family.

(V. 9) In that family was born the lord of kings, Suraguru, who destroyed all (*his*) enemies, who was the standard of the Solar race, (*and*) who, having conquered in the battle-field even the unconquerable Mrityu, acquired the unattainable epithet Mrityujit.

(V. 10) In his family was born king Vyāghrakētu, who was a lion (*as it were*) to the elephants —(*his*) enemies. In that race was born the strong king Pañchapa (*who was*) the Kalpa-tree to (*his*) supplicants.

(V. 11) King Karikāla, (*the god of*) Death to his enemies, was born in that family. This (*king*) constructed embankments to the Kāvērī (*river*).

(V. 12) In his family was (*born*) Kōchchamkannān of well established fame, the bee at the lotus-feet of Śambhu (Śiva), (*and one*) whose feet were worshipped by all kings. In his family (*there*) was king Kōkkilli of clear intellect, the lord of prosperity, whose feet were worshipped by the crests of the whole host of kings.

(V. 13) In that family was born the victorious Vijayālaya of great strength, who conquered the entire surface of the earth (*and*) whose two lotus-like feet were brightened by the lustre of gems emanating from the region of the diadems of prime kings that prostrated before him.

(V. 14) From that king (*also* mountain) came forth Aditya (*also* Sun) of great splendour, who possessed (*mighty*) powers (*also* heat) and destroyed the dense darkness, *i.e.*, enemies.

(V. 15) From him, who was the sole abode of countless heaps of gems (*and*) who possessed enormous strength, rose for the benefit of the world, king Parāntaka with full glory, just as the moon does with all his rays, to give pleasure to the world, from the milk-ocean (which contains within it countless gems and huge aquatic animals).

(V. 16) Having conquered the earth right up to the Chakravāla (*mountain and*) protected the whole (*of it*) with peace, that sun, to the darkness, *i.e.* the Kali age, founded various big towns

(*and*) brightened the ends of the quarters with (*his*) fame which was as (*white as*) the clouds of the autumn (*śarad*).

(V. 17) With the pure gold brought from all the quarters which were subdued by the prowess of his own arm, this banner of the solar race (*i.e.*, Parāntaka) covered the mansion of Indumauli (Śiva) at Vyāghrāgrahāra (*i.e.*, Chidambaram).

(V. 18) To that king, whose two feet were worshipped by all the rulers of men, were born three sons prosperous as Sutrāman (Indra) and resplendent as the three fires, the (*one*) called Rājāditya in this world, (*another*) named the glorious Gaṇḍarāditya (*and the third*) Ariṇjaya, the valorous, whose name was famous throughout the world.

(V. 19) When king Parāntaka, who was pre-eminent in destroying the armies of (*his*) enemies (*and*) who was a follower of *dharma*, had gone to heaven after having protected the earth girdled by the ocean, there (*was*) his son known as Rājāditya, who was strong, (*and*) whose two feet were rubbed by the crests of hosts of kings : he became the lord of the earth.

(V. 20) That heroic Rājāditya, the ornament of the solar race having agitated in battle, the imperturbable Kṛishṇarāja along with his army, with his sharp arrows falling in all directions, while (*seated*) on the back of an excellent elephant, had his heart split by the thrusts of his (*i.e.* Kṛishṇarāja's) sharp arrows and mounting a celestial car went to the world of heroes (*vīraloka*) praised by the three worlds.

(V. 21) When Rājāditya (or the sun among kings) of great prowess (or splendour) had gone to give pleasure to the lotus-faces of heavenly damsels, his heroic brother of wide-spread fame, (*named*) Gaṇḍarādityavarmman, protected the whole earth dispelling the dense darkness, (*viz.*) all (*his*) enemies.

(V. 22) Having got a son named Madhurāntaka and (*having founded*) a big village after his own name in the country on the north bank of (*the river*) Kavērakanyā (*i.e.* Kāvērī), he (Gaṇḍarāditya) went to heaven for achieving the objects of (*that*) other world.

(V. 23) When that lord had gone to heaven, the heroic Ariṇjaya, a very conflagration in (*consuming*) the forest of enemy kings, ruled the whole earth.

(V. 24) From Ariṇjaya was born Parāntaka, (*who was*) equal (*in prowess*) to the destroyer of the (*three*) cities (*i.e.* Śiva), (*who was*) the crusher of the circle of enemy kings, (*and*) who, (*causing his*) subjects to be pleased by his good qualities, peacefully ruled the earth girdled by the ocean.

(V. 25) At the city named Chēvūra, he (Parāntaka) had the quarters filled with heaps of sharp and pointed arrows sent forth from his beautiful bow and caused to flow manifold rivers of blood springing from the high mountains, *i.e.* the enemies' elephants cut asunder by (*his*) sharp sword.

(V. 26) This lord of kings (rājendra) begot (*two sons*), Āditya, otherwise called Karikāla and Rājarāja, the head-jewel of the solar race.

(V. 27) When that Parāntaka directed his attention to protect the world of gods (*i.e.*, died), Āditya justly carried out the protection of the world of men.

(V. 28) That young boy (Āditya), the light of the family of Manu, played sportively in battle with Vira-Pāṇḍya, just as a lion's cub (*does*) with a rutting mad elephant proud of (*its*) strength.

(V. 29) When that chief of kings went to heaven, the son of Gaṇḍarāditya, (*i.e.*) king Madhurāntaka, he, of powerful arms and famous as Mahendra (Indra), protected the earth which had the ocean for its girdle.

(V. 30) When that chief of the rulers of the earth passed away to protect the abode of the gods, the heroic Rājarāja, the light of the Chōla race, whose footstool was licked (*i.e.* rubbed)

by the glittering crests of all kings, bore the heavy burden of the earth on his arm which was surpassing the lustre of the body of Śeṣha, the lord of serpents.

(V. 31) Conquering the kings of the Pāṇḍya, Tulu and Kēraḷa (*countries and*) **Sirhhaḷēndra** and **Satyāśraya** and others by the power of his arm and taking possession of their elephants, horses, gems, and kingdoms, he caused to glow all the ten quarters with (*his*) fame.

(V. 32) Having accomplished the conquest of the regions and made all kings tributary, that lord of kings, Rājarāja, lived happily in his town, honoured by (*his*) people, just as Indra, worshipped by the world, was in heaven.

(V. 33) As far as the mountain which has the glory of bringing forth the Sun, as far as the Southern ocean, as far as the mountain named Asta and as far as the lord of mountains (*i.e.*, the Himālaya) occupied by Śambhu (Śiva), the kings that were concerned in the protection of their own families sagaciously sought refuge in the pair of lotus-feet of Nityavinōḍa, in order to enjoy many pleasures.

(V. 34) Because that sovereign was liberal to, (*and*) in many ways the refuge of, the kings that sought his feet, the good men in this earth call him **Rājāśraya** of boundless magnanimity.

(Il. 73 to 86) He, this **Rājakēsarivarman Rājarāja**, who had seen the other shore of the ocean of the collection of all sciences, whose foot-stool was made yellow by the cluster of rays (*emanating*) from many a gem set on the borders of the beautiful gold diadems worn by the entire circle of kings, gave, in the twenty-first year of his universal sovereignty,

to the Buddha residing in the surpassingly beautiful **Chūḷāmaṇivarman-vihāra**, of (*such*) high loftiness (*as had*) belittled the Kanakagiri (*i.e.* Māru), which had been built—in the name of his father, by the glorious **Māravijayōttuṅgavarman**, who, by the greatness of his wisdom, had conquered the teacher of the gods, who was the sun to the lotus-forest (*viz.*) the learned men, who was the *Kalpa*-tree to supplicants, who was born in the **Śailēndra** family, who was the lord of the **Śrī-Vishaya** (*country*), who was conducting the rule of **Kaṭāha**, who had the *Makara* crest, (*and*) who was the son of **Chūḷāmaṇivarman** that had mastered all state-craft—at **Nāgipattana**, delightful (*on account of*) many a temple, rest-house, water-shed, and pleasure garden and brilliant with arrays of various kinds of mansions, (*situated*) in the division called *Paṭṭana-kūrṇa* (*included*) in the big group of districts named **Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaṇaṇāḍu**, which was the forehead-mark of the whole earth,

the village named **Āṇaimaṅgalam** (*which had its*) four boundaries defined by the circumambulation of the female elephant and (*which was situated*) in the division called *Paṭṭana-kūrṇa* (*included*) in the same group of districts (*as had been named above*).

(Vv. 35-36) When that powerful (*Rājarāja*) had obtained divinity, his wise son, king **Madhurāntaka**, who ascended on his throne, caused an enduring edict (*to be made*) for this village, which had thus been granted by his father, the king-emperor, and ordered thus:—

(V. 37) As long as Śeṣha, the lord of all serpents, holds the entire earth, so long may this *vihāra* last in (*this*) world with its endowment.

(V. 38) This lord of Kaṭāha of great valour, the abode of virtues, thus prays to all future kings:—

“Protect (*ye*) for ever this my charity.”

(V. 39) In the delightful village called *Koṭṭaiyūr*, famed in this world, that intelligent Brāhman of stainless character named *Anantanārāyaṇa*, the follower of the wise, born in the spotless family of *Vasishṭha*, which was the abode of prosperity, composed this *prastāvi*.

(Vv. 40-42) Of that king who was justly protecting the entire earth, who was invincible and who had subdued the whole host of hostile kings, the chief officer was the wise person called *Tilla-*

yāli, whose birth place in this earth was known as **Kāñchivāyil** and who was known in the world as Rājārāja-Mūvēndavēl : At his (i.e. the king's) injunction, he caused this edict to be neatly executed.

(Vv. 43-44) At the direction of that lord of Kaṭāha, Śrīmān Aṭikal's son, who was well known as **Tuvavūravān Aṇukka**, who was modest, endowed with virtues, devoted to his master's concerns and of generous mind, caused to be made this lasting edict.

(Vv. 45-48) The most intelligent Rājārāja-Mahāchārya, otherwise called Vāsudēva, who, though born of Kṛishṇa, was not of black (*kṛishṇa*) conduct; the two sons of Kṛishṇa, called Śrīraṅga and Dāmōdara, who were the bees (*as it were*) at the lotus-feet of Kṛishṇa; and also the son of Vāsudēva, named Kṛishṇa, who had beautiful lotus-like eyes; and the son of Ārāvamīta, called Purushōttama, of excellent speech (?), who was vying with Chitrāgupta in stamping (i.e. engraving) letters—these five artists, who were the forehead-marks of the Hōvya family and born in Kāñchīpura, wrote this eulogy.

(Il. 108f.) This edict was incised by us, the engraving sculptors of the prosperous (*city of*) Kāñchīpura in Jayanṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, viz., Kṛishṇaṇ Vāsudēvaṇ *alias* Rājārājappērāchāryaṇ, Kṛishṇaṇ Tiruvāraṅgaṇ, Kṛishṇaṇ Dāmōdaraṇ, Vāsudēvaṇ Kṛishṇaṇ and Ārāvamīrdu Purushōttamaṇ.

Tamiḷ portion.

(l. 1) Hail! Prosperity! (*This is the order of*) Kōnēriṇmaikonḍāṇ (*issued*) to the *nāṭṭār* (i.e., the members of the Divisional Assembly) of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, a sub-division in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, the headmen of *brahmadēyas*, the representatives of the *ūr* in *dēvadānas*, *paḷḷichchanda*, *kaṇimurrūṭṭu* and *veṭṭippēru* (villages) and the *nagaraṇḡaḷilār* (i.e., the body of merchants).

(l. 4) In the twenty-first year and ninety-second day of our (*reign*) when we were in the pavilion to the south of the palace of Rājāśrayaṇ (*situated*) outside Tañjāvūr, we having declared that, (*in order to meet*) the necessary requirements of the *paḷḷi* (*attached to*) the Chūlāmaṇivarma-vihāra which is being built by the Kīḍāra king Chūlāmaṇivarman at Nāgapattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, the income of eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three *kalam*, two *tūṇi*, (one) *kuṇṇi* and one *nāḷi* of paddy accruing from the payment of land assessment on ninety-seven (*vēli*), two *mā*, one and a half *kāṇi*, one *mundirigai*; *kīḷ* (i.e. 1/320) of three *mā*, three *kāṇi*, and one *mundirigai* and *kīḷ* (i.e. 1/320) of half and two *mā* of land, inclusive of those that had ceased to be *paḷḷichchanda* and exclusive of those that had been removed in survey, which formed the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu shall be entered in the (*revenue*) register as a tax-free *paḷḷichchanda* from the twenty-first year (*of our reign*) and the taxes paid over to the *paḷḷi* in the Chūlāmaṇivarma-vihāra which (*as aforesaid*) is being erected by the Kāḍāra king at Nāgapattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, (*this*) our order was written by Amudaṇ Tirttakaraṇ, the headman of Viḷattūr in Āvūr-kūrṇam (*a sub-division*) of Nittavinōda-vaḷanāḍu, who writes our orders, signed by the superintendents of our writs (viz.,) Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ *alias* Mummaḍichōḷa-Brahmamāraṇ of Kēraḷāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Veṇṇāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu, Irāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ *alias* Mummaḍichōḷa Pōsaṇ, (*a native*) of Araikūr in Pāmbuṇi-kūrṇam (*a sub-division*) of Nittavinōda-vaḷanāḍu and Vēḷaṇ Uttamachōḷaṇ *alias* Madurāntaka Mūvēndavēḷaṇ (*a native*) of Paruttikkūḍi in Neṇmālī-nāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Arumolīdēva-vaḷanāḍu, and was issued: and in accordance with it, it was ordered to be entered in the accounts by our Secretaries Āruraṇ Aravaṇaiyāṇ *alias* Parākramachōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ, Tattaṇ Śēndaṇ *alias* Sēmbiyaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ (*and*) Māppēraṇ Poṇkūri (*a native*) of Aruṅkuṇṇam, the arbitrators Para-mēśvara-Bhaṭṭa-Sarvakratuyāṇ of Pullamaṅgalam and Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Kaḍalaṅguḍi, our

Secretaries Piṣaṅgaṇ Pālūr *alias* Mīṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷāṇ of Kaṟkuḍi in Tirunaṟaiyūr-nāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, and Śaṅkaranārāyaṇaṇ Araṅgaṇ of Vaṅganagar in Puṟaṅgarambai-nāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Arumōḷidēva-vaḷanāḍu, and the arbitrators Tammaḍi-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Veṇṇainallūr and Tiyaṁbaga-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Paśalai.

(1. 33) The *Puravuvārī* (*officers*) Koṟraṇ Poṟkāri, the headman of Kiḷinallūr, Śūṟriyaṇ Tēvaḍi (*a native*) of Kaḷumalam, Tēvaṇ Śāṭṭaṇ (*a native*) of Paḷuvūr and Aṇaiyaṇ Taḷikkulaṇ (*a native*) of Kaḷlikkuḍi, the *varippattagam* (*i.e.* officers in charge of Tax registers) Kumaraṇ Araṅgaṇ (*a native*) of Śāṭṭaṇūr and Śiṅgaṇ Veṇkāḍaṇ, the headman of Paruttiyūr, being present, Āṇaimaṇigalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṟraṁ (*a sub-division*) of their district, comprising of ninety-seven (*vēli*), two *mā*, one and a half *kāṇi*, one *mundirigai*, *kīl* (*i.e.* 1/320) of three *mā*, three *kāṇi* and one *mundirigai* and *kīl* (*i.e.* 1/320) of half, and two *mā* of land, after deducting those that had been removed in survey, was entered in the revenue register as a tax-free *paḷlichchandam* on the ninety-sixth day of the (*said*) twenty-first year.

(1. 41) We furnished the names of (*the following persons*) for going round the hamlets accompanying the female elephant:—

Our (*officer*) Kaṇkāṇi-naḍuvirukkum Tammaḍi-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Veṇṇainallūr and the Bhaṭṭas (*viz.*) Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Tūrpil residing at Śrī-Tuṅgaṁgalam *alias* Abhimānabhūshaṇa-chaturvēḍi-maṅgalam in Tirunaṟaiyūr-nāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, Paṟṇāṇbha-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Pārkkulaṁ (*residing at*) Tirunallūr in Vēḷānāḍu (*a sub-division*) of the same *nāḍu*, Veṇṇaiya-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Pēṛēmapuram (*residing*) in the same village and Nandiśvara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Dvēdaigōmapuram (*residing*) at Śrī-Viraṇārāyaṇa-chaturvēḍimaṅgalam, a free village in Kāra-nāḍu (*a sub-division*) of Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu and the *Puravuvārī* (*officer*) Aṇaiyaṇ Taḷikkulaṇ (*a resident*) of Kaḷlikkuḍi.

(1. 49) A royal order (*tirumugam*) embodying the above and with the words “it behoves you also to be with these persons, to point out the boundaries, to go round the hamlets accompanied by a female elephant, to set up (*boundary*) stones and milk-bush and to draw up and give the deed of gift,” having been sent to us, the *nāṭṭom* (the assembly of the district), in the writing of the Royal scribe (*mandiravōlai*) Amudaṇ Tirttakaraṇ, the headmen of Viḷattūr, and with the signatures of the Superintendents of Royal Writs (*tirumandiravōlai-nāyakam*) Kṛiṣṇaṇ Rāmaṇ *alias* Mummaḍiśōḷa-Brahmamārāyaṇ, Īrāyiravaṇ Pallavaṇ *alias* Mummaḍiśōḷa-Pōṣaṇ (*a resident*) of Araiśūr and Vēḷāṇ Uttamaśōḷaṇ *alias* Madurāntaka-Mūvēndavēḷāṇ (*a resident*) of Paruttiḱuḍi, in the twenty-first year (*of the reign*) of the glorious king Rājaraḷjakēsarivarman *alias* Rājaraḷja-dēva, who having conceived in his mind that, like the goddess Lakshmi, the great goddess of the Earth had become his own, was pleased to destroy the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai, took, with (*the aid of*) his highly powerful and victorious army, Vēṅgai-nāḍu, Gaṅgapāḍi, Nuḷambapāḍi, Taḍigai-pāḍi, Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, Kollam, Kaliṅgam and the province of Īḷam (*i.e.* Ceylon), famous in the eight quarters, and who carried away the splendour of the Śēliyas (*i.e.* the Pāṇdyas) in the year of his acquiring excessive glory fit for being praised till the end of time, we, the *nāṭṭom* (*i.e.*, the assembly of the district), seeing it (*i.e.* the order) being brought, respectfully advanced (*towards*) received and carried (*it*) on our heads and accompanying the female elephant, walked round the hamlets, set up (*boundary*) stones and milk-bush and drew up and gave the deed of gift.

(1. 65) The eastern boundary of the land (*thus granted*) forms the western boundary of Kōvūr in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṟraṁ (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu; (*it is*) to the west of the land of the carpenter of Kōvūr and of the (*stream*) Kāyidi-ōḍai of Kōvūr; further south (*it is*) to the west of the field called Pugaiyūṇṇi (*belonging to*) the same village; further south, proceeding in an easterly direction on the same boundary and further south of the same field, (*it is*) to the west of the field called Pugaiyūṇṇi; further south and further west, (*it is*) to the north of the

small ridge (*which had been*) converted into a nursery (*and made to form part*) of the one-eighth (*vēli of land lying*) to the west of the channel irrigating the (*land called*) Pugaiyūṇṇi ; further, (*it is*) to the west of the (*said*) small ridge which had been converted into a nursery at the western side of this one-eighth (*vēli*) ; further still, (*it is*) to the north of the ridge made on the southern side of the same nursery ; further on, (*it is*) to the west of the western ridge of this one-eighth (*vēli*) ; further, (*it is*) to the west of the one-eighth (*vēli*) of Pugaiyūṇṇi (*lying*) on the southern side of the said one-eighth (*vēli*) ; further south of this, (*it is*) to the west of the one *mā* and a half of land belonging to the potter of Kōvūr ; on the south of this (*land*), (*it is*), to the west of the one *mā* and a half (*of land*) ; on the south of this, (*it is*) to the south of the middle of the stream ; further on, (*it is*) to the west of the boundary of this (*village of*) Kōvūr ; further south, (*it is*) to the west of the one *mā* of land of Araiśūr Mariyāḍi, a *Vellāla* of Kōvūr ; on the south of this, (*it is*) to the south of the middle of the stream ; going in a south-easterly direction along this stream, (*it lies*) to the west of the spot at which the western Paḷlavāyakkāl falls into this very stream ; further on, (*it is*) to the south of the southern bank of the western Paḷlavāyakkāl and to the west of the western ridge of (*the land called*) Mēlpallam of Kōvūr ; (*further*), it is to the north of the northern ridge of the one-eighth (*vēli of land*) of the Vellāla Urāppaḷi Pākkaraṇ in Mēlpallam of this village ; (*it is also*) to the west of the middle of the stream at the western side of this same one-eighth (*vēli*) and of the one-eighth (*vēli of land*) of the Vellāla Paramēśvaraṇ Naraḷiyūr ; (*it is*) to the west of the middle of this stream ; (*further, it is*) to the west of this same stream which forms the boundary(?) (*kottam*) of the one-eighth (*vēli of land*) of Aiyāraṇ Śēndaṇ, a Vellāla of Kōvūr ; (*it is also*) to the south of the same one-eighth (*vēli of land*) ; (*further, it is*) to the west of this stream at the boundary(?) (*kottam*) of the land (*called*) Mēlpallam ; and (*also*) to the west of the spot at which this stream falls into the (*channel*) Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl and to the west of this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl ; further, (*it is*) to the south of this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl and to the west of this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl.

(1. 92) The southern boundary is to the north of this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl ; and going in a westerly direction along this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl, crossing the same channel and getting up (*its*) southern bank, and going further south along the western boundary of the (*one*) *vēli* of *paḷugai* land belonging to the *brahmadēya* of this (*village of*) Āpaimaṅgalam, (*it lies*) to the west of the stream which (*here*) lies in the direction of south-north ; going then in a southerly direction along this (*same*) boundary, (*and proceeding*) further west, (*it is*) to the north of the same stream ; again (*going*) in a northerly direction along the said stream and reaching this Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl, (*it is*) to the east of it ; crossing the Eṇivaṭṭi-vāyakkāl and getting up its north bank and proceeding (*then*) in a westerly direction along the north bank of this channel, (*it lies*) to the north of the channel ; passing in a westerly direction along this boundary, and then in a westerly direction in the course of the stream, and reaching the northern ridge of the four *mā* of land in Śivalaiykuḍi, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūṇṇam in this *nāḷu*, and (*then*) passing along the same ridge in a westerly direction, (*it lies*) to the north of this boundary ; proceeding in a westerly direction along the same boundary and reaching the stream (*called*) Paḷaviḷappu, (*it lies*) to the north of this boundary.

(1. 106) The western boundary is to the east of the *veḷḷappēru* (*granted to the men in charge of*) the head sluice of the Nāṭṭuppōkku-(*channel*) which runs in a northerly direction ; going further north and reaching the stream which forms the eastern boundary of the lands of (*the village of*) Muñjikuḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṇṇam of the same district and going then in a northerly direction along the middle of the same stream as it lay, (*it lies*) to the east of this stream, and includes the stream also ; proceeding thence in a northerly direction along the stream, as it lay, till reaching the lands of the same (*village of*) Muñjikuḍi, and reaching also the stream which formed the eastern boundary of this Muñjikuḍi, and proceeding further north, (*it is*) to the east of the same boundary ; going through the several turnings of the stream as it lay and then passing in a northerly direc-

tion till reaching the lands of this Muñjikuḍi (*village*), and proceeding further north of the stream which forms the eastern boundary of the same village of Muñjikuḍi and further to the east of the same boundary, and going then in a northerly direction along this stream as it lay, and leaving this (*stream*) and reaching the southern ridge of the four *mā* of land (*belonging to*) Rāmaṇ Gōvin-daṇ, a Vellāla of this Muñjikuḍi and passing (*then*) in a northerly direction along the same boundary and reaching the southern ridge of the lands which formed the *brahmadēya* of this (*same*) Muñjikuḍi, (*it lies*) to the south of it and also to the east of it; further on (*it lies*) to the north of the lands (*belonging to*) the *brahmadēya* of the said Muñjikuḍi; going then in a northerly direction along the same boundary, (*it lies*) to the east of the land forming the eastern boundary of the holding of the Vellālas (*vellāṇ-vagai*) of the said Muñjikuḍi; going then in a northerly direction along the same boundary, and then in a north-westerly direction till reaching the field called Ūdārimayakkal in Muñjikuḍi, (*it lies*) to the east of the eastern ridge of the said field; going in a westerly direction along the northern ridge of the same field, (*it lies*) to the north of the northern ridge; going in a northerly direction along the (*stream of*) Paraiyōḍai on the western side of the same field, (*it lies*) to the east of the same stream; going then in a northerly direction along the same stream till reaching the channel called Rājarāṇa-vāyakkāl which was dug out to irrigate the lands of this (*village of*) Āṇaimaṅgalam and then crossing this channel and getting up its northern bank, (*it lies*) to the east of the eastern ridge of the field called Kālavāy in the *brahmadēya* of this (*village of*) Āṇaimaṅgalam; going in a northerly direction and (*then*) in an easterly direction and reaching the southern ridge of the quarter (*vēli*) of land of Kiḷāṇ Kiḷāṇ in the *brahmadēya* of this Āṇaimaṅgalam, and passing (*again*) in a south-easterly direction, (*it lies*) to the south and east of the boundary which proceeds from this (*ridge*) in north-easterly and easterly directions; going (*then*) in a north-westerly direction along the northern ridge of the same, (*it lies*) to the north of this (*line*); further, (*it lies*) to the east of the eastern ridge of the three *mā* (*of land*) of Āritāṇ Śiṇṇiyan Kaḍambaṇ in the *brahmadēya* of this (*village of*) Āṇaimaṅgalam.

(l. 134) Proceeding in an easterly direction along the southern ridge of this (*land*), the northern boundary is to the south of this (*field*); proceeding in an easterly direction along the boundary of the land called Koṭṭiḍal in the *brahmadēya* (*village of*) Pirambil in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṟṟam, (*a sub-division*) of the said district (*of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-valanāḍu*) till reaching the western ridge of the land of Vāchchiyaṇ Paramēsvaraṇ Pūvaṇ in the *brahmadēya* of the said Āṇaimaṅgalam, (*it lies*) to the south of it; (*it also lies*) to the west, south and east of the said land; (*it is*) also to the east of the eastern ridge of the land called Koṭṭiḍal in the *brahmadēya* (*village of*) Pirambil in the above said *nāḍu*; proceeding in a northerly direction along the same ridge and reaching the southern bank of the river called Viḷappu, (*it lies*) to the south of its southern bank; proceeding in an easterly direction along this bank and reaching the western ridge of the one *mā* and a half (*of land*) in the *dēvadāna* of (*the god*) Mahādēva of this (*village of*) Āṇaimaṅgalam, (*it lies*) to the west of this ridge; proceeding in a southerly direction along the same ridge and reaching the western ridge of (*the field of*) Muḷḷivaravai which is (*also*) a *dēvadāna* of the same god, (*it lies*) to the west of that ridge; proceeding (*then*) in southern and eastern directions along the same ridge and reaching the tank of this god, and then going in a southerly direction along the western bank of the channel feeding the said tank of this god, (*it lies*) to the west of the western ridge of the field called Kaṇavadi-kāl which is also a *dēvadāna* of (*the above mentioned*) god; proceeding (*then*) in an easterly direction along the southern ridge of this Kaṇavadi-kāl, (*it lies*) to the south of this ridge; (*it is also*) to the west of the western ridge of the one *mā* of the *dēvadāna* land called Melukkuppuraṁ¹ (*belonging to*) this god; proceeding in an easterly

¹ Assignments made for meeting the expenses of supplying oil for the anointing of images of gods and for cleaning the courtyards of temples are called Melukkuppuraṁ.

direction along the southern ridge of this one *mā*, (*it lies*) to the south of this ridge; proceeding (*then*) in an easterly direction along the southern ridge of the three *kāṇi* of the *dēvadāna* land of (*i.e.*, belonging to) this god and reaching the Pattal-channel, (*it lies*) to the south of it; proceeding (*further*) in a northerly direction along the western bank of the said Pattal-channel till reaching the (*river called*) Viḷappu, (*it lies*) to the east of it; crossing the said Viḷappu and getting up its northern bank and arriving at the boundary of Mūṅgirkudi which is a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūṛṇam in the same district and then proceeding in northern and eastern directions along that boundary, (*it lies*) to the east and south of it; further on, (*it is*) to the west of the lands of this Mūṅgirkudi; proceeding in a southerly direction along the said boundary till reaching (*the river*) Viḷappu, crossing the Viḷappu and getting up its southern bank and then proceeding in an easterly direction along the southern bank and reaching the western ridge of the land called Kaṇavadimayakkal (*situated*) in Kōvūr of this *nāḍu*, (*it lies*) to the south of it; (*it lies also*) to the west of the western ridge of this land (*viz.*), Kaṇavadimayakkal; proceeding in an easterly direction along the southern ridge of this land (*viz.*), Kaṇavadimayakkal and reaching the channel irrigating Nallūrchēri, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūṛṇam of this district (*it lies*) to the south; proceeding then in an easterly direction along the southern bank of the said channel till reaching the southern ridge of the one *mā* of land (*belonging to*) Uṛāppaḷi Pākkuraṇ, a Vellāḷa of Kōvūr in the same district and then going in an easterly direction of this southern ridge and reaching the carpenter's land in Kōvūr where the boundary originally commenced, (*it lies*) to the south.

(l. 167) The donee shall have possession of the wet lands, dry lands, the village, village-site, ponds, sacred temples, the quarters of the Paṛaiyas, the quarters of the artisans and the burning grounds included within the four great boundaries thus described.

(l. 169) The following are the conditions to be observed in thus taking possession of this village inclusive of *kārāṇmai* and *mūyāṭchi* (*rights*) with its excess and deficiency in measurement including in it the houses, house-sites, shops, the bazaar street, assembly grounds, waste lands set apart for grazing calves, ponds, *koḷḷagāram* (*i.e.*, kraals or pulaces), valleys and wells, ant-hills, *terri*, forests, *pūḍiligai*, barren lands and brackish lands, rivers, arable lands near rivers, streams, breaches, pits containing fish, gardens with their honey (*produce*), trees growing up and wells sunk down, without excluding any of the existing lands covered with water or rolled by the harrow or where the *inquana* runs or the tortoise crawls.

(l. 176) Channels shall be dug (*so as*) to irrigate the lands of the village; and their waste water shall be collected in canals and led away. Existing water courses over channels irrigating these lands shall be allowed to flow and their waste water shall be collected and led away. It is not permissible for others to cut branches, dam them across, put up small picottahs or bale water in baskets. Good (*i.e.*, drinking) water shall not be used for common purposes; but it may be dammed and made to irrigate (*lands*). Mansions and large edifices shall be built of burnt tiles (*i.e.*, bricks). Large wells shall be sunk. Coconut trees shall be planted in groves. *Damanaka*, *maruvu*, *iruvēli*, *seṇbagam*, *seṇgaḷunūr*, mango, jack, areca-palm, palmyra, *koḷi* and other useful trees of various descriptions shall be sown and planted. A big oil-press shall be set up. (*Such of*) the irrigation channels as are cut through the lands of this village and (*made to*) pass to outlying villages shall be permitted to flow over and be collected. (*Similarly also*), the channels cut through the lands of the outlying villages (*and made to*) pass into this village for the irrigation of lands shall be permitted to flow over and be collected. *Īḷaras* shall not be permitted to climb the palmyra and coconut trees planted (*on the borders*) of this village. Big drums and ornamental arches in three rows shall be allowed for families, according to traditions.

(l. 191) On receiving the lands as aforesaid, the privileges conferred are as follows:—*nāḍāichi* (fee for the administration of the district), *ūrāṭchi* (fee for the administration of the

village), *vattināli* (i.e., one *nāli* of grain on each basket), *pidānāli*, *kannālakāṇam* (i.e., fee of one *kāṇam* of gold received on every marriage occasion), *vaṇṇārappārai* (i.e., fee on washerman's stones), *kuśakkāṇam* (i.e., fee of one *kāṇam* paid by every potter), water-cess, *ilai-kūlam*, *taṇṇipudavai* (i.e., fee of one cloth on each loom), the fee on brokers, fee on goldsmiths, fee on shepherds, *āṭṭukkīrai* (i.e., fee for keeping flocks of sheep), good cow and good bull, *nāḍukāval* (i.e., fee for the watch of the district), *ūdupōkku*, *virpiḍi*, *vālamaṇḍāḍi*, *ulgu*, *ōḍakkūli* (i.e., fee on ferries), tolls, *maṇṇupāḍu* (i.e., fee raised for assembly), *māviṇai*, *tīyeri*, *īlampūṭchi*, *kūttikāl* and such other fees, as the king could levy and enjoy, shall not henceforth be received by the king but shall be taken by the authorities of this *palli*.

(l. 198) For this land, inclusive of its *kārāṇmai* and *mīyāṭchi* (rights), with all excess and deficiency in measurements and including (such) lands as had ceased to be *pallichchanda*, forming the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam (situated) in this district, which had been granted (subject to) the conditions and privileges (specified) above, as a tax-free *pallichchanda* to the *palli* in the Chūlāmaṇivarma-vihāra which is being built by the Kaḍāra king at Nāgapattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, we, the *nāṭṭom* (i.e., the members of the Divisional Assembly) of (the said) Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanying the female elephant, circumambulated the hamlets, planted (boundary) stones and milk-bush, drew up and presented the gift deed (to have effect) from the twenty-first year (of the king's reign). I, Āṇaiyaṇ Taḷikkūḷavaṇ, (a resident) of Kaḷlikkuḍi (and) a *puravuvāri* (officer), being present with the representatives of the districts while accompanying the female elephant and circumambulating the hamlets, planting (boundary) stones and milk-bush, drew up and gave the deed of gift: and this is my signature.

(l. 207) When the *nāṭṭar* were accompanying the she-elephant and circumambulating the hamlets of this Āṇaimaṅgalam, I, Kōṇ Puttaṇ, a Vellāla, residing at this Āṇaimaṅgalam, mounted the elephant, was present with them and showed the boundaries clearly: and this is my signature.

(l. 210) In this manner, we, the members of the assembly of Kaḍambaṇūr, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At their bidding, I, Muppattiruvāṇ Yajñaṇ *alias* Karpagādittaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, (have signed this): and this is my signature. At the bidding of the inhabitants of this Kaḍambaṇūr, I, Nārāyaṇaṇ Dāmōdaraṇ, a Vaikhānasa of this village, (have signed this): and this is my signature.

(l. 215) In this manner, we, the members of the assembly of Nārāmaṅgalam, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, circumambulated the hamlets accompanying the she-elephant, and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Irunūruvaṇ Uttamaṇ *alias* Brahmamaṅgalyaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, (have signed this): and this is my signature.

(l. 218) In this manner, we, (the *ūrār* of Vēlaṅguḍi?), accompanied the she-elephant and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Vēlaṅguḍaiyaṇ Nārāyaṇaṇ Orri of Vēlaṅguḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu (have signed this): and this is my signature.

(l. 221) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Mūṅgirkūḍi, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Kuṇava-Nandi *alias* Alaṅkārapriyaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, (have signed this): and this is my signature.

(l. 224) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Narimaṇṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlet

and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Aimbattiruvan Viḍelvi-
dugaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 228) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Sāttamaṅgalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-
division) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the
hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, *Vēḷkōvaṇ* Ediraṇ
Sāttan *alias* Nānūṟṟuvapperuṅgōvēḷāṇ of this village have signed (*this*) : and this is my signa-
ture.

(l. 232) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Sannamaṅgalam, a *brah-
madēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant,
circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the
assembly, I, Durukkaṇ Kamudaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village have signed (*this*):
and this is my signature.

(l. 236) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Koṭṭārakkudi, a *brah-
madēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant,
circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Ūraṇ Chandrasēkharan
alias Brahmamaṅgalyaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, (*have signed this*) : and this
is my signature.

(l. 239) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Kōvūr in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division) of
Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and
drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Aiyyaṇ Aiyyaṇ, the account-
ant-arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 243) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Uttūr in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division) of
Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and
drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Nakkaṇ Mulli, the accountant-
arbitrator of this village have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 246) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Nannimaṅgalam, a *brah-
madēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant,
circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the
assembly, I, Kaṇṇaṇ Alaṅkārapriyaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, (*have signed this*) :
and this is my signature.

(l. 249) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Poruvanūr, a *brahmadēya*
of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circum-
ambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the assembly,
I, *Vēḷkōvaṇ* Mādēvaṇ Ūraṇ, the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my
signature.

(l. 253) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Ālaṅguḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division)
of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets
and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Kāśyapaṇ Sūryyaṇ Araṅgaṇ,
the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 256) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Tuṟaiyūr in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a sub-division)
of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets
and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Tiritti Vaikundaṇ of the
Bhāradvāja-(*gōtra*), the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and (*this is my*) signature.

(l. 259) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Pirambil, a *brahmadēya*
of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circum-
ambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Kuṇavaṇ Nandi *alias* Alaṅkā-
rapriyaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, (*have signed this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 263) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Kaḍambaṅguḍi, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Kuṇavaṇ Nandi *alias* Alaṅkārapriyaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 265) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Śēndamaṅgalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Ūrāṇ Aiyaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 268) In the said manner, we, (*the ūrār of Śīruchchēndamaṅgalam ?*), accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets, and drew up and gave the deed of the gift. I, Eṭṭi Valaṅjuḷiyaṇ Śaṅgaṇ of Śīruchchēndamaṅgalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, (*have signed this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 270) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Kurrālam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Vēṭkōvaṇ Dēvaṇ Ūraṇ, the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 273) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Tirunāvūr in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Chaturmukhaṇ Araṅgaṇ, the arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 276) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Uvarkkuḍi, a *brahmadēya* of Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the assembly, I, Vēṭkōvaṇ Mānāgaṇ Nārāyaṇaṇ, the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 280) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Muṇjikuḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Vēṭkōvaṇ Mānāgaṇ Kaṇṇaṇ, the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 284) In the said manner, we, the members of the assembly of Tirukkaṇṇaṅguḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the assembly, I, Vēṭkōvaṇ Atirāmaṇ Irubattunālvaṇ *alias* Muṇṇūrṇuvaṇ, the accountant of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 288) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Kaḍambavalavāṭkai in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Ūrāṇ Ūrāṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 292) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Pāḷaṅkorraṅguḍi in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Ūrāṇ Ūrāṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 295) In the said manner, we, the *ūrār* of Veṅkiḍaṅgil in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. At the bidding of the *ūrār*, I, Ūrāṇ Nakkaṇ, the accountant-arbitrator of this village, have signed (*this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 298) In the said manner, we, (*the members of the assembly of Āṇaimaṅgalam* ?), accompanied the she-elephant, circumambulated the hamlets and drew up and gave the deed of gift. I, Āritāṇ Śiriyāṇ Kaḍambaṇ, (*a resident*) of this *brahmadēya* of Āṇaimaṅgalam, (*have signed this*) : and this is my signature.

(l. 300) In the said manner, I, Tūrpil Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭaṇ, (*a resident*) of Śrī-Tuṅgamaṅgalam, a *brahmadēya* in Tirunaṅaiyūr-nāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, (*in the capacity*) of a Bhaṭṭa, caused the she-elephant to circumambulate (*the hamlets*) and got the deed of gift to be drawn up. This is my signature.

(l. 303) In the said manner, I, Paṇṇābha-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Pārkkūlam, (*residing*) at Tirunallūr in Vēḷā-nāḍu, (*in the capacity*) of a Bhaṭṭa, caused the she-elephant to circumambulate (*the hamlets*) and got the deed of gift to be drawn up and given. This is my signature.

(l. 306) In the said manner, I, Venṇaiya-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Pērēmapuram (*residing*) at Tirunallūr in Vēḷā-nāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, (*in the capacity*) of a Bhaṭṭa, caused the she-elephant to circumambulate (*the hamlets*) and got the deed of gift to be drawn up and given. This is my signature.

(l. 308) In the said manner, I, Nandīśvara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Dvēdaigōmapuram (*residing*) at Śrī-Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Rājēndrasīrṇha-vaḷanāḍu, (*in the capacity*) of a Bhaṭṭa, caused the she-elephant to circumambulate (*the hamlets*) and got the deed of gift to be drawn up and given. This is my signature.

(l. 311) Our (*i.e.*, the Royal) Secretaries (*viz.*) Mīṇavaṇ Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, Korṇamaṅgalamu-daiyāṇ and Dēvaṇkuḍaiyāṇ; the arbitrators (*viz.*) Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Kaḍalaṅguḍi and Pūvatta-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Koṭṭaiyūr; our Secretaries (*viz.*) Parākramaśōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, Śēmbiyaṇ Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, Śōḷavēḷāṇ and Araiśūrudaiyāṇ, and the arbitrator Paramōśvara-Bhaṭṭa-Sarvakraṭuyājin of Puḷlamaṅgalam, having ordered that (*the necessary*) entries may be made in the Revenue Registers in accordance with the deed that was thus signed and issued; the *puravuvāri* (*officers*) (*viz.*) Kōḍaṇḍaṇ Śēṇaṇ of Āḷaṅguḍi, Iḷavaḍigal Naḷḷāraṇ residing at Pūḍamaṅgalam and Kaṇṇapaṇ Śōḷai residing at Ālattūr, the *varippottayam* (*i.e.*, officer in charge of Revenue Registers) (*viz.*) Śiṅgaṇ Venkāḍaṇ, the headman of Parutṭiyūr, the *mugavēḷi* (*officers*) (*viz.*) Kīlvāy-Kaṇavadi, Muṇḍaṇ Araṅgaṇ, Śaiyadaṇ Amalaṇ, Tattaṇ Śikīṭṭaṇ (*i.e.*, Śrī-Kṛishṇa), the *varippottaga-kkaṇakku* (*i.e.*, the accountant in charge of the Revenue Registers) Mādēvaṇ Būmi, the *variṇṇiḷiḍu* (*i.e.*, the officer who makes entries in Revenue Registers) Tāḷi Vīraśōḷaṇ, a resident of Uruvūr, and the *paṭṭōlai* (keepers of Royal writs) (*viz.*) Perumāṇ Ambalattāḍi, Śikaṇḍaṇ (*i.e.*, Śrīkaṇṭha) Dēvaṇ, Mākāḷaṇ Ariṇṇi, and Nakkaṇ Maṇḍagavaṇ, being present, entries were made in the Revenue Registers and the deed was given (*to the donee*) on the **one hundred and sixty-third day** of the **twenty-third regnal year**.

(l. 323) This is the signature of Araiyaṇ Arumoḷi *alias* Rājēndraśōḷa-Pallavaraiyaṇ, the headman of Naḍār in Tiraimūr-nāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu.

(l. 325) (*This is*) approved by Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ *alias* Rājēndraśōḷa-Brahmamārāyaṇ of Kēraḷāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Venṇāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu.

(l. 327) (*This is*) approved by Īrāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ *alias* Uttamaśōḷa-Pallavaraiyaṇ, a resident of Araiśūr in Pāmbuṇi-kūṇṇam, (*a sub-division*) of Nittavinōda-vaḷanāḍu.

(l. 329) (*This is*) approved by Dāmōdara-Bhaṭṭaṇ of Dvēdaigōmapuram, (*a resident*) of Kaḍalaṅguḍi in Kuṇṇukkai-nāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Rājēndrasīrṇha-vaḷanāḍu.

(l. 330) (*This is*) approved by Araiyaṇ Śikaṇḍaṇ (Śrīkaṇṭha) *alias* Mīṇavaṇ Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, the headman of Kuṇṇumbil in Ambar-nāḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu.

No. 35.—THE SMALLER LEIDEN PLATES (OF KULOTTUNGA I).

BY K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, B.A., COIMBATORE.

The inscription edited below is engraved on a set of **three copper-plates** now preserved in the Leiden University Museum in Holland. It was once published without plates in the *Archæological Survey of South India*, Volume IV, pp. 224 ff., by Burgess and Natesa Sastri as early as 1886. Though the text of the inscription had been fairly well made out, the translation given in the volume requires to be largely amended. It is also considered desirable to give facsimile plates of the inscription. Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, the Government Epigraphist for India, very kindly obtained from the Museum authorities in Leiden one set of excellent rubbings of the inscription and a photograph of the seal and placed them at my disposal for study and publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*.¹

The three plates—each of which measures 14·8 inches by 5·3 inches—that form this set, are held together by a strong ring bearing a large **seal** very similar to the one on the Larger Leiden Plates. The following is the reading of the **legend** on this seal by Burgess and Natesa Sastri :—

Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōlasya Rājakēsarivarmaṇaḥ

puṇyaṁ kshōṇīśvara-sabhā-chūdā-ratnāyā(ya) śāsanam

The editors note : “ whether through mistake on the part of the engraver or from want of room to get the whole inscription into the one line round the circumference, is uncertain, but the syllables—*lasya Rājakēsarivarmaṇaḥ* are inserted below *ṅga-Chō* and *puṇyaṁ kshōṇīśvara* between which they must be read, and this, together with the peculiar forms of some of the letters, makes the legend difficult to decipher”. The fact that the legend runs round the circular seal and has the syllables *lasya*, etc., engraved below in a second line is a clear indication that what is written below forms the end of the legend. And since it is certain that *Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chō* must precede the portion contained in the second line, the commencement, i.e., the first half of the verse forming the legend is *Puṇyaṁ kshōṇīśvara-sabhā-chūdā-ratnāyā śāsanam*. In this legend, the compound *kshōṇīśvara-sabhā-chūdā-ratnāyā* has been translated as “to the crest jewel of the assembly of earth-rulers” by Messrs. Burgess and Natesa Sastri. There is no doubt that the engraver had made some mistake here as had been supposed by these scholars. It seems to me, however, that the compound must have specific reference to the *saṅgha* of the Buddhist church (*paḷli*) erected at Nāgapaṭṭaṇam by king Chūdāmaṇivarman of Kaṭāha. *Sabhā* in the legend is no doubt a synonym of *saṅgha* : and the term *ratna*, which is often applied to the *Buddha*, *Dharma* and *Saṅgha*, the sole resorts of the Buddhists, is highly suggestive of and favourable to connecting *sabhā* with the Buddhist shrine and creed. There is yet another suggestion contained in the terms used in the same compound : *chūdāratna* may be taken to stand for *chūdāmaṇi*, perhaps a contracted form of *Chūdāmaṇivarma-vihāra*, which was the name of the Buddhist monument called after its royal founder Chūdāmaṇivarman : but the intervening position of the word *sabhā* between *kshōṇīśvara* and *chūdāratna* makes the interpretation difficult. Had the word *sabhā* with the appropriate termination been used at the end of the compound, it would have been quite easy to interpret the word into “to the *saṅgha* of (the *vihāra* erected by) king Chūdāmaṇivarman” which, it seems, was intended to be conveyed by the legend. In fact the inscription on the plates as will be pointed out in the sequel, tells us clearly that the ambassadors from the king of

¹ [The impressions of this inscription also were very kindly prepared by Lt. Col. Th. van Erp of Rijks-Ethnographisch Museum, Leiden, at the request of Prof. J. Ph. Vogel.—Ed.]

Kaṭāha requested king Kulōttuṅga-Chōla to have a copper-plate issued in favour of the *saṅgha* of the *paḷḷi* of Chūḍāmaṇivarma-vihāra. We have instances of edicts with opening verses of this nature.¹

The inscription is written in the **Tamiḷ** language and alphabet throughout : but Grantha letters are used here and there where words of Sanskrit origin occur. For instance see *si* and *sa* in *siṅṇāsa* (l. 3), *ja* and *ma* (l. 3), *śrī* (l. 4), *rāja* (l. 5), *Rājēntu* (l. 6), *Rājarāja* (l. 7), *śēshai* (l. 8), *āmra-sāsaṇa* (l. 10), *Rājavidyādharma-śrī-sāmaṇta* and *Abhimānōttuṅga-śrī-sāmaṇta* (ll. 10-11), *Rājavallabha* (l. 12), *prasāda* (l. 13), *Rājarāja* (l. 14), *brahmadē* (l. 18), *brahma* (l. 28), *Vijayarājēntu* (l. 31), *śrī-Śailēndra-Chūḍāmaṇivarma-vihāra* (ll. 39-40), *Mahādēva* (l. 42), *santuvigriha* and *Rāja°* (l. 49), and *Rājē°* (l. 50).

Unlike the plates of the Sanskrit and Tamiḷ portions of the Larger Leiden set, the plates of this set are not numbered. The only **orthographical peculiarities** worth noting are : (1) the use of the vowels in some rare places where consonants are needed, *e.g.*, *kāṇiālurai* (ll. 9, 38) and (2) the formation of *ū* in cases of *tū*, *nū*, *lū*, etc., by the addition of the length (vertical stroke) sign to their short. The inscription is not quite well worded and there are possibilities of engraver's mistakes.

The inscription which is dated in the 20th year of the reign of the Chōla king **Rājakēśari-varman** *alias* **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I**, commences with the historical introduction *pugaḷ-mādu vilāṅga*, which refers in general terms to the king's conquest of the Chēra (*Villavar*), Pāṇḍya (*Miṇavar*), Vikkalan, *i.e.*, Vikramāditya VI and Siṅgaṇan, *i.e.*, Jayasimha. It records that, while the king was resting on the reclining seat (*paḷḷi-ppūḍam*) called Kāliṅgarājaṇ in the bathing hall of his palace at Āyirattaḷi *alias* Āhavamallakulakālapuram, two messengers (*dūtār*) of the king of Kaḍāram, named Rājavidyādharma-śrī-sāmaṇta and Abhimānōttuṅga-śrī-sāmaṇta, petitioned to him that the village granted free from the payment of taxes including *antarāya*, *vīraśēshai*, *paṇmai-panḍai-veṭṭi*, *kundāli* and *śuṅgamērā*, as *paḷḷichchanda* for meeting the requirements of the shrines of Rājēndraśōḷapperumpalḷi and Rājarājapperumpalḷi which were constructed by the king of Kaḍāram at Śōḷakulavallipattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṛṅgam, a sub-division of Ceyamānikka-vaṇaṇḍu, may be entered in a copper-plate document and issued in favour of the *Saṅgattār* of the *paḷḷi*. The messengers also prayed that the *Kāṇiālars* of the *paḷḷichchanda* lands may be removed and the lands be left entirely in the charge of the *paḷḷi* and that this fact may also be noted in the same copper-plate deed. Accordingly, a royal order was issued to the *adhikārin* named Rājēndraśiṅga-Mūvēndavēḷaṇ that he, in conjunction with the *sandhivigrahin* Rājavallabha-Pallavaraiyaṇ, should draw up a copper-plate deed to that effect. After giving a list of the *paḷḷichchandas* belonging to Rājarājapperumpalḷi, their situation, extent, *kāṇikkaḍaṇ*, and *nichchayitta-nellu*, the inscription states that (1) the taxes or incomes in money and kind have been assigned to meet the requirements of the monastery and that (2) the previous owners who were holding the lands of these *paḷḷichchanda* villages have now been removed and the same have been vested solely with the *Saṅgattār* of the monastery. The details furnished about the *paḷḷichchanda* villages are given in a separate table. Further, the inscription furnishes the under-mentioned boundaries of the monastery and its surroundings (*paḷḷi-nilai* and *paḷḷi-viḷāgam*) and states that the total extent covered by them was 31½ *vēli*, 2 *mā* and 1 *mundirigai* :—

Eastern boundary—to the west of the sea-shore inclusive of the sand-hill in it ;

Southern boundary—to the north of the well called Pugaiyunṇi-kiṇaṇu ; to the north of the land belonging to the temple of Tiruvīraṭṭānamuḍaiya-Mahādēva situated to the west of the said well ; and to the north of the line passing westwards from the north

¹ Nos. 435, 450, 764, 766-7 of the *S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. V.

bank of the channel dug by Paṇavaikkulattu-Mārāyaṇ and reaching the high road to Kāraikkāl;

Western boundary—to the east of the said high road to Kāraikkāl;

Northern boundary—to the south of the boundary of the lands in Vaḍa-Kāḍaṇṇpāḍi of Śōla-kulavallipattāṇam.

The inscription concludes by saying that the royal order had thus been carried out and that, on the direction of the *sandhivigrahin* Rājavallabha-Pallavaraiyaṇ and the *adhikārin* Rājendra-iṅga-Mūvēṇḍavēḷāṇ, this copper-plate charter was written by Nilaiyuḍaiya-Paṇaiyāṇ Nigariḷiśōḷaṇ Madhurāntakaṇ, one of the Vikkiramābarāṇatterinda-Valaṅgai-Vēḷaikkāras of Uṭkōḍi.

erial No.	Village.	Division in which situated.	Extent in vēli, mā, kāṇi and mundirigai.	Kāṇikkaḍaṇ in kalam, kuṇṇi and nāḷi.	Niechayittanellu kalam.
1	Āṇaimaṅgalam . . .	Pattāṇa-kūṇṇam in Geyamāṇikka-vaḷaṇāḍu.	97-2-1½	8,943-9-3	4,500
2	Brahmadēya in Āṇaimaṅgalam.	Do. . .	12½	400	500
3	Muṇjikuḍi . . .	Do. . .	27½-3½	2,779-4-4	1,800
4	Āmūr . . .	Tiruvārūr-kūṇṇam . .	106½	10,600-9-6	5,850
5	Vaḍakuḍi <i>alias</i> Nāṇalūr .	Āḷa-nāḍu. . . .	70½-4½	6,514-5-1	2,840
6	Kīḷ-Chandirappāḍi . .	Do. . . .	10-2-1½-1 kīḷ ½.	1,012-5	} 1,500
7	Pālaiyūr brahmadēya .	....	60½	1,000	
8	Puttakkuḍi . . .	Kuṇumbūr-nāḍu in Jayāṅgoṇḍa:ōḷa-vaḷaṇāḍu.	87½	8,720-4-4	6,107
9	Udayamārttāṇḍanallūr .	Idaikkaḷi-nāḍu. . .	3-3	135-3-3	78-5

Of the villages noted above, whose revenues had been assigned to the *paḷḷi* Āṇaimaṅgalam, Āmūr, Vaḍakuḍi and Pālaiyūr are in the list of villages of the Negapatam Taluk of the Tanjore District (Madras Presidency) and Muṇjikuḍi, which, according to the Larger Leiden plates, formed the South-western boundary of Āṇaimaṅgalam, must also be in the same Taluk.

The historical introduction of Kulōttuṅga's inscriptions commences in different ways. One of them found in his earlier epigraphs begins with the words *tirumaṇṇi viḷaṅḡum* and records that with the sole aid of his arm and sword, he captured herds of elephants at Vayirāgaram (Wairagaḍh in the Chanda District of the Central Provinces), received tribute from Dhārāvarsha of the Chakkarakōṭṭa (country) and brought the earth under his parasol.¹ In these epigraphs, which are dated up to the 4th year of reign, the king is styled Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷa-dēva. Another inscription dated in the 6th year of his reign commences with the words *pū-mēl-arivai*.² The majority of his other records, dated between the 6th and 49th years, have either (1) the introduction *pugaḷ-śūḷṇḍa-puṇari*, which gives a detailed account of the king's achievements, or (2) *pugaḷ-māḍu-viḷaṅḡa*, which refers in general terms to his victory of the Chēra, Pāṇḍya, and Vikramāḍitya VI and Śimhaṇa, *i.e.*, Jayasimha.³ The late Dr. Hultzsch has dealt with the events of the reign of Kulōttuṅga as could be gathered from the *Vikramāṅkadēvacharita* of Bilhaṇa,

¹ *S. I. I. (Texts)*, Vol. VII, No. 392.

² *Ibid.*, No. 137.

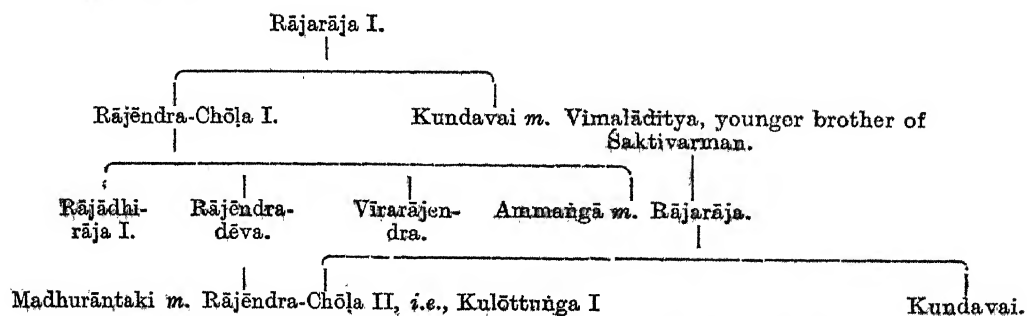
³ No. 813 of *S. I. I. (Texts)*, Vol. IV; Nos. 874 and 785 of Vol. VII.

the *Kalingattupparani* of Jayaṅgaṇḍāṇ, the copper-plate grants of the later Eastern Chālukya kings and the inscriptions of his reign and has also attempted to reconcile the discrepancies found in them. The following are categorically the events of his reign :—

- (1) While heir-apparent, he captured herds of elephants at Vayirāgaram and defeated Dhāravarsha of the Chakkarakōṭṭa country.
- (2) In or before the 5th year, he defeated the king of Kuntala, crowned himself as the king of the Chōḷa country and decapitated an unnamed king of the south.¹
- (3) An eleventh year record adds that he drove Vikkalaṇ from Naṅgili by way of Maṇalūr to the Tuṅgabhadra river and conquered Gaṅgamaṇḍalam and Śiṅgaṇam.² Some inscriptions substitute Aḷatti for Maṇalūr and Koṅgaṇam for Śiṅgaṇam.
- (4) An inscription of the 14th year states that Kulōttuṅga put the five Pāṇdyas to flight and subdued the western portion of their country including the gulf of Maṇṇār, the Podiya mountain, Cape Comorin and Kōṭṭāru.³ He is reported also to have limited the boundary of the Pāṇḍya country, to have placed garrisons in the strategically important places of the newly acquired territory, and to have conquered Kuḍamalai-nāḍu.
- (5) The conquest of the Kalinga country is noticed in the inscriptions of the 26th, 42nd and 45th years of the king's reign.⁴

As the inscriptions of Kulōttuṅga I., unlike those of Rājārāja I., Rājēndrachōḷa I., and others, do not mention the conquests effected by the king in the order in which they occurred—the later inscriptions often omitting the earlier achievements—it is difficult to determine with their aid the actual date of occurrence of the events.

About Rājākēsarivarman Kulōttuṅga's acquisition of the Chōḷa dominions a word may now be said. It will be easy to follow the events if we have before us the pedigree of the Chōḷas from Rājārāja I., and that of the Eastern Chālukyas from Śaktivarman downwards, for it was during the reigns of the kings that followed them, the two families were closely knit together by marriage ties. The following table represents the relationship between the various members of the two families :—



The earliest Chōḷa king that interfered in the politics of the Eastern Chālukya country was Rājārāja I. From his inscriptions it is seen that he conquered Vēṅgi in the 14th year of his reign (=A.D. 999-1000).⁵ That it resulted in placing Śaktivarman *alias* Chālukya-Chandra on the Eastern Chālukya throne is evident from the fact that the latter's accession took place in that

¹ See Kielhorn's *Southern List* No. 761.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 174.

³ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 144.

⁴ See Kielhorn's *Southern List* Nos. 777, 782; *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, No. 72; and Madras Epigraphical collection for 1891, No. 44 (*S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. IV, No. 445), and the same for 1904, No. 608.

⁵ *S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. VII, No. 739.

very year.¹ This is known from the Raṇastipūṇḍi grant of Vimalāditya, the son and successor of Śaktivarman, which places the coronation of that king on Thursday 10th May, A.D. 1011, and states that Śaktivarman ruled for 12 years before him.² Of Vimalāditya's son Rājarāja I. (of the Eastern Chālukya family), the Korumelli plates³ state that his coronation fell on Thursday, 16th August, A.D. 1022 and the Tēki plates⁴ add that he ruled for forty-one years. His younger brother was Vijayāditya VII. And since it is said that after Rājarāja I., Viṣṇuvardhana-Vijayāditya ruled for fifteen years, the latter has been assigned to the period A.D. 1063-1077 by Dr. Fleet.⁵ There are three inscriptions at Drākshārāma⁶ of a certain Viṣṇuvardhana ranging in date from the 3rd to the 13th year and furnishing Śaka equivalents which work out for the king's initial year A.D. 1061-2. These inscriptions may have to be attributed to Vijayāditya VII, as there was no other Viṣṇuvardhana at the time, Kulōttunga being distinctly styled *Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana*. It appears that Vijayāditya VII ruled till A.D. 1077. We have three copper-plate charters of the reign of Vijayāditya which state that he succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother Rājarāja.⁷ There is no room to suspect that Vijayāditya's succession was disputed. Further, a consideration of the facts, that Rājarāja was crowned in A.D. 1022 and reigned for 41 years, that Vijayāditya counted his regnal years, as shown above, from A.D. 1061-2, coupled with the fact that Rājendra *alias* Kulōttunga I., son of Rājarāja, actually assumed regal powers only from A.D. 1070, *i.e.*, several years after the demise of his father and reigned for the long period of nearly 50 years, *i.e.*, till A.D. 1119-20, leads to the irresistible conclusion that Rājendra must have been in his teens 60 years prior to the end of his reign; and establishes also the necessity for the succession of Vijayāditya after Rājarāja⁸ and his quiet succession to the throne of Vēṅgi, as reported in the plates, confirm this conclusion. The dissension between Vijayāditya and Rājendra, if any, must have arisen only subsequent to the death of Rājarāja, perhaps when Rājendra came of age.

From what has been said above, it will be seen that the Eastern Chālukya dominion was subject to the rule of the successive kings Śaktivarman, Vimalāditya, Rājarāja and Vijayāditya without any break from A.D. 999-1000 to A.D. 1077. For aught we know, Vijayāditya was not a powerful monarch and his rule was not peaceful. Ever since the Chōla king Rājarāja I. interfered in the politics of the Eastern Chālukyas and, putting an end to the interregnum, placed Śaktivarman on the throne of Vēṅgi, that country seems to have practically become a principality subject to the authority of the Chōlas; and the Chōla kings appear to have cemented their relationship with the Eastern Chālukyas by ties of marriages. The policy followed by Rājarāja I. and Rājendra-Chōla I. towards the newly acquired country of Vēṅgi, was neglected by the latter's sons Rājādhirāja I. and Rājendradēva, but was resumed by Virarājendra. This is referred to in the Kanyākumārī inscription in the following terms⁹ :—

“The Vēṅgi and Kalinga countries which had come in the family of the Chōlas for generations having been left uncared for by his (Virarājendra's) two brothers and having

¹ Above, Vol. XXI, p. 31.

² *Ibid.*, and Vol. VI, pp. 349-51.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 50.

⁴ Above, Vol. VI, p. 336.

⁵ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 283.

⁶ *S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. IV, Nos. 1011, 1012 and 1013.

⁷ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1925, p. 77 and the same for 1914, p. 86.

⁸ The pretty long reign of Rājarāja for 41 years and the actual longer reign of Rājendra for 50 years after an interval of several years making up a total of more than 91 years for the reigns of father and son are worth noting.

⁹ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 157, v. 77.

been encroached upon by powerful enemies, the glorious king Vallabha-Vallabha, *i.e.*, Vīrarājendra, conquered these highly powerful foes, leaving only those that were frightened, and ruled over the country."

From the inscriptions of Vīrarājendra we further learn that he conferred the country of Vēṅgi on Vijayāditya and protected him. If these facts are borne in mind, it will be easy to see why, when Vikramāditya VI invaded the Eastern Chālukya dominion, Vīrarājendra marched against him and his brother and defeated them in many a battle in the Vēṅgi country. Even subsequently Vijayāditya's position in the Vēṅgi country was not secure for it is said that the Eastern Gaṅga king Rājarāja I., the refuge of the distressed, made Vijayāditya, when he was about to sink in the ocean of troubles caused by the Chōlas, to enjoy prosperity by the support which he afforded him.¹

Speaking of the support given by Vīrarājendra to Vijayāditya, Dr. Hultzsch correctly suggested that the relations between uncle and nephew, *i.e.*, Kulōttuṅga and Vijayāditya were not so entirely amicable as the panegyric account of the Chellūr grant would make us believe, but that Kulōttuṅga tried to oust his uncle.² This suggestion gains ground by the explicit statement of the plates that the troubles of Vijayāditya were caused by the Chōlas who, during the reign of the Eastern Gaṅga king Rājarāja (A.D. 1070-78), were ruled by none other than Kulōttuṅga I.

From the facts noticed above, it will be plain that Vijayāditya actually reigned over the Vēṅgi country from A.D. 1063 to A.D. 1077, his cause being supported by the Chōla king Vīrarājendra in the earlier years and by the Eastern Gaṅga king Rājarāja in later days. It is also certain that the disturbances in Vēṅgi during the rule of Vijayāditya were on the one hand caused by the invasion of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI and on the other by the attempt of Kulōttuṅga to oust him.

We shall now see if Kulōttuṅga had any position in the Chōla country which he eventually succeeded in getting. The Tamil poem *Kalīṅgattupparaṇi* indeed states that the queen of Gaṅgaikonda-Chōla, *i.e.*, Rājendra-Chōla I., taking up the child of her daughter and observing the marks on his body, exclaimed that he was fit to be her son and to protect the Solar race.³ From this a theory of adoption of Kulōttuṅga by the queen of Rājendra-Chōla I. had been started. That this theory has no foundation whatsoever on facts but had been newly invented to give a *locus standi* to Kulōttuṅga after he had actually obtained the Chōla throne, will be evident from the sequel. Even the panegyrists that wrote the accounts of the copper-plates issued during his reign, in referring to the accession of Vijayāditya which took place already in A.D. 1061-2, speak as if Kulōttuṅga had a claim in the Chōla dominions, when they say that Kulōttuṅga being desirous of the Chōla kingdom, suffered his uncle Vijayāditya to become the ruler of Vēṅgi, himself holding a second rank in the kingdom, *viz.*, that of the *yuvarāja* or the heir-apparentship.⁴ That this is a garbled version of facts will be evident to anyone. We fail to see how the acceptance of the overlordship of Vēṅgi would have interfered with his right, if any, of the Chōla dominion. On the other hand, had he been made the ruler of Vēṅgi in the first instance, he would have been in a better position subsequently to push his claim for the Chōla throne.

That there was no need for adoption by the queen of Rājendra-Chōla I. of her daughter's son is clear from the facts that Rājendra-Chōla I. had several sons. The Tiruvālaṅṅaḍu plates say that this king appointed his son Chōla-Pāṇḍya to protect the Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa countries.⁵ The Kanyākumārī inscription adds that "like unto a sacrifice having three fires, there were born

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 171.

² *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1892, p. 5.

³ Canto X, vv. 3 to 6.

⁴ *S. I. I.*, Vol. I, pp. 59-60.

⁵ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 423, vv. 93 and 99.

to Rājēndra-Chōla I. three sons, of whom the first was Rājādhirāja I".¹ Rājēndradēva and Virarājēndra are distinctly called Rājādhirāja's younger brothers;² and they succeeded to the Chōla throne one after another.³

A careful examination of the lowest and the highest regnal years of the inscriptions of the successive Chōla kings Rājēndra-Chōla I., Rājādhirāja I., Rājēndradēva, and Virarājēndra as well as the results of the calculation of the astronomical details furnished in many of them establishes :—

- (1) that Rājēndra-Chōla I. counted his regnal years from A.D. 1011,⁴ though his actual rule began in A.D. 1014-15⁴ and lasted till A.D. 1044,⁵ and that he installed his eldest son Rājādhirāja I. heir-apparent in A.D. 1018 ;
- (2) that Rājādhirāja I. counted his regnal years from A.D. 1018⁶ though his rule actually began in A.D. 1044⁷ and lasted till A.D. 1053-4⁸ and that in his turn he installed his younger brother Rājēndradēva as his heir-apparent in A.D. 1052 ;
- (3) that Rājēndradēva counted his regnal years from A.D. 1052⁹ though his rule actually began in A.D. 1054 and lasted till A.D. 1065¹⁰ and that he installed his next younger brother Virarājēndra as his heir-apparent in A.D. 1062 ; and
- (4) that Virarājēndra counted his regnal years from A.D. 1062¹¹ though his rule actually began in A.D. 1064-5 and lasted till A.D. 1069.¹²

Besides the above named kings there were also two others who, as the inscriptions left by them prove, had actually ruled over the Chōla dominions, even though it be for short periods only. These are Rājākēsarivarman Rājamahēndradēva and Parakēsarivarman Adhirājēndra. The inscriptions of the first so far found, are dated in the 2nd and 3rd years¹³ while those of the second, which are somewhat more numerous, are also dated in the 2nd and 3rd years.¹⁴

As Rājākēsarivarman Rājamahēndra claims to have defeated Āhavamalla at Mudarkāṇu and gained victory over Jayasirṇha who commanded his forces, it looks pretty certain that he must have reigned after Rājēndradēva.¹⁵ Since he and Virarājēndra are both styled Rājākēsarivarman, they may be considered to have ruled conjointly, for otherwise Virarājēndra should have borne the title Parakēsari and not Rājākēsari as he is actually called in all his records. Since one of the

¹ *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, p. 157, v. 73.

² *Ibid.*, vv. 74-76.

³ Above, Vol. VII, p. 7. It has been shown that the reign was counted from a date between the 26th November A.D. 1011 and the 7th July 1012.

⁴ The earliest year found in his inscriptions is the 3rd.

⁵ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1915-16, p. 118, para. 14.

⁶ Above, Vol. VII, p. 7. The reign is determined to count from a date between 15th March and 3rd December A.D. 1018.

⁷ The earliest year found for him in inscriptions is the 26th.

⁸ The latest known date is the 36th year. See No. 262 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1921, where the king is called Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Vijayarājēndradēva which was another name for Rājādhirāja I.

⁹ Above, Vol. VII, p. 7. His reign is determined to have commenced approximately on the 28th May A.D. 1052.

¹⁰ Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1927-28, No. 63, which is dated in the 11th year of the king's reign. His earliest inscription is of the 2nd year.

¹¹ The commencement of his reign is determined to have fallen between the 11th September A.D. 1062 and the 10th September A.D. 1063.

¹² The earliest date known for him is the 2nd year and the latest 8th. See *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, No. 976 and Vol. III, No. 57.

¹³ *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, No. 56 and Vol. VII, No. 743.

¹⁴ No. 123 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1926 and *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, No. 57.

¹⁵ See text of No. 743 of *S. I. I.* (Texts), Vol. VII.

inscriptions of Adhirājendra refers to some transactions made in the 8th year of Virarājendra, Dr. Hultsch has correctly placed him between Virarājendra and Kulōttuṅga I.¹ We may suppose that his actual rule over the Chōla dominion commenced in the later part of his 2nd year when perhaps Virarājendra died,—and this must have taken place in A.D. 1009. As his Tiruvallam inscription is dated in the 200th day of his 3rd regnal year, he must have had charge of the Chōla territory for very nearly a year. Another inscription of this king found at Kūhūr, dated in this very year, is also very interesting as it tells us that in the latter part of that year there was some concern about the king's health for the recovery of which provision was made for the recital of the sacred hymns (*tiruppadigam*) in the temple of Māmbalamuḍaiya-Mahādēva at the village.² Perhaps the disease could not be cured and proved fatal. Two other epigraphs of the king³ inform us that the village Sēngēni and Āḍaiyūr were under the rule of chiefs who bore the title Karikālachōla, which was one of the surnames of Adhirājendra's father Virarājendra who must have bestowed it on them. That the rule of the predecessor of Kulōttuṅga I. was recognised even in Ceylon, which was then a province of the Chōlas, is proved by the inscriptions found in the island. From what has been said above, it would be seen that there was absolutely no need for any adoption from A.D. 1044 till the demise of Virarājendra. It may also be added that there are no indications in Chōla inscriptions of the period A.D. 1040-1069 that Kulōttuṅga I. was ever adopted for succession to the Chōla throne.

Now as to the contents of the inscription. Lines 1-13 form the preamble, lines 13-38 the document proper, and lines 39-48 furnish the boundaries of the lands comprised in the *paḷḷimḷai* and *paḷḷivilāgam*, while what follows is the concluding portion. In the preamble, two *paḷḷis*, named Rājendraśōḷapperumpaḷḷi and Rājarājapperumpaḷḷi, are mentioned as having been built by the king of Kaḍāram in Śōḷakulavallipattanam in Paṭṭana-kūḡram, a subdivision of Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu. It is stated that the ambassadors of the king of Kaḍāram made the request that the *Paḷḷichchandu* villages of these two may be entered in a copper-plate deed, the previous Kāṇiyāḷars removed and the lands vested with the Saṅgattār of the *paḷḷi*. The document proper enumerates only the *Paḷḷichchandas* of Rājarājapperumpaḷḷi; and there is no mention of Rājendraśōḷapperumpaḷḷi at all. We are not sure if the word *Rājendraśōḷapperumpaḷḷikkum* has been omitted after *eḍuppitta* in line 14. If it had been, the villages given must have belonged to both the *paḷḷis*. In lines 16 and 38, this copper-plate document is said to have been issued in favour of the Saṅgattār of the *paḷḷi* erected by the king of Kaḍāram and in line 39 Rājarājapperumpaḷḷi, which must have been a shrine in the *vihāra*, figures as the surname of Śailendra-Chūḍāmaṇivarma-vihāra itself. While this is the case here, the grant registered in the Tamil portion of the Larger Leiden Plates is said to have been made 'for the requirements of the *paḷḷi* in the Chūḍāmaṇivarma-vihāra which was then being constructed at Nāgapattanam in Paṭṭana-kūḡram of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu by Chūḍāmaṇivarmaṇ, the king of Kaḍāram'—the Sanskrit portion, however, stating that "the *Vihāra* was built by Māravijayōttuṅgavarman in the name of his father Chūḍāmaṇivarmaṇ". On account of the substitution of the names Śōḷakulavallipattanam and Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu in the Smaller set for Nāgapattanam and Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu of the Larger Leiden Plates, and also on account of the other differences noted above as regards the *paḷḷi* referred to in either set, a doubt may reasonably arise as to the identity of the donee in the two sets. But the fact that the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam with its total extent of 97 *vēḷi*, 2 *mā* and odd and *kāyikkāḍaṇ* 8943 *kalam*, which is exactly the grant made in the

¹ S. I. I., Vol. III, No. 57.

² No. 280 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1917.

³ S. I. I. (Texts), Vol. VII, Nos. 854 and 884. In the later history of the Chōlas the chiefs of the villages Sēngēni and Āḍaiyūr play an important part.

Larger Leiden Plates, figures as the first item of the *Pallichchandās* belonging to Rājarājap-
perumpalli in the Smaller set, proves definitely the identity of the donees of the two sets.
Therefore it must be regarded that Śōlakulavallipattanam and Geyamānikka-vaṇaṇādu are but
the altered names of Nāgapattanam and Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaṇaṇādu respectively.

Of the terms that occur in the inscription, *kāṇikkadaṇ*, *kāṇiyāḷaṇ*, *nichchayitta-nellu* and
Saṅgattār deserve to be noticed. *Kāṇikkadaṇ* is made of *kāṇi*-lands and *daṇ*=duty, and may be
taken to mean "the assessment payable on lands to the king". From the occurrence of this
word in the Larger Leiden Plates in this very sense with respect to the total quantity of income
from the entire extent of lands in the village of Āṇaimaṅgalam and the repetition of the term and
the quantity in our plates, the meaning suggested above seems to be decisive. *Kāṇiyāḷaṇ* means
literally "the persons that manage lands" and may be taken to refer to the men employed by the
State to lease its lands for purposes of cultivation, to afford facilities to farmers by way of irriga-
tion, etc., and to see to the realisation of rents or assessments. The term *nichchayitta-nellu* is
rarely met with in inscriptions. In this record, which relates to an application made to the king
to terminate the functioning of the *kāṇiyāḷaṇ* and to transfer the lands from their possession
and management to the authorities of the Buddhist monasteries for being dealt with directly by
them, there is evidently some further gain to be derived by the monasteries in the proposed
change, to wit the rights and privileges which the *kāṇiyāḷaṇ* might have had. Perhaps the term
nichchayitta-nellu stands for the quantity of paddy settled to be paid by the cultivating tenants to
the *kāṇiyāḷaṇ* to meet the cost of affording facilities, etc., and for their remuneration for perform-
ing the function as middlemen between the State and the tenants.

It is not unlikely that the term *Saṅgattār* of the *palli* has the same significance as the Panmāhēś-
varas (or Māhēśvaras) of Śiva temples and Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas of Vishṇu temples. In many inscriptions
we meet with the clauses "*idu Panmāhēśvarar rakshai*", "*idu Śrī-Vaiṣṇavar rakshai*". In
the case of grants of Buddhist or Jaina shrines the above clauses would be altered into "*idu pallich-
Chāṅgattār rakshai*." The translation of these clauses into "This shall be under the protection
of all the Māhēśvaras or Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas or the *Saṅgattār* or others of the monastery" may not
make clear whether by the terms Panmāhēśvaras, Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas and *Saṅgattār* indivi-
duals belonging to the respective sects are meant or whether they have any particular reference
to regularly constituted bodies of men drawn from the said sects in accordance with set rules as
in the case of the *Sabhā* or other constituted bodies and having concern with the management
of the properties of the temple or other institutions with which they are associated. Judging
from the single fact that the objects of the grants had to be fulfilled daily or at specified occa-
sions, not for a fixed number of years only, but perpetually "as long as the Moon and the
Sun last" as the inscriptions put it, in the manner stipulated by the donors, it can be said that
the recipients who undertook to effect them could not have been a chance collection of indi-
viduals but could only have been responsible members of regularly constituted bodies whose
duties were to accept such gifts and to execute the will of the donors. In this connection a few
more facts contained in some of the inscriptions are worth noting. It is stated that the
donations made have to be maintained as a whole, undiminished for ever and that the expenses
involved in fulfilling the objects of the grants have to be met only from the incomes. It is
unnecessary to say that on the part of the recipients, the safe investments of the endowments
and the timely realisation of interests and the utilising of the latter without default for the
specified purposes involve a very high responsibility and considerable amount of work. Here
again we are obliged to think that the recipients must only be members of regularly constituted
committees wielding influence and authority and not mere chance collections of individuals.
Unless this be the case, it is impossible to perceive how costly gifts of lands, villages and the

like intended to meet the cost of perpetual charities would have been left with them by kings and private individuals and how the donors would have been assured of the fulfilment of their objects. A few inscriptions insert a penal clause stating that in cases of default the Paṇmāhēs-varas shall levy or cause to be levied a fine on the defaulters, to be paid to the Dharmāsana or the king of the day. From this also the irresistible conclusion is that the Paṇmāhēsvaras in the case of the Śiva temples, Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas in the case of Viṣṇu temples and the Saṅgattār in the case of the Buddhist and Jaina temples must have been regularly constituted bodies meant for or invested with the authority of keeping proper accounts of grants, enforcing the regular conduct of the objects and punishing or causing to be punished any one making infringements in the undertaking.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 ||| Puḡaḷ-mādu viḷaṅga Jaya-mādu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ pu[ṇa]ra
urimaiyir-chiranda maṇi-muḍi śū-
- 2 ḍi Villavar kulai-tara Miṇavar nilai-keḍa Vikkalar Śiṅgaṇar mēl-kaḍal pāya=ttikk=
aṇaittu¹=taṇ ṣakkara naḍāt-
- 3 ti ²virasiṇṇāsanattu=bBuvaṇamuḷuduḍaiyāḷoḍum virirund=aruḷiya kōv-Irājakēsari-
panmar-āṇa chakka-
- 4 ravarttiḡaḷ śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēvarkku yāṇḍu irupad-āvadu Āyirattaḷiy-āṇa Āhava-
malla-
- 5 kulakālapurattu kōyiliṇ=ullāl=ttirumaṇḡaṇa-śālaiyil paḷli[p*]pīḍam Kāliṅgarājaṇil eḷund-
aruḷi irukka Kiḍārat-
- 6 taraiyaṇ Geyamāṇikka-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrrattu Śōḷakulavalli-paṭṭaṇattu eḍuppitta
³Rājēntaśō-
- 7 la-pperum-paḷikkum Rājarāja-pperum-paḷikkum (p)paḷlichchandaṇ⁴-āṇa ūrgaḷ paḷam-
baḍiy=antarāyamum vīra-
- 8⁵ śēshaiyum paṇmai-paṇḍai-veṭṭiyum kundāl[i]yum⁶ ṣuṅga-mērāmum ullittaṇav=
ellām tavir-
- 9 ḍamaikkum muṇbu paḷlichchandaṅgaḷ kāṇiy-uḍaiya kāṇi-āḷarai⁷=ttavira i-
ppaḷli-chchandaṅgattārkkē kāṇi-
- 10 yāga=pperramaikkum tāmra-śāsaṇam paṇṇi-ttara vēṇḍum-eṇru Kiḍārattaraiyar
dūtaṇ⁷ Rājavi-
- 11 dyādhara-śrī-sāmantaṇum⁸ Abhimānōttuṅga-śrī-sāmantaṇum viṇṇappam śeyya
ippaḍi sandhivigrahi-

¹ Read *aṇaittu*=

² Read *siṁhāsanattu*.

³ Read *Rājendra*.

⁴ Read *chandaṇ*- as in ll. 9 and 15.

⁵ The *i*-sign of *li* merges in the bottom curve of *ku* of *paḷikkum* in the previous line.

⁶ Read *kāṇiyāḷarai*-

⁷ Here *dū* looks like *dura* as the sign of length is separated from *du*.

⁸ The letter *m* at the end of the word is entered in smaller character at the right bottom of *nu*.

THE SMALLER LEIDEN PLATES OF KULOTTUNGA I.

i.

[illegible]

ii, a.

[illegible]

ii, b.

32 பூமிதநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந்
 34 பூமிதநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந்
 36 பூமிதநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந் துருவநெய்யுந்

iii, a.

38 38
 40 40
 42 42
 44 44

iii, b.

46 46
 48 48
 50 50
 52 52

Seal.



Actual size

- 12 Rājavallabha-pPallavaraiyaṇōḍuṇ=kūḍa irundu tāmra-sāsanaṁ paṇṇi-kkuḍukkav-
eṇṇu adikāri-
- 13 ga! ¹Rājēntrasiṅga-Mūvēndavēlārkku=ttirumugam prasādaṇ=cheyd-aruli vara=
ttāmra-sāsanaṇ=cheydapadi [*] Kaḍāratta-
- 14 raiyaṇ Geyamāṇikka-vaḷanāṭṭu Paṭṭaṇa-kkūrattu Sōlakulavalli-paṭṭaṇattu eḍup-
pitta Rājarāja-[p*]perum-pa[*]li-
- 15 kku² paḷlichchandaṁ Geyamāṇikka-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrattu Āṇaimaṅgalam
nilaṇ=tonṇūrr-ēlē³ iraṇ-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 16 ḍu-mā=kkāṇi arai=kkāṇiyum muṇbuḍaiya kāṇi-āḷarai⁴=ttavira i-ppaḷli-chchaṇ-
gattārkkē kāṇiy-āgavum idu kāṇi-kkaḍaṇ nellu
- 17 eṇṇ-āyirattu=ttollāyirattu nārpattu mu-kkalanē iru-tūṇi=kkuṇṇi mu-ṇṇāliyiṇāl
nichchayitta nellu nāl-āyirat-
- 18 t=aiṇṇūrru=kkalamum Āṇaimaṅgalattu brahmadēyam nilam paṇṇiraṇḍē muk-
kāliṇāl nellu nānūrru=kkala-
- 19 m nichchayitta nellu aiṇṇūrru=aṇupadiṇ kalamum i-ṇṇāṭṭu Muṇjikudī
nilam irubatt-ēlē mukkālē mukkāṇi a-
- 20 rai-kkāṇiyiṇāl kāṇi-kkaḍaṇ nellu iraṇḍ-āyiratt=eḷu-nūrr⁵=eḷubatt-oṇbadiṇ ka[la]n[ē]
tūṇi⁶
- 21 nā-nāli nichchayitta nellu āyiratt=eṇṇūrru⁷=kkalamum [*] Tiruvārūr-kkūrattu
Āmūr nila-
- 22 m nūrr⁸=ārē māgāṇiyil kāṇi-kkaḍaṇ nellu=⁹ppadināyiratt=aṇu-nūrru=kkalanē
iru-tūṇi=k-
- 23 kuṇṇi aṇu-nāli [ni]chchayitta nellu aiyy-āyiratt=eṇṇūrr-aimpadiṇ kalamum [*]
Aḷa-nāṭ-
- 24 tu Vaḍakuḍiy-āna Nāṇalūr nilam eḷupadē mukkālē nāṇ-māv=araiyiṇāl
kāṇi-kkaḍaṇ ne-
- 25 llu āṇ-āyiratt=aiṇṇūrr=orupattu nār-kalanē aiṇ-kuṇṇi oru-nāli nichchayitta
nellu iraṇḍ-ā-
- 26 yiratt=eṇṇūrru ¹⁰nārpadiṇ-kalamum [*] i-ṇṇāṭṭu=kKilchchendirappādi nilam pattē
iraṇḍu-mā=kkāṇi
- 27 arai-kkāṇi mundirigai kīl-mukkāliṇāl kāṇi-kkaḍaṇ nellu āyiratt=orubatt-
iru-kalanē¹¹ aiṇ-kuṇṇiyum [*] i-ṇṇā-

¹ Read Rājendra.² The engraver seems to have, in the first instance, omitted the word *paḷlikku* and then inserted it in smaller characters (*paḷi* at the end of l. 14 and *kku* at the beginning of l. 15).³ The *re* of *rēlē* is entered below the line in small characters.⁴ Read *kāṇiyāḷarai*.⁵ The *r* of *re* has been inserted in small character between *e* and *u*.⁶ The length of *tū* is unconnected with *tu*.⁷ The length of *nū* is separated from *nu*.⁸ The length of *nū* is separated from *nu*.⁹ Cancel the first *p*.¹⁰ Read *nārpadiṇ*.¹¹ *lanē* seems to be a correction.

- 28 t̥tu=pPālaiyūr brahmadēyam nilam aṟupadē¹ mukkālīṇāl nellu āyira-
kkalam nichchayitta nellu āyiratt=ai-
29 n̄nūrru kalamum [*] Jayaṅgonḍasōḷa-vaḷanāṭṭu=kKuṟumbūr-nāṭṭu=pPuttakkuḍi nilam
enbatt-eḷē²
30 kālīṇāl k̄ni-kkaḍaṇ nellu enṇ-āyiratt=eḷu-nūrr-irupadiṇ=kalanē t̄ṇi nā-nāḷi
nichchayitta nellu ā-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 31 *āṟ-āyiratt=oru-nūrr=eḷu *kalamum Vijayarājēntasōḷa³-vaḷanāṭṭu Iḍaikkālī-nāṭ-
32 tu Uḍaiyamā[r*]ttāṇḍanallūr nilam mūṇṇē mūṇṇu-māviṇṇāl nellu nūrru-
33 muppatt-aiṇ=kalanē mu-kkuṟuṇi mu-ṇṇāḷi idu puṇṇāy variśaippaḍi irai=
34 kkaṭṭu=ttiruvāymolindaruḷiṇapaḍi nellu eḷupatt-en=kalan(n)ēy aiṇ=kkuṟuṇi
35 iḍil i-ppaḷḷikku=ppādiyum ivv-ūrgaḷil pala pāṭṭaṅgaḷ uḷḷitta antarāya-
36 mum paṇmai-panḍa-veṭṭiyum utpaḍa=kkaḍava kāsūm nellum i-ppaḷḷik-

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 37 ku vēṇḍum nivantaṅgaḷukku iruppād-āga iraiy-ili it̄tamaikkum [*] i-ppaḷḷi-
chchandaṅgaḷ muṇ-
38 buḍaiya⁴ k̄ni-āḷarai⁵=ttavira=kkuḍi nikki i-ppaḷḷi-chchāṅgattārkkē k̄niy-
āga kuḍuttōm=enṇum
39 Geyamānikka⁶-vaḷanāṭṭu=pPaṭṭaṇa-kkūrrattu=chChōḷakulavallipaṭṭanattu śrī-Śailēndra-
Chūḍāmaṇiva-
40 mma-vihāram-āṇa Rājarājapperumpalḷikku=ppaḷḷi-nilaiyum paḷḷi-vilāgamum utpa[t]ṭa
ellai kīl-
41 p̄rk-ellai kaḍaṟ-karaiyil maṇaṟ-kunṇ=utpaḍa mērkum [*] tepp̄rkk-ellai Pugai-
42 unī⁷-kkinarrukku vaḍakkum idaṇ mērkku Tiruvīraṭṭāṇamuḍaiya-Mahādēvar
nilattu-
43 kku vaḍakkum idaṇ mērku=pParavaikkulattu-Mārūyaṇ kalluvitta kuḷattil
vaḍakarai. mērku nō-
44 kki Kāraikkāṟ-pperuvaliy=ura vaḍakkum [*] mēlp̄rk-ellai Kāraikkāṟ-pperuvalikku=
kkiḷakkum [*]
45 vaḍap̄rk-ellai Sōḷakulavallipaṭṭanattu nilam Vaḍa-Kāḍaṇpāḍi ellaikku=tteṟkum [*]
āga i-ṇ-

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 46 nāṅ-ellaikk=utppaṭṭa¹⁰ nilam muppatt-onṇē mukkālē iraṇḍu-mā mundiri-
gai idu an-

¹ The letter *t* is inserted below *pa*.² *Enpataḷē* had been entered first and *t* and *e* inserted after in small characters.³ The initial letter *ā* had also been entered at the end of the previous line. Cancel one of the *ā*'s.⁴ The letter *ka* is a correction from some other letter.⁵ Read *Vijayarājendra*.⁶ The syllables *buḍaiya* have been read as *paḍaiy* in *A. S. of S. I.*⁷ Read *k̄niyāḷarai*.⁸ The letter *kka* is written as a group, perhaps as an after thought, by raising the top stroke of *ka*.⁹ Read *yurūni*.¹⁰ Read *utpaṭṭa*.

- 47 tarāyamum paṇmai-panḍa-vettīyum maṭṭum eppērppattidum utpaḍa i.
ppallikkē iraiy-i-
- 48 li kuḍuttōm [*] ippaḍi śeydu kuḍukkav-enṟu tiruvāymolindaruḷi=ttiru-mugam
prasādañ=cheyḍaru-
- 49 li vandadu [*] tāmra-sāsanaṃ paṇṇi=kkuḍukkav=enṟu santuvigrihagaḷ¹ Rāja-
vallava-pPallavaraiyarum a-
- 50 dikārigaḷ Rājēndiraśiṅga-Mūvēndavēḷārum śolla i-ttāmra-sāsanaṃ eḷudi-
- 51 nēṇ Uṭkkōḍi Vikkiramābarāṇa-tterinda-(vala) Valāṅgai²vēḷaikkāraḷ Nilai-
uḍaiya-Pa[ṇai]³-
- 52 yāṇ Nigarilīśōḷan Maḍurāntakanēṇ ivai eṇ eḷuttu ||-

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1 to 13) In the 20th year of (*the reign of*) king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* the emperor Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, who was pleased to be seated along with (*his queen*) Bhuvana-muḷuduḍaiyāl on his lion throne, wearing the excellent crown of gems belonging to (*the family*), his disc of authority (*i.e.*, sway) extending in all directions, the goddess of fame (*growing in*) excellence, the goddess of victory becoming desirous, the goddess of the earth (*becoming*) bright and the goddess on the (*lotus*) flower (*i.e.*, Lakshmi) espousing (*him*), the Villavar (*i.e.*, the Chēra) becoming shattered, the *Minavar* (*i.e.*, the Pāṇḍya) becoming disestablished, and Vikkalan (*i.e.*, Vikramāditya VI) and Śiṅgaṇaṇ (*i.e.*, Jayasimha) plunging into the Western ocean,

when he was pleased to rest on the reclining couch (*palḷippīḍam*) called Kāḷiṅgarājan in the bathing hall within the palace at Āyirattālī *alias* Āhavamallakulakālapuram, the ambassadors of the king of Kaḍāram named Rājavidyādhara-Śrī-Sāmaṇṭa and Abhimānōttuṅga-Śrī-Sāmaṇṭa having made the request that,

for having been exempted from the payment of (*the customary taxes*) inclusive of *antarāyam*, *vīraśēshai*, *paṇmai-panḍai-vēṭṭi*, *kundālī*, and *śūṅgamērā*, (*all*) the villages which were the *pallichchandas* of Rājēndraśōḷapperumpallī and Rājarājapperumpallī constructed by the king of Kaḍāram at Śōlakulavallippattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kkūṟram (*a sub-division*) of Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu, for removing the old *kāṇiyālars* who were holding the *kāṇis* of the *pallichchandas* and for investing the *Saṅgattār* of the *paḷḷi* with these lands,

a copper-plate charter may be made and given,

a royal order having been issued (*with the approval of the king*) to the *adhiakārīn* Rājēndra-śiṅga-Mūvēndavēḷār that (*he*) in conjunction with the *sandhivigrahin* Rājavallabha-Pallavaraiyan should draw up a copper-plate charter to this effect,

the following is the copper-plate charter drawn up in pursuance of this order:—

(Ll. 13-35) Ninety-seven (*vēḷi*), two *mā* and one *kāṇi* and a half of land comprising Āṇai-maṅgalam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṟram, a subdivision of Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu, which formed the *pallichchanda* of Rājarājapperumpallī, erected at Śōlakulavallippattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūṟram, a subdivision of Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu, have been removed from the possession of its old tenants and made the *kāṇi* of the *Saṅgattār* of the said *paḷḷi*. The *kāṇikkaḍaṇ* on this land is eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three *kalam*, two *tūṇi*, one *kuruṇi* and three *nāḷi* of paddy: and the *nichchayitta-nellu* on it is four thousand and five hundred *kalam* of paddy;

¹ Read *sandhivigrahigaḷ*. The *i*-sign has been inserted on *gr* instead of on *h*. The *A. S. of S. I.* adopts the correct reading in the text itself.

² The reading given in the *A. S. of S. I.* is *pala pala vagai* which gives no sense.

³ The letters *l Nilai-uḍaiya-Paṇai* at the end of this line are in smaller characters, the last letter being faintly engraved in the margin. The *A. S. of S. I.* has *nalai*.

(the *kāṇikkadaṇ*) on lands measuring twelve and three-fourths (*vēli*) in the *brahmadēya* of Āṇaimaṅgalam is four hundred *kalam* of paddy : its *nichchayitta-nellu* is five hundred and sixty *kalam*.

The *kāṇikkadaṇ* on twenty-seven and three-fourths (*vēli*), three *kāṇi* and a half of land in Muñjikūḍi of this *nāḍu* is two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine *kalam*, (one) *tūṇi* and four *nāli* of paddy : its *nichchayitta-nellu* is one thousand and eight hundred *kalam*.

The *kāṇikkadaṇ* on one hundred and six (*vēli*) and one-sixteenth of land in Āmūr situated in Tiruvārūr-kūrṇam is ten thousand and six hundred *kalam*, two *tūṇi*, one *kurūṇi* and six *nāli* of paddy : its *nichchayitta-nellu* is five thousand eight hundred and fifty *kalam*.

The *kāṇikkadaṇ* on seventy and three-fourths (*vēli*), four *mā* and a half of land in Vaḍakuḍi alias Nāṇalūr situated in Aḷanāḍu is six thousand five hundred and fourteen *kalam*, five *kurūṇi* and (one) *nāli* of paddy : its *nichchayitta-nellu* is two thousand eight hundred and forty *kalam*.

The *kāṇikkadaṇ* on ten (*vēli*), two *mā*, one *kāṇi* and a half, one *mundirigai*, and *kīl* three-fourths of land in Kīl-Chandirappāḍi of this *nāḍu* is one thousand and twelve *kalam* and five *kurūṇi* of paddy, and on sixty (*vēli*) and three-fourths of land in the *brahmadēya* of Pālaiyūr of this same *nāḍu* is one thousand *kalam* of paddy : their *nichchayitta-nellu* is one thousand five hundred *kalam*.

The *kāṇikkadaṇ* on eighty-seven and one-fourth (*vēli*) of land in Puttakkūḍi of Kuṇumbūr-nāḍu in Jayaṅgaṇḍasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu is eight thousand seven hundred and twenty *kalam*, one *tūṇi*, and four *nāli* of paddy : its *nichchayitta-nellu* is six thousand one hundred and seven *kalam*.

The paddy (*income*) on three (*vēli*) and three *mā* of land in Udayamārtāṇḍanallūr of Iḍaikkālī-nāḍu in Vijayarājēndrasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu is one hundred and thirty-five *kalam*, three *kurūṇi* and three *nāli*. The royal order fixing the income on this, according to the prevailing rate for dry lands, is seventy-eight *kalam* and five *kurūṇi* of paddy. Half of this shall be for this *palli*.

(Ll. 35-40) The several incomes of money and paddy inclusive of *antarāyam*, *paṇmai-paṇḍa-veṭṭi*, etc., arising from the above said villages have been assigned, free from taxes, to meet the expenses of this *palli*. Also, the *palli-chandas* have been freed from their previous *kāṇiyālars*, have their tenants removed and have been given by us to the *Saṅgattār* of this *palli* as their *kāṇi*. The boundaries of the site and the surrounding ground of the glorious Śailēndra-Chūdāmaṇivarma-vihāra alias Rājarājapperumpalli at Sōḷakulavallipattāṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-kūrṇam, (a subdivision) of Geyamānikka-vaḷanāḍu are :—

(Ll. 40-52) The eastern boundary is to the west of Sand-hill on the sea-shore.

The southern boundary is to the north of the well called Pugaiyūṇṇi and also to the north of the land belonging to the Tiruvīraṭṭānamuḍaiya-Mahādēva situated to the west of this (i.e., the above said well) as well as to the west of the high road to Kāraikkāl which proceeds westward from the north bank of the tank dug out by Mārāyaṇ at Paṇavaikkūḷam to the west of this (i.e., the land of the Mahādēva).

The western boundary is to the east of the high road to Kāraikkāl.

The northern boundary is to the south of the boundary of the land called Vaḍa-Kāḍanpāḍi in Sōḷakulavallipattāṇam.

The land situated within these four boundaries measure thirty-one and three-fourths *vēli*, two *mā* and one *mundirigai* in extent. And this land has also been given by us free of all taxes to this *palli* inclusive of the *antarāyam*, *paṇmai-paṇḍa-veṭṭi* and all other (*pāṭṭams*). This has been made in accordance with the royal order issued to us embodying the declaration of the king.

On the direction of the *sandhivigrahin* Rājavallabha Pallavaraiyaṇ and the *adhikārin* Rājendra-siṅga-Mūvēndavēlaṇ, this copper-(plate) edict was written by the *Nilaiyudaiya-Panaiyāṇ*¹ Nigariliśōlaṇ Madhurāntakaṇ, one of the Vikramābharapa-terinda-Valaṅgai-Vēlaikkāras of Uṭṭkkōḍi : this is my signature.

No. 36.—NOTE ON THE ŚAILENDRA KINGS² MENTIONED IN THE LEIDEN PLATES.

BY PROFESSOR R. C. MAJUMDAR, M.A., Ph.D., DACCA.

The Larger Leiden Plates of Rājarāja I contain references to two Śailendra kings, viz., Chū-lāmaṇivarman and his son Śrī-Māravijayōttuṅavarman. The Śailendra dynasty is known to have ruled over Malay Peninsula and Java towards the close of the eighth century A.D. An inscription found at Ligor³ in Malay Peninsula refers to a Śailendra king named Śrī-Mahārāja, and he had, perhaps, also the personal name Vishṇu. There is internal evidence to show that this inscription is somewhat later than A.D. 775. An inscription found at Kalasan,⁴ in Java, dated A.D. 778, refers to the building of a temple of Tārā by Mahārāja Panamkarapa, the ornament of the Śailendra dynasty. The temple is undoubtedly the famous Chaṇḍi Kalasan, one of the finest temples in Java. Another inscription found at Kelurak⁵, in the neighbourhood of the same locality, mentions a Śailendra king Śrī-Saṅgrāma-Dhanamjaya and refers to the setting up of an image of Mañjuśrī by the royal preceptor Kumāraghōsha, a resident of Gauḍa (*Gauḍi-dvīpa-guru*).

Arab writers, from the ninth century onwards, refer to the empire of Zābag or Zābaj, ruled over by the Mahārāja. There is no doubt that under this name they refer to the empire of the Śailendras, which now extended over nearly the whole of Malayasia (Malay Archipelago and Malay Peninsula), including the famous kingdom of Śrī-Vijaya in Sumatra. There are reasons to believe that for some time this empire also exercised some sort of suzerainty over Kāmbōja (Cambodia) and Champā (Annam).

There can be hardly any doubt that the empire of the Śailendras, referred to as Zābag by Arab writers, is the same as the kingdom of San-fo-ts'i, referred to in the Chinese Annals from the tenth century onwards.⁶

The Chinese annals refer to no less than twelve embassies sent from San-fo-ts'i to China during the tenth century A.D. The first two embassies during the eleventh century A.D. are

¹ The expression *Nilaiyudaiya-Panaiyāṇ* might indicate a "profession, office or calling". Its exact meaning is not clear to me and it is therefore left untranslated.

² Much has been recently written in French and Dutch journals and books about the Śailendras. The following note is intended merely to give a very brief outline of their history so far as it is necessary to elucidate the Leiden Plates. For fuller discussion of their history and reference to recent authorities the reader may consult the following articles of mine :—(1) *Les Rois Śailendra de Suvarṇadvīpa*, *B.E.F.E.O.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 121-141. (2) *The Śailendra Empire*, *Journal of the Greater India Society*, Vol. I, pp. 11-27. (3) *The struggle between the Śailendras and the Chōlas*, *Ibid.*, pp. 71-91. (4) *Decline and Fall of the Śailendra Empire*, *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 12-24. Reference may also be made to the following article by Dr. G. Coedès :—(5) *On the origin of the Śailendras of Indonesia*, *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 61-70.

³ *B.E.F.E.O.*, Vol. XVIII, 6, App. I, pp. 29ff.; *J.A.S.B., Letters*, Vol. I (1935), pp. 20ff.

⁴ *T. B. G.*, Vol. 68 (1928), pp. 57ff.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 1ff.

⁶ The Arab and Chinese accounts are collected by Ferrand, *J. A.*, 11-XX, pp. 1ff. They are also quoted in articles Nos. 1-4 mentioned in f. n. 2 above.

of special interest from the point of view of this inscription, and we therefore give short details of them on the authority of the *History of the Sung Dynasty*.

"In the year 1003 A.D., the king Sseu-li-chu-la-wu-ni-fo-ma-tiao-hua sent two envoys to bring tribute."

"In the year 1008 A.D., the king Sseu-li-ma-lo-p'i sent three envoys to present tribute."

Dr. Coedès was the first to point out¹ that the first royal name is a Chinese rendering of Śrī-Chūlāmaṇivarman, and the second is equivalent to Śrī-Māraṇi....., the first part of the name of his successor Śrī-Māravijayōttuṅgavarman, referred to in the Larger Leiden Plates. This identification has been universally accepted, and has served to clear up the history of the Śailēndras in many respects.

The Larger Plates refer to the Śailēndra kings as follows :—

(1) *Śailēndra-vamśa-sambhūtēna Śrīviśay-ādhipatinā Kaṭāh-ādhipatyam=ātanvatā*.....
(Sanskrit portion ll. 80-81).

(2-3) *Kaṭāh-ādhipati* (*Ibid.*, ll. 90, 100).

(4) *Kiḍāratt-araiyaṇ* (Tamil portion l. 6).

(5-6) *Kaḍāratt-araiyaṇ* (*Ibid.*, ll. 13, 200).

It would thus appear that the Śailēndra kings are referred to as kings of Kaṭāha, Kaḍāra, or Kiḍāra, these three being variants of the same place-name. This place has been identified with Keddah in the Malay Peninsula.

Now, in the first passage the king is also called lord of Śrī-Vishaya, which is no doubt the same as Śrī-Vijaya, a kingdom in Sumatra² which, as we have noted above, was included in the empire of the Śailēndras. The expression immediately following viz., *Kaṭāh-ādhipatyam=ātanvatā* means, in my opinion, 'who extended the suzerainty (i.e., the kingdom) of Kaṭāha'. The learned Editor of the Plates has translated the passage as "who was conducting the rule of Kaṭāha". But the primary meaning of the Sanskrit root 'tan' is to 'spread', 'extend' etc., and I see no reason to reject it in this case.

If we accept the normal meaning of the expression, and remember that in all other cases, five in number, the king is simply referred to as king of Kaṭāha (*var.* Kaḍāra, Kiḍāra), no doubt remains that the Śailēndras, according at least to the writers of this inscription, were originally rulers of Kaṭāha, and then extended their suzerainty over Śrī-Vijaya.

The great importance of this point will be obvious to any one who is familiar with the current controversy about the original home-land of the Śailēndras. Dr. Coedès first suggested that the Śailēndras were originally rulers of Śrī-Vijaya, and this view was subsequently regarded as an established fact. Some time ago I demonstrated the weakness of the reasoning on which this theory was based, and Dr. Coedès has now freely accepted my view. He states that 'it is impossible, according to sound methods, to affirm that before the 11th century the kings of Śrī-Vijaya belonged to the Śailēndra dynasty or that they reigned at Śrī-Vijaya'.³

¹ B. E. F. O., Vol. XVIII, 6, p. 7.

² This is the general view. Recently Dr. H. G. Quaritch Wales has suggested that Śrī-Vijaya might be the name of a kingdom in Malay Peninsula itself. He has drawn attention to the fact that "one of the most important ancient sites in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula is still called C'aiya (i.e., Jaya, a shortened form of Vijaya; and not far to the south is situated Śrī-Vijaya Hill)". *Indian Art and Letters*, Vol. IX, p. 4.

³ See articles mentioned in p. 281, n. 2. That the Śailēndras ruled over Śrī-Vijaya as early as the tenth century A.D. is proved by Arab records, if we regard Zābag as denoting the Śailēndra empire. To this extent, Dr. Coedès' statement requires modification.

As noted above, the evidence of the Leiden Plates fully supports the view that the Śailendra kings were rulers of Kaṭāha or Kaḍāra (*var.* Kiḍāra) and subsequently extended their suzerainty over Śrī-Vijaya.

The Chinese references to the two embassies from San-fo-ts'i quoted above, taken along with the data supplied by the Plates, leave no doubt that king Chūlāmaṇivarman died sometime between A.D. 1005 and 1008. The fact that although the formal grant in the Tamil portion was drawn up in the 23rd year of Rājarāja I, yet mention is only made of Chūlāmaṇivarman and not his son, might be taken to indicate that the former died in A.D. 1007-8. But this is somewhat problematical. In any case Chūlāmaṇivarman died shortly after A.D. 1005 and this explains the discrepancy noted by the Editor on pp. 228-29 above. It is obvious that soon after the Grant was made in A.D. 1005 by Rājarāja I, and while the construction of the Vihāra was still in progress, king Chūlāmaṇivarman died, and the work begun by him was completed by his son and successor.

The learned Editor has discussed at length the problem 'how the ruler of Kaṭāha came to erect a Buddhist Vihāra at Negapatam in the heart of the distant Chōla dominion, and how the powerful Chōla king came to grant the entire revenues of a village for the upkeep of a *palli* in it' (p. 230 above).

The early history of the Śailēndras and the Nālandā Charter of Dēvapāla of the year 391 offer an easy solution to this problem.

It is most likely that the Śailendra dynasty originally migrated from India; there is at least no doubt that they kept up an intimate intercourse with India and received their religious inspiration from this country. We learn from Hiuen Tsang and I-tsing that even as early as the seventh century A.D. there was a regular religious intercourse between India and Malayasia. The Kelurak inscription, mentioned above, shows that the *guru* or preceptor of the Śailendra kings in A.D. 778, was a resident of Gauḍa (Bengal). About the middle of the ninth century A.D. the Śailendra king established a Vihāra at Nālandā, and at his request king Dēvapāla of Bengal granted five villages for its upkeep. The Leiden Plates obviously describe a transaction which is exactly similar to what we find in the Nālandā Charter of Dēvapāla, and, as in this charter, the villages must have been granted by Rājarāja at the request of the Śailendra king. In the Smaller Leiden Plates also, we find that at the express request of the king of Kiḍāra, communicated by his envoys, the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga exempted these villages from taxes. In the Larger Leiden Plates there is no express mention of this request, but such a request must be presumed, not only on the above analogies, but also from verse 38 of the Sanskrit portion which may be rendered into English as follows: "This lord of Kaṭāha.....thus prays to all future kings:—'protect (*ye*) for ever this my charity'". The reference to the grant as 'my charity' can only be taken to mean that it was at his request, and on his behalf, that the village was granted by the Chōla king. The two persons who composed and executed the edict are mentioned in vv. 39-42, and it is not clear whether their master (*tasya rājā* i.e., 'of that king'), mentioned in v. 40, refers to the Chōla king or king of Kaṭāha. But the verses 43-44 definitely say that 'on the direction of that lord of Kaṭāha, Tuvavūravāṇ Aṇukkaṇ caused to be made (*this*)

¹ Above Vol. XVII, p. 310. The Editor of this inscription has added some notes on "the evasive race of the Śailēndras" (p. 312). But they are neither adequate nor accurate. His statement that the Śailēndras ruled over Sumatra and Java in the seventh century A.D. (p. 313) is not warranted by any evidence known to me. His other remarks need not be discussed here in detail, but the readers are referred to the articles mentioned in p. 281 n. 2 for a general review of the subject. I may note that he pointed out the resemblance between the Nālandā Charter and the Leiden Plates, and took the word '*ātavata*' in this inscription in the sense in which I have taken it.

lasting edict'. As the composers and engravers are separately mentioned by name, it is not clear what exact part this person played. But it proves that the lord of Kaṭāha was an interested party in the transaction.

The learned Editor has discussed at length various possible relations, friendly or hostile, between the Chōḷa king and the ruler of Kaṭāha at the time of the grant (p. 230 above). There can be no doubt that the relation of the Śailēndras and Chōḷas was friendly, not only at the time when the grant was first made, but also when the deed was actually executed, early in the reign of Rājēndra Chōḷa. But soon hostility broke out, and there was a prolonged warfare between the two. The first reference to this hostility is contained in the Tiruvālaṅgādu plates dated in the sixth year of Rājēndra Chōḷa. From these we learn that the Chōḷa army crossed the seas and conquered Kaṭāha.¹ The Maḥur inscription of Rājēndra Chōḷa, dated in the thirteenth year, gives a detailed account of his conquest of Kaḍāra and various dominions included in the Śailēndra empire. These details are repeated in other charters of Rājēndra Chōḷa dated in the 19th, 22nd, 23rd, and 27th years of his reign, and some other inscriptions represent him as burning Kaṭāha and ruling over Kaḍāra. There is thus clear evidence that Rājēndra Chōḷa conquered the Śailēndra empire in or before his 13th regnal year, and that hostilities had probably begun as early as the sixth year. The views of the learned Editor of the Plates that the conquest of Kaṭāha is described in detail in the records of the 16th year onwards (p. 230) does not appear to be accurate.

The war between the two kingdoms continued during the reigns of Vira-Rājēndra and Kulōttuṅga. The former is said to have conquered the kingdom of Kaḍāra, but he gave it back to its king who worshipped his feet.²

But the Smaller Leiden Plates show that peace and amity were again established between the two powers by A.D. 1089-90. As already stated above, these Plates inform us that at the request of the king of Kiḍāra, communicated by his envoys Rājavidyādharma Sāmanta and Abhimānōttuṅga Sāmanta, Kulōttuṅga exempted from taxes the village granted by the Larger Leiden Plates. Thus diplomatic relations were again established, and friendly feelings revived, after a struggle of more than half a century during the interval between the two Leiden Charters.

In conclusion, we may refer to a point on which these Plates throw interesting light. Line 81 of the Sanskrit portion refers to the king of Kaṭāha as 'Makara-dhvaja'. Makara, which is a conventional representation of an animal with the body of a fish and the head of an elephant, forms one of the most well-known decorative ornaments in Javanese architecture. The adoption of Makara as the emblem of royal banner by the Śailēndras may explain its frequent occurrence in Javanese architecture.

¹ The reliability of the inscription, in this respect, has been doubted. I have fully discussed this point in the article No. 3 mentioned in p. 281 n. 2.

² *S. I. I.*, Vol. III, Part II, p. 202. This inscription, among others, disproves the statement of the Editor of the Nālandā Charter that "in the documents, known at present, these Śailēndras or the rulers of Śrī-Vijaya are nowhere mentioned as the feudatories of the Chōḷas". (Above, Vol. XVII, p. 313).

No. 37.—CHIRAVA INSCRIPTION OF THE TIME OF SAMARASIMHA OF MEWAR;
[VIKRAMA-]SAMVAT 1330.

BY R. R. HALDER, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER.

This inscription was first edited in the *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. XXI, pp. 155 ff. without any notes on historical persons and places mentioned therein. In order to bring out the importance of the inscription historically, I re-edit it in English from an ink-impression kindly placed at my disposal by Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar H. Ojha of Ajmer.

The stone containing this inscription is now fixed outside the door of a new temple at **Chīravā**, a village situated about eight miles to the north of Udaipur in Mewār.

The record consists of thirty-six lines of writing, which cover a space of about 1' 9" × 1' 8". The characters are Nāgarī of the fourteenth century A.D., common in Rājputāna during that period.

The language is Sanskrit and excepting a few words in the beginning and the date at the end, the whole inscription is in verse.

The inscription commences with the usual eulogy of the god Yōgēśvara and the goddess Yōgēśvarī (Vv. 1—2). Verse 3 says that in ancient times there was the king **Bappaka** in the family of the sons of Guhila (i.e., Guhilot clan). After many kings came **Padmasimha**, who was like a jewel among men (V. 4). Verse 5 speaks of his son **Jaitrasimha**, who was like the wind of destruction to other great kings. In verse 6, we are informed that neither the kings of Mālava (Mālwa), Gurjara (Gujarāt), Mārava (Mārwar) and Jāngala, nor the ruler of the *mlechhas* (Muhamadans) could humble his pride. His (Jaitrasimha's) son was **Tējahsimha**, a devotee of Śiva, whose son was **Samarasimha**, an exceedingly brave and dutiful king then living (Vv. 7-8). The text then turns to another family, which rendered conspicuous services to the kings of Mewār. Verses 9-12 state that in the Tāmṭaraḍa family, there was a man named Uddharana who being able to protect the good and punish the wicked was made the **Talāraksha** of **Nāgdrahapura** (Nāgdā) by the king **Mathanasimha**, and who had eight sons, the eldest of whom was Yōgarāja who in turn was made the **Talāra** in the same city by the king Padmasimha. His (Yōgarāja's) younger brother was Ratabhū, whose son was Kēlhaṇa. Kēlhaṇa's son was Udayī, whose son was Karmaṇa (Vv. 13-14). Yōgarāja had four sons, namely, Pamarāja, Mahendra, Champaka and Kshēma, of whom Pamarāja was killed fighting with the army of **Suratrāna** (Sultān) near **Bhūtālā**, while **Nāgdrahapura** was destroyed (Vv. 15-16). Verse 17 speaks of Mahendra having three sons named Bālā (Bāluka), Āhlādana and Vayaja. Bāluka's son was Pēthāka, whose son was Sāmanta, a worshipper of Vishṇu (V. 18). In verse 19 we are told that while **Kōṭṭaḍaka** was being taken and a battle with **Rānā Tribhuvana** was being fought, Bāluka was killed fighting in front of the king Jaitrasimha. His clever wife Bhōlī, being unable to bear the pains of separation of her husband, became *satī* (V. 20). Champaka had a son named Rājasimha who had a son called Rāmasimha whose son was Bhachumda (V. 21). Verse 22 informs us that, through the favour of the king Jaitrasimha, Kshēma secured the post of **Talāraksha** of **Chitrakūṭa** (Chitor). From his guileless wife Hirū he had a son named Ratna, who was killed along with **Bhīmasimha** in a battle fought at the foot of the fortress of Chitor. Ratna's son was Lālā and brother was Madana. The latter proved his valour in the battlefield of **Utthūpaka**, while fighting with *Pañchalaguḍika* **Jaitramalla** in the cause of the king **Jēsala** (Vv. 23-28). Verse 29 says that Bhīmasimha's son Rājasimha on being made a minister, paid him (Madana) much respect. Through the favour of the king **Samarasimha**, he (Madana) succeeded his father in the post of **Talāraksha** of Chitor, where he worshipped Śiva in the temple of **Tribhuvananārāyaṇa** built by the king **Bhōja** (Vv. 30-31). Madana's son was Mōhana (V. 32). The

text of the record again changes here and describes the village **Chīrakūpa** (i.e., Chīravā where the inscription is found). Verses 24-40 tell us that, surrounded by hills and beautiful sights, the village Chīrakūpa is situated near Nāgahrada and was given as a gift by the king Padmasiṃha to Yōgarāja serving in his army. The latter built there the temples of *Yōgēśvara* and *Yōgēśvarī*, which were restored later on by Madana, who granted some land near the lake **Kālēlāya** (Kālēlā) for the maintenance of those temples. Another beautiful temple of Vishṇu called Uddharanāsvāmī had formerly been built there by Uddharana (V. 37). In verses 41-42, Vayarāka, Pātāka, Muṇḍa, Bhuvana, Tēja, Sāmanta, Ariyāputra, Madana and their descendants are urged to preserve the grant fully. Then follows the description of the Jain *Āchāryas*, who flourished at that place (Chitor). Verse 44 says that there was at the head of the Pāśupata sect Śivarāśi, who possessed many good qualities and worshipped the (god) Ēkaliṅga. After him Bhadrēśvarasūri of the Chaitra-gachchha, Dēvabhadrāsūri, Siddhasēnasūri, Jīnēśvarasūri, his pupil Vijayasīṃhasūri, Bhuvanachandrasūri, his pupil **Ratnaprabhasūri**, then living, followed in succession (Vv. 45-47). The last-named was highly honoured by **Viśvaladēva** and Tējaśiṃha, and composed this *praśasti* at Chitor (V. 48). The name of the writer of this record is given as **Pārśvachandra**, who was the pupil of Ratnaprabhasūri, while that of the engraver was **Kēlisīṃha**, son of Padmasiṃha. **Dēlhaṇa** was the artisan, who did other things connected with it (Vv. 49-50). At the end, the **date** is given as [Friday], the first day of the bright half of *Kārttika*, Śaṃvat 1230, corresponding to Friday, the 13th October 1273 A.D.

As regards the persons mentioned in the inscription, the name **Bappaka** (V. 3), which seems to be a personal title and not an individual name, refers to the Guhila ruler of Mewār, also known as Bappa,¹ Vappaka,² Bāshpa,³ Bappāka,⁴ Bāppa,⁵ Bāpā,⁶ etc. In the inscription⁷ of Naravāhana, dated V. S. 1028 (A.D. 971) he is said to be like a moon among the kings of the Guhila family and a jewel on this earth. He is said to have ruled for some time at Nāgdā, the old capital of Mewār and then taken the fortress of Chitor from the Mori king Māna.⁸ The inscription⁹ dated V. S. 770 (A.D. 713) shows that Chitor was in the possession of the Mori dynasty till that year, so that Bappaka (Bāpā) must have taken it after that date. According to the *Ēkaliṅga Māhātmya*, also called *Ēkaliṅga Purāṇa* of the time of *Rāṇā* Rāyamala, he is said to have abdicated in favour of his son in V. S. 810 (A.D. 753).¹⁰ This shows that he was the master of Chitor for about 40 years from V. S. 770 to 810 (A.D. 713-753). The accession of Bāpā, according to Col. Tod, also falls within this period.¹¹

This date of Bāpā helps in his identification. In the inscriptions of Rānapur,¹² Ābu¹³ and Chitor,¹⁴ dated Śaṃvat 1496, 1342 and 1331 respectively (in which the genealogy of the Mewār

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 347, verse 10.

² *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII, p. 166.

³ *Bhāvnagar Inscriptions*, p. 118, verse 17.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 141. Inscription, dated V. S. 1557 of the time of *Mahārāṇā* Rāyamala of Mewār.

⁵ श्रीमदपाटवसुधामपालयज्ञावधूतवीरः ॥१९॥ *Ēkaliṅga Māhātmya* (Manuscript, dated V. S. 1738) of the time of *Mahārāṇā* Kumbhakarna of Mewār.

⁶ *Bhāvnagar Inscriptions*, p. 123.

⁷ *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII, p. 166.

⁸ Tod's *Rajasthan* (Ed. Crooke), Vol. I, p. 266. *Annual Report of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1917-18, p. 3.

⁹ Tod's *Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 919, Appendix No. 3.

¹⁰ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIX, p. 190.

¹¹ Tod's *Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 269.

¹² *An. Rep. A. S. I.*, 1907-8, p. 214.

¹³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 347.

¹⁴ *Cunningham A. S. R.*, Vol. XXIII, plate XX, v. 3.

Jaitrasimha of Mewār, who is mentioned in verse 5 of this record, and who is called Jēsala in v. 28 of the same.

Rāṇā Tribhuvana (V. 19) was the king of Gujarāt after Bhīmadēva II and was the contemporary of *Rāval* Jaitrasimha of Mewār.¹

Bhīmasimha (V. 26) appears to have been the minister² of Jaitrasimha and was killed in the fight, most probably fought between Tējahsimha of Mewār and Viśaladēva of Gujarāt.³

Suratrāṇa (V. 16) refers to the Sulṭān Shamsu'ddīn Altmash of Delhi, who had attacked Mewār and destroyed Nāgdā, its old capital.⁴

Jaitramalla (V. 28) was the Paramāra king Jayatūṅgidēva of Mālwā.⁵

Bhōjarāja (V. 31) was evidently the Paramāra king Bhōjadēva of Mālwā. He lived for sometime at Chitor and built there a temple of Śiva, which is now called Advadjī or Mōkaljī's temple.⁶

Tribhuvananārāyaṇa (V. 31) was the name of the temple as well as the title of the king Bhōja who built it. It was also called **Bhōjasvāmījagatī**.⁷

Viśvaladēva (V. 48) was evidently Viśaladēva, the younger son of Vīradhava, the Bāghēla ruler of Dhōlkā. He became the *Rāṇā* after the death of his father in Samvat 1294 (A.D. 1238) and in Samvat 1300 (A.D. 1242) usurped the throne of Gujarāt after deposing its ruler Tribhuvana (Tribhuvanapāla) referred to in v. 19 of this inscription.⁸

As to the places mentioned in this record, **Chīrakūpa** (V. 24) is the present village of Chīravā, about 8 miles north of Udaipur. **Nāgadraha** or **Nāgahrada** (Vv. 10 and 12 respectively) is now called Nāgdā and was the old Capital of Mewār. **Bhūtālā** (V. 16) is a village about twelve miles from Nāgdā. **Kōṭṭaḍaka** (V. 19) is the village of Kōṭṭā, one of the military stations in Mewār. **Utthūṇaka** (V. 28) is the village of Arthūṇā in the Bānswārā State in Rājputāna.

TEXT.

Metres:—Vv. 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 42, 44, 45, 47 and 48 *Āryā*; vv. 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 37, 49, 50 and 51 *Anuṣṭubh*; vv. 1, 4, 5, 6, 26, 34 and 36 *Upajāti*; vv. 7, 38, 39, 40 and 43 *Śārdūlavikrīḍita*; vv. 41 and 46 *Gīti*; v. 2 *Indravajrā*; v. 3 *Vaitālīya*; v. 8 *Mālinī*; v. 21 *Rathōddhatā*; v. 24 *Vasantatilakā* and v. 35 *Indravamśā*.

- 1 सिद्धम्⁹ ॥ श्रीं नमः श्रीमहादेवाय ॥ श्रीयोगराजेश्वरनामधेयो देवो वृषांकः स शिवाय वोस्तु । स्तुतः सदा यः प्रमदात्मसन्नः किं किं प्रभुत्वं न ददाति सद्यः ॥
- 2 १ योगेश्वरी वो भवतु प्रसन्ना देवी स्वभावानवमप्रभावा । षट्संसाधनलीनचित्तेर्योगीन्द्रहृदयैर्भविर्दिताङ्गिः ॥२ गुहिलांगजवंशजः पुरा क्षितिपा-
- 3 लोत्र बभूव वप्पकः । प्रथमः परिपंथिपार्थिवध्वजिनीध्वंसनलालसाशयः ॥३ व(ब)हु-
ष्वतीतिषु महीश्वरेषु श्रीपद्मसिंहः पुरुषोत्तमोभूत् । सर्वगह्वयं यमवाप्य ल-

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LVII, p. 33.

² His son Rājasimha was also made a minister, as is clear from v. 29 of this record.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LIX, p. 166.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. LVII, p. 32.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. LVII, p. 33.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. LIX, p. 163-4.

⁷ *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 4.*

⁸ *Duff's Chronology*, p. 189.

⁹ Expressed by a symbol.

- 4 क्षीस्तस्थौ विहायास्थिरतां सहोत्थां ॥४ श्रीजैत्रसिंहस्तनुजोस्य जातोभिजातिभूभृत्प्र-
लयानिलाभः । सर्वत्र येन स्फुरता न केषां चित्तानि कपं गमितानि
- 5 सद्यः ॥५ न मालवीयेन न गौर्जरेण न मारवेशेन न जांगलेन । स्नेच्छाधि-
नाथेन कदापि मानो न्त्वानि न निन्देवनिपस्य यस्य ॥६ तेजःसिंह
इलापतिः
- 6 समभवत्तस्यात्मजन्मा नयी चातुर्योच्छ्रयवंचिताच्युतवधूवंचप्रपंचोच्चयः । चंचच्चंद्रमरी-
चिचक्ररुचिराचारो विचारांचितं चित्तं न्यंचितचापलं च रचयन् श्रीचंद्र-
चूडार्चने ॥
- 7 ७ तदनु च तनुजन्मा तस्य कल्याणजन्मा जयति समरसिंहः शत्रुसंहारसिंहः ।
क्षितिपतिरतिशूरश्वंद्रुक्कीर्त्तिपूरः स्वहितविहितकर्मा बु(वु)द्धसद्धर्ममर्मा ॥८ इतश्च ॥
जात-
- 8 श्रांटरडज्ञातौ पूर्वमुद्धरणाभिधः । पुमानुमाप्रियोपास्त्रिसंपन्नशुभवैभवः ॥९ यं दुष्ट-
शिष्टशिष्टाणरक्षणदक्षत्वतस्तलारचं । श्रीमथनसिंहनृपतिश्चकार नागद्रहद्रंगे ॥१०
- 9 अष्टावस्य विशिष्टाः पुत्रा अभवन्विवेकसुपवित्राः । तेषु व(व)भूव प्रथमः प्रथितयशा
योगराज इति ॥११ श्रीपद्मसिंहभूपालाद्योगराजस्तलारतां । नागद्रहपुरे प्राप
पौरप्री-
- 10 तिप्रदायकः ॥१२ बभूवावरजस्तस्य रतभूरिति विश्रुतः । केल्हणस्तनयोमुथ मुख्यः
पौरुषशालिनां ॥१३ उदयीत्याख्यया ख्यातस्तत्सुतो विततोदयी । अभूज्जातस्तु
तरपुत्रः कर्मणः
- 11 सद्म शर्मणः ॥१४ योगराजस्य चत्वारश्चतुरा जज्ञिरेगजाः । पमराजो महेंद्रोथ
चंपकः क्षेम इत्यमी ॥१५ नागद्रहपुरभंगे समं सुरत्राणसैनिकैर्युद्धा । भूता-
लाहटकूटे
- 12 पमराजः पंचतां प्राप ॥१६ वा(वा)लाल्लादनवयजा महेंद्रतनुजास्त्रयस्त्वजायंत ।
नयविनयपरपराजयजातलया विहितदीनदयाः ॥१७ बालाकस्यांगजो जातः
पेशाको वि-
- 13 लस[ह]लः । सुतोभूतस्य सामंतोऽनंतोपास्तौ कृतोद्यमः ॥१८ बालाकः कोट्ट[ड]क-
ग्रहणे श्रीजैत्रसिंहनृपपुरतः । त्रिभुवनराणकयुद्धे जगाम युद्धा परं लोकं ॥१९
तद्वि-

- 14 रहमसहमाना भोव्यपि नाम्नादिमा विदग्धानां । दग्ध्वा दहनं देहं तज्ञार्यार्या
तमन्वगमत् ॥२० चंपकस्य सुरभिः स्वभावतो राजमिंह इति नंदनोभवत् ।
रामसिंहमथ स प्रभूत-
- 15 वान् सोजनिष्ट च भचुंडमंगजं ॥२१ जेमस्तु निर्मितजेमश्चित्रकूटे तलारतां । राज्ञः
श्रीजैत्रसिंहस्य प्रसादादापदुत्तमात् ॥२२ ह्रीरुरिति प्रसिद्धा प्रतिषिद्धान्तीर्त्तिदुर्म-
तिरभूच्च ।
- 16 जाया तस्यामायाजायत तनुजस्तयो रत्नः ॥२३ रत्नानि संति सगुणानि बह्वन्यपीह
ख्यातानि यस्तदधिको विदधे न धात्रा । पुंस्त्वाधिरोपणगुणन गरीयसोच्चै
रत्नः स के-
- 17 न समतां समुपैति शुद्धः ॥२४ रत्नस्य सनुरन्यूनप्राप्तमानोस्ति मानिषु । लाला-
नामा घनस्थामा प्रवराचारशौचवान् ॥२५ विक्रांतरत्नं समर्थ रत्नः सपत्नसंहार-
- 18 कृतप्रयत्नः । श्रीचित्रकूटस्य तलाट्टिकायां श्रीभीमसिंहेन समं ममार ॥२६ रत्ना-
नुजोस्ति रुचिराचारप्रख्यातधीरसुविचारः । मदनः प्रमन्नवदनः सततं कृतदुष्टज-
- 19 नकदमः(नः) ॥२७ यः श्रीजिसलकार्येभवदुत्पूणकरणांगण प्रहरन् । पंचलगुडिकेन^१
समं प्रकटबलो जैत्रमल्लेन ॥२८ श्रीभीमसिंहपुत्रः प्राधान्यं प्राप्य राजसिं-
- 20 हो यं । बहुमेने नैकध्यं प्राक्प्रतिपन्नं दधदृदये ॥२९ श्रीचित्रकूटदुर्गे
तलारतां यः पितृक्रमायातां । श्रीसमरसिंहराजप्रसादतः प्राप निःपापः^२ ॥३०
श्रीभोज-
- 21 राजरचितत्रिभुवननारायणाख्यदेवगृहं । यो विरचयति स्म सदा शिवपरिचर्यां स्व-
शिवलिप्सुः ॥३१ मोहनो नाम यस्यास्ति नंदनो विनयी नयी । बालोपि
पापि-
- 22 कर्मभ्यः साशंकः शूकम(व)त्तया ॥३२ सविकारः शिववैरी यदस्ति विदितः पुरातनी
मदनः । निर्ह्व(र्वि)कृतेः शिवभक्तेरमुष्य तेनोपमा नातः ॥३३ इतश्च नागहृदसं-

^१ Seems to be the title of Jaltramalla.^२ Read निष्पापः.

- 23 निधाने पदे पदे प्राज्यलसन्निधाने । ग्रामः सुभूमौभृति चीरकूपनामास्यदी-
 प्रामलनीरकूपः ॥३४ तस्याधिपत्येन धनातिशालिना प्रःप प्रसादं गुहिलात्म-
 जन्मनः । श्रीप-
- 24 अस्मिंहचितिपादुपासिताग्र्योगराजः किल विप्रविषभृत् ॥३५ स योगराजः प्रथमं
 पृथुश्रीरकारयत्तत्र पवित्रचित्तः । श्रीयोगराजेश्वरदेवगृहं योगेश्वरीदेव-
- 25 गृहेण युक्तं ॥३६ पूर्वमुद्धरणेहोद्धरणस्त्रामिशार्गि(शार्ङ्गि)णः । हस्तं विधापितं रस्यं
 पूर्वजोद्धरणार्थिना ॥३७ ज्ञात्वा सत्वरगतवरं जगदिदं सर्वं गणैः सतां
 पर्यालोच्य वि-
- 26 शेषतश्च विषमं पापं तलारत्वजं । धर्मे धूर्जटिपूजनप्रभृतिके नित्यं मनो न्यस्त-
 वानात्मानं मदनश्चिकीर्षुरमलं जन्मन्यमुष्मिन्नपि ॥३८ अस्मन्नोत्रमहत्तमेन शिथ(व)-
- 27 योर्यस्मादमू कारितौ प्रासादौ ननु योगराज इति विख्यातेन पुण्यात्मना । मातु-
 र्वसुरथात्मनश्च मदनी वंहीयसे श्रेयसे लक्ष्यालंकृत उद्धार तदिमावाजन्म-
- 28 शुद्धाशयः ॥३९ कालेलायसरोवरस्य रुचिरे पञ्चाङ्गवे गोचरे केदारौ मदनी ददौ
 प्रसुदितौ द्वौ द्वौ विभज्य स्वयं । दुर्गानुत्तरचित्रकूटनगरस्थः जेमहीरु-
- 29 सुतो नैवेद्यार्थमवद्यमोचनमना देवाय देव्यायपि ॥४० वयराकः पाताको मंडो
 भुवणोथ तेजसामंतौ । अग्न्यापुत्रो मदनस्त्विदमभिधैः पालनीयमिदमखिलं ॥
- 30 ४१ भाविभिर्गतद्वंशैरन्यैरपि रक्ष्यमात्मपुण्याय । विश्वं विनश्यदतद्वर्मस्थानादिकं
 वस्तु ॥४२ यावच्चंद्रविरोचनौ विलसतो लोकप्रकाशोद्यतौ तावद्देवगृहद्वयं विज-
- 31 यतामेतन्मदामास्यदं । उद्धर्तास्य च नंदतु प्रमदवान्प्रायादनुप्राणणीरन्येष्यस्य सनाभयो
 गतभया भूयासुरुत्पाततः ॥४३ पाशुपततपस्विपतिः श्रीशिवराशिः सशी[ल]-
- 32 गुणराशिः । आराधितैकलिङ्गोघिष्ठातात्रास्ति निष्ठावान् ॥४४ श्रीचैत्रगच्छगगने
 तारकबुधकविकलावतां निलये । श्रीभद्रेश्वरसूरिर्गुरुदगान्निष्ववर्णांगः ॥[४५]
- 33 श्रीदेवभद्रसूरिस्तदनु श्रीसिद्धसेनसूरिरथ । अजनि जिनेश्वरसूरिस्तच्छिष्यो विजयसिंह-
 सूरिश्च ॥४६ श्रीभुवनचंद्रसूरिस्तत्पट्टेभूदभूतदंभमलः । श्रीरत्नप्रभसूरि-
- 34 स्तस्य विनेयोस्ति मुनिरत्नं ॥४७ श्रीमद्विखलदेवश्रीतेजःसिंहराजकृतपूजः । स इमां
 प्रशस्तिमकरोदिह रुचिरां चित्रकूटस्थः ॥४८ शिष्योमुत्थालिख[त्]-

- 35 ख्यो वैदुष्येण विभूषितः । पार्श्वचंद्र इमां विद्वद्वर्ण्यवर्णालिशालिनीं ॥४८ पद्म-
सिंहसुतः केलिसिंहोमूमुच्चकार च । स्थानेन देहणः शिल्पो कर्मांत[रम]-
- 36 कारयत् ॥५० यावद्विश्वसरस्यस्मिन्नस्ति रामश्चि पुष्करं । राजहंसयुतं तावत् प्रशस्तिनेद-
तादियं ॥५१ संवत् १३३० वर्षे कार्तिकशदि प्रतिपदि श[क्रे] [॥*]
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INDEX.

BY B. CH. CHHABRA, M.A., M.O.L., PH.D.

[The figures refer to pages; *n.* after a figure to footnotes and *add.* to additions. The following other abbreviations are also used :—*ca.*=capital; *ch.*=chief; *ci.*=city; *co.*=country; *com.*=composer; *di.*=district or division; *do.*=ditto; *dy.*=dynasty; *E.*=Eastern; *engr.*=engraver; *ep.*=epithet; *f.*=female; *k.*=king; *l.*=locality; *m.*=male; *mo.*=mountain; *myth.*=mythic or mythological; *n.*=name; *N.*=Northern; *off.*=office; *q.*=queen; *ri.*=river; *S.*=Southern; *s.a.*=same as; *sur.*=surname; *te.*=temple; *tit.*=title; *vi.*=village; *W.*=Western.]

	PAGE		PAGE
A		Ādityaśarman, <i>donee</i> ,	94, 95 & <i>n.</i> , 96
<i>a</i> , initial,	208, 215	Ādityasēna, <i>k. of Magadha</i> ,	18
<i>ā</i> , initial,	93	Āḍiyārkunallār, <i>commentator</i> ,	223
<i>ā</i> , medial,	2, 6, 93, 208	Advadjī, <i>te.</i> ,	288
<i>a-bhaṭa-chchhātra-prāvēśya</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	173 & <i>n.</i>	Afghanistan,	14
Abhaya, <i>k.</i> ,	140	Āgama,	161, 165, 166
Abhimāṇabhūṣaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, <i>s. a.</i>		Āgaraju, <i>k.</i> ,	35
Tuṅgamaṅgalam <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 245, 259	Agastya, <i>sage</i> ,	117
Abhimānōttuṅga-śrīsāmanta, <i>envoy</i> ,	268, 276, 279, 284	Agastyakoṇḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	43
Abhinava-Pampa, <i>s. a. Nāgachandra</i> ,	178 <i>n.</i>	Agnihōtra, <i>mahāyājña</i> ,	85, 109, 185
Ābhīrapallī, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135	Agnimitra or Agnimitraṇaka, <i>ch.</i> ,	35
<i>abhyantara-siddhi</i> ,	84, 185	Agnipurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	202
Ābū, <i>mo.</i> ,	57, 196	Agnishṭōma, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	19, 171, 175, 212
Ābū, <i>province</i> ,	197	agrahāra,	20, 21, 61, 139, 144, 219, 221
Ābu Inscription of V. S. 1342	286	agramahishī, 'chief queen',	100
<i>a-chār-āsana-charm-āṅgāra</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	173	agrē-vāṭaka, <i>cf. pachhē-vāḍaka</i> ,	194
<i>a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-gōchāra</i> , <i>do.</i> ,	155	Āhavamalla, <i>sur. of W. Chālukya k. Sōmēśvara</i>	
<i>a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravēśa</i> , <i>do.</i> ,	95	I,	162 <i>n.</i> , 221, 222, 273
<i>a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravēśya</i> , <i>do.</i> ,	75, 84, 185	Āhavamallakulakālapuram, <i>s. a. Āyirattalī vi.</i> ,	268, 276, 279
<i>a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-prāvēśya</i> , <i>do.</i> ,	23, 108	Ahimakara, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	216, 238, 255
Āḍaiyūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	274 & <i>n.</i>	Āhlādāna, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289
Adhika, <i>s. a. Rājārāja Adhikan</i> ,	43	<i>ai</i> , initial,	6, 7
Ādhikārika, <i>off.</i> ,	84, 103, 184	<i>ai</i> , medial,	93, 160, 168, 187, 208
Adhikēndra, <i>s. a. Rājārāja Adhikan</i> ,	43	Aimbattiruvāṇ Viḍēlviḍugaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 264
Ādhikārin, <i>off.</i> ,	268, 269, 277, 279, 281	Aiyanaḍigaḷ-Tiruvaḍi, <i>Vēṇāḍu ch.</i> ,	225
Adhikēśa, <i>s. a. Rājārāja Adhikan</i> ,	43	Aiyyaṇ Aiyyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264
Adhikrita, <i>off.</i> ,	152 <i>n.</i>	Aiyyāraṇ Sēndaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	247, 260
Adhirājēndradēva, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	273, 274	Ajmēr,	197
adhvaryu,	100, 108	Ājñapti, <i>off.</i> ,	218
adhyaśakṣa, 'head of department',	156, 159	Ājñāsamchārin, <i>off.</i> ,	172
Adigai, <i>vi.</i> ,	139	Akālavarsha I., <i>Gujarāt Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	66, 68, 69, 74
Adigaimāṇ, <i>ch.</i> ,	42, 43	Akālavarsha, <i>sur. of Kṛishṇa I</i> ,	82, 99, 106, 107, 183, 184
Adigaḷ, <i>s. a. Aṭikaḷ</i> ,	222	<i>a-kara-dāyīn</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	173
Āḍipurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	28, 178	Akbar, <i>Mughal emperor</i> ,	198
Āditya I, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	218, 220, 221, 225, 239, 255	Akkādēvi, <i>q.</i> ,	188
Āditya II, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	219, 221 & <i>n.</i> , 227, 240, 241, 256	Āḷagiyamaṇavāḷaṇi-Maṇḍaiyāḷvār, <i>q.</i> ,	140

	PAGE
Aja-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
Ālaṅguḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 236, 237, 252, 254, 264, 266
Alaṅkārapriyaṇ, <i>s.a.</i> Kuṇavaṇ Nandi,	232, 237, 251, 252, 263, 264, 265
Alatti, <i>vi.</i> ,	270
Ālattūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Ālāuddīn,	287
<i>a-lavaṇa-klinna-krēni-khanaka, privilege,</i>	173 & n.
Ālavēli, <i>vi.</i> ,	139, 143, 144, 145
Alberuni's <i>India, work,</i>	37 n.
Albirūnī, <i>author,</i>	37, 38
Alexander the Great, <i>Macedonian k.</i> ,	33 & n., 97
Allahābād Pillar Inscription,	31, 35, 38, 58 n.
alphabets :—	
Acute-angled,	93, 135
Arrow-head, <i>s. a.</i> Bhaikshukī,	37, 38
Bālbōdh,	6
Bengālī,	5
Bhaikshukī,	37, 38
Box-headed,	4, 15, 17, 18, 167, 208
Brāhmī,	1, 4n., 5, 30, 38, 198
Chōḷa-Grantha,	213
Dēvanāgarī,	66, 160, 187
Eastern Nāgarī,	38
Grantha, 6, 39, 89 n., 90 n., 91 n., 146, 205, 215,	216, 241 n., 245 n., 268
Greek,	13
Gupta,	38
Gurumukhī,	5
Kanarese,	65
Kharōshthī,	11, 12, 13, 14
Kushāṇa (Brāhmī),	38
Marāthī,	177
Mōḍi,	6
Nāgarī,	5, 38, 54, 93, 99, 177, 192, 196, 285
Nail-headed,	18, 93
Old-kanarese,	65, 76 n.
Pallava-Grantha,	27
Paushkarasādīya,	4
Proto-Bengālī,	151
Proto-Dēvanāgarī,	64, 65 n.
Śāradā,	38, 97
Shell or Śaṅkha,	4, 30
Tamīl, 6, 39, 86, 110, 146, 205, 213, 214, 216,	241 n., 245 n., 268
Telugu,	138, 139
Valabhī,	64, 77
Vaṭṭeluttu,	6, 7, 112 n.
Wedge-headed, <i>s. a.</i> Bhaikshukī,	37
Western Gupta,	38

	PAGE
Aluvadraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	122, 124, 127
Alwar, <i>state,</i>	122
Āmā, <i>m.</i> ,	195
<i>amucha, s. a. amātya,</i>	36
Āmadpur, <i>s. a.</i> Ambāpātaka <i>vi.</i> ,	79 n.
Āmaiya, <i>m.</i> ,	188 n., 190
<i>amānta,</i>	169 n.
Amarabhujāṅga, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	221, 226
Amarakaṇṭak, <i>l.</i> ,	164 n.
<i>Amara (kōsha), work,</i>	152 n.
Amarāvati Inscription of Buddharakshita,	34
<i>amātya, 'minister',</i>	30, 188, 190
<i>amātya, s. a. amātya,</i>	187, 190
Ambalavāpasvāmin, <i>te.</i> ,	5
Ambāpātaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	79 n.
Ambar-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	234, 254, 266
Ambāsamudram, <i>vi.</i> ,	9
Ambāsamudram Inscription of Varaguna-Pāṇḍya,	6, 7 & n., 8
Āmbē Inscription,	171 n.
Āmgāchhī Plate,	152
Āmgaon, <i>vi.</i> ,	211
Ammaṅgā, <i>Chālukya q.</i> ,	270
Amōḍā Plates of Jājalladēva II,	160 n., 161 n., 163
Amōḍā Plates of Prithvidēva I,	160 n.
Amōḍā Plates of Prithvidēva II,	160 n., 161, 163
Amōghavarsha I, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> , 21 n., 65, 67, 68,	69, 73, 77, 78 & n., 79, 83, 85, 177 n., 180 n., 181
Amuday Tīrttakaraṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 244, 245, 258, 259
Āmūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
Āṇahaka, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Āṇahilapātaka, <i>ca.</i> ,	57 n.
Āṇaimalai Inscription,	6, 7 & n., 9
Āṇaimalai Inscription of Rājārāja I,	227 n.
Āṇaimaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	213, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 238, 242, 243, 244, 247, 248, 250, 251, 253, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 266, 269, 274, 275, 277, 279, 280
Āṇaiyaṇ Talikkulavaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 244, 245, 251, 259, 263
Analapratāpa, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Anantanārāyaṇa, <i>com.</i> ,	222, 242 & n., 257
Anantavarman-Chōḷagaṅga, <i>Gaṅga k.</i> ,	141 & n., 142, 161, 162 & n.
Anarghavallī, <i>di.</i> ,	161, 163, 166, 167
Anbil Plates of Sundara-Chōḷa,	214, 219, 220, 221, 222
Āndhra, <i>co.</i> ,	21 n., 33, 55, 58, 60, 62, 112, 162
Āndhra-Bhīma, <i>k.</i>	221
Āṅāradyut, <i>s.a. Āgaraju,</i>	35
Āṅiras Gaṇa,	205

	PAGE		PAGE
ākōṭṭaka, <i>di.</i> ,	80	Arjunavarman, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	59
ākōṭṭaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	80	Arrian, <i>author</i> ,	33
ānkūt, <i>s. a. Āṅkōṭṭaka vi.</i> ,	80	<i>Arthaśāstra</i> , <i>s. a. Kauṣālīya Arthaśāstra</i> , 2, 159 n.,	
nnam,	281	174 n., 175 n., 233	
nnavaram Inscription of Vikramāditya,	28 n.	Arthūpā, <i>vi.</i> ,	288
nnual Committee,	148, 150	Aruḷāḷa-Perumāl Inscription of Kulōttuṅga I,	140
atarāyam, <i>tax</i> , 54, 86, 91, 92, 268, 276, 278, 279, 280		Arumolidevavalanāḍu, <i>di.</i> , 86, 88, 91 & n., 92, 235,	
ntarī, <i>f.</i> ,	14	244, 258, 259	
nnukulamiśra, <i>m.</i> ,	151, 156, 159	Arundhati, <i>Vasishṭha's wife</i> ,	123, 126
nnulōma inter-caste marriage,	36	Arunḡṇamudaiyāṇ Māppēṇ Poṇkāri, <i>m.</i> ,	235,
nnusvāra,	66, 77, 120	244, 258	
nnusvāra, changed into class nasal,	99	Arunmolivarman, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	221 & n., 226
nnusvāra, omitted,	139, 172 n.	Āruraṇ Aravaṇaiyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 244, 258
nnusvāra, superfluous, 16, 22 n., 23 n., 168, 172 n.		Aryaman, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
nnusvāra, used for class nasal, 94, 95 n., 139, 143 n.,		Āryāvarta,	201
160, 177, 187, 192		asēsha-mahāśabda,	74, 84
anusvāra, used for final <i>m.</i> ,	161, 177, 187, 192	Ashāḍādi <i>samvat</i> ,	192 n.
Aparājita, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	218, 221	Āshāḍhaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	16, 22
Aparājita's Inscription of V. S. 718	287	Ashāḍhyāyī, <i>work</i> ,	201
a-pārampara-gō-balivarda, <i>privilege</i> ,	173	Aśōka, <i>Maurya k.</i> , 1, 3, 31, 153, 159 n., 200, 201,	
apara-paṭṭa, 'W. di.',	169, 171, 172, 175	202, 205	
Āpastamba Śrautasūtra, <i>work</i> ,	34	Asoud, <i>vi.</i> ,	22
Āptīryama, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	167, 171, 175, 208, 212	ārayalinga,	53
a-pushpu-kshīra-sandōha, <i>privilege</i> ,	173 & n.	Āśvamedha, <i>sacrifice</i> , 19, 20, 123, 125, 168, 171 &	
Arab,	281 & n., 282 n.	n., 175, 194, 199, 203, 204, 208, 212	
araghaṭṭa,	192	Āśvatthāman, <i>com.</i> ,	59, 62, 63
arahaṭṭa,	195 n.	Āśvatthaśarman, <i>donee</i> ,	151, 156, 158
Ārā Kharōshthī Inscription,	12	Āśvibhūti, <i>m.</i> ,	32
Araiśūr, <i>vi.</i> , 234, 235, 244, 245, 246, 254, 258, 259,		Ātapur Inscription of V. S. 1034,	287
260, 266		Ātharvana,	172 & n.
246, 260		Āṭikal, <i>m.</i> ,	222, 243 & n., 258
Araiśūr Mariyāḍi, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 254, 266	Ātirāmaṇ Irubattunālvan, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 253, 265
Araiśūrudaiyāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	234, 254, 266	Ātirātra, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	171, 175, 212
Araiyaṇ Arumolī, <i>m.</i> ,	234, 254, 266	Ātiṭhi, <i>mahāyajña</i>	85, 109 <i>add.</i> , 185
Araiyaṇ Śikaṇḍaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	50, 54	ātiyāyika, <i>s. a. ātyayika</i> ,	2, 3
Araiyaṇ Viradamudichchāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	31, 36	āṭṭukkīrai, <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
arāman pavale, 'pleasure-house on the hill',	16	Ātyantamahēśvara, <i>tit.</i> ,	172, 174
Ārang Plates of Mahā-Jayarāja,	221	ātyayika, 'distress',	1
Āratṭa, <i>co.</i> ,	243 & n., 258	au, <i>medial</i> ,	16, 93, 160, 168, 187, 208
Ārāvamirdu, <i>s. a.</i> , Ārāvamrita,	222, 223, 243, 258	Āurakāchārya, <i>donee</i> ,	196, 198
Ārāvamrita, <i>m.</i> ,	223	Auśinara Śibi, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Ārāvamurta, <i>s. a.</i> Ārāvamrita,	223	avagraha, <i>sign</i> ,	66, 128, 151
Arbuda, <i>s. a. mo. Ābū</i> , 55, 60, 62, 63 n., 131, 134		Avalōkita, <i>m.</i> ,	76
Ardhanārīśvara, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	128	Avanti, <i>s. a. Mālava co.</i> ,	97
Ariṇchika, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220	Āvantika, 'inhabitant of Avanti',	97, 98
Arindama, <i>s. a. Chōḷa k.</i> Ariṇjaya,	221	Āvūr-kūṇṇam, <i>di.</i> ,	235, 244, 258
Ariṇjaya, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	219, 220, 240, 256	Avvōka, <i>m.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Aritaṇ Śiriyāṇ Kaḍambaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	238, 248, 253, 261,	Āyirattalī, <i>vi.</i> , 40, 41, 45, 46, 51 & n., 268, 276, 279	
266		Āyōdhyā, <i>ca.</i> ,	98, 136, 138
Ariyāputra, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 291	Āyōdhyā Inscription of Dhanadēva,	201
Arjuna, <i>epic hero</i> ,	61 & n., 63, 158		

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Āyukta</i> or <i>Āyuktaka</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	84, 184	Barsur, <i>vi.</i> ,	210 n.
B		Bāshpa, <i>s. a.</i> Bāpā,	286
<i>b</i> ,	38, 160 & n., 167, 200, 208	Bassi, <i>vi.</i> ,	199, 200, 203
<i>b</i> , subscript,	168	Bastar, <i>stat.</i> ,	210 n.
Bāḍakhaṇḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 155, 158	Bauddha, <i>sect.</i> ,	50 n.
Bādal Pillar Inscription,	151	<i>Bauddhāyana Śrautasūtra</i> , <i>work</i> ,	34
Bādāmi, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Vālāpi ca.</i> ,	27 & n., 102	Bāuka, <i>Pratihāra ch.</i> ,	121
Bādāmi Rock Inscription of Narasiṃhavarman,	27	Bayānā, <i>ci.</i> ,	120, 121, 122
Bādapa, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	228	Bayānā Jain Inscription of Vijayādhirāja,	120, 122
Bāghcāla, <i>clar</i>	287, 288	Beerj, <i>ch.</i> ,	57
Bagumrā Grant of Dhruva,	65 n., 67, 69	Bēgrām, <i>l.</i>	11
Bagumrā Grant of Kriṣṇa,	66, 69, 70	Bēgrām Kharoṣṭhī Inscription,	12
Bagumrā Plates of Indra III,	177 n.	Belur Taluk Inscription,	59
Bahasatimitra,	200	Bēmbāl, <i>vi.</i> ,	210 n.
Bālā or Bālāka, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289	Benares,	134
Bālāditya, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Valabhī k.</i> Dhruvasēna II,	114, 117	Benares Copper-Plate of Karna,	160 n.
Bālāghāt Plates of Prithivishēna II,	17, 168 n., 169, 209, 210	Beṇi, <i>vi.</i> ,	170
Bālārjuna, <i>Sōmavamsī k. of Kōsala</i> ,	19	Bēnnā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 & n.
Balarāma, <i>god</i> ,	158	Bēṇṇā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 n.
Bali,	68 n.	Bēṇṇā-kārpara-bhāga, <i>di.</i> ,	171 n.
<i>Bali</i> , <i>mahāyājña</i> ,	85, 109, 185	Bēnnākata, <i>di.</i> ,	169, 170 & n., 171 & n., 172, 175
Ballāla, <i>Hoysala prince</i> ,	58, 59	Besnagar, <i>ri.</i> ,	200, 202, 203
Ballālasēna, <i>Sēna k.</i> ,	100	Besnagar Inscription of Heliodorus,	200, 203
Bāmangām, <i>s. a.</i> Brāhmaṇapallikā <i>vi.</i> ,	80	<i>bh.</i> ,	54, 128
<i>bamhaṇa</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Brāhmaṇa or brahmaṇya,	32, 33	<i>bha</i> , form, confused with <i>tta</i> ,	215
Bāmroli, <i>s. a.</i> Brāhmaṇapallikā <i>vi.</i> of Mañkaṇi- kā <i>di.</i> ,	80	Bhachurda, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 290
Bān, <i>ri.</i> ,	170	Bhadra, <i>l.</i> ,	2, 3
Bāṇa, <i>co.</i> ,	112	Bhadravaṇa, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
Bāṇa, <i>dy.</i> ,	46, 51 & n., 110, 111, 112 & n., 113, 218	Bhadrāśvarasūri, <i>āchārya</i> ,	286, 291
Bāṇa, <i>ri.</i> ,	170 n.	Bhadvachīurā, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Banavāsi, <i>co.</i> ,	55	<i>bhāga</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	175 n.
Banavāsi twelve-thousand, <i>co.</i> ,	101, 188	Bhagavat, <i>s. a.</i> <i>god</i> Balarāma,	204 n.
Bāngarh, <i>vi.</i> ,	152	Bhagavat, <i>s. a.</i> <i>god</i> Viṣṇu,	204 & n.
Bāngarh Grant of Mahīpāla I,	151, 152	Bhagavat, <i>s. a.</i> the Buddha,	11
Bāngarh Pillar Inscription,	152	<i>Bhāgavata</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	204 & n.
Baṅgavāḍi Gaṅga Inscriptions,	112 n.	Bhagīratha, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Baṅkāpur Inscription,	101	Bhāgīrathī, <i>s. a.</i> Gaṅgā <i>ri.</i> ,	168, 171 & n., 175, 208, 212 & n.
Bānpur Plates of Daṇḍimahādēvi,	39 n.	Bhāgyadēvi, <i>Kambāja q.</i> ,	151, 152, 155, 157
Bāpā, Bappa, Bāppa, Bappaka or Bappāka, <i>Guhila k.</i> ,	285, 286, 287, 288	Bhāgyadēvi, <i>Pālu q.</i> ,	152
Barāhpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 n.	Bhairava, <i>sect.</i> ,	50 n.
Bārāṇasī, <i>ca.</i> ,	31	Bhairavagarh, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 & n.
Barōḍā, <i>vi.</i> ,	192, 193 & n.	Bhala, <i>s. a.</i> Bhadra,	2
Barōḍā, <i>state</i> ,	77, 78, 79, 80	Bhalla, <i>do.</i> ,	3
Baroda Plates of Dhruva,	65, 67, 68, 69 & n., 78 n.	Bhāndak, <i>ca.</i> ,	17, 18
Baroda Plates of Karka,	78	Bhāṇḍak Plates,	103, 178 n., 180
Barsi-Tākli, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 n.	Bhāṇḍārā, <i>di.</i> ,	211 & n.
		Bhañja, <i>dy.</i> ,	39 n.
		Bhānu, <i>s. a.</i> <i>god</i> Sūrya,	59
		Bhānugupta, <i>Gupta k.</i> ,	17

	PAGE		PAGE
Bhāradvāji Tiritti Vaikundaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264	Bhōjasvāmījagatī, <i>te.</i> ,	288
Bhāraśiva, <i>dy.</i> ,	171, 175, 208, 212	Bhojnagar, <i>ci.</i> ,	57
Bharata, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220	Bhōlī, <i>f.</i> ,	285, 290
Bhāratavarsha, 'India',	161, 165	Bhoosawar, <i>vi.</i> ,	122
Bharatpur, <i>state</i> ,	120, 121, 122	Bhor, <i>state</i> ,	176, 181, 186, 188
Bharaut Tōraṇa Pillar Inscription,	35	Bhōtuka, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Bharga, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	60	Bhōvala, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Bharthanā, <i>s. a. Bharthānaka vi.</i> ,	80	Bhōvya, <i>family</i> ,	222
Bharthānaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	80	Bhramaśaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	96
Bhāsa, <i>author</i> ,	98	bhūchchhidra-nyāya,	156
Bhaṭa, <i>off.</i> ,	137, 172, 173 & <i>n.</i>	Bhujabala, <i>k. of Suvarṇapura</i> ,	162 <i>n.</i>
Bhaṭakka, <i>s. a. Valabhī k. Bhaṭārka</i> ,	114	bhukti, <i>territorial division</i> , . .	151, 153, 155, 158
Bhaṭārka, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 116	bhūmichchhidra-nyāya,	108, 119, 158, 185
bhāṭhī, 'kiln',	192, 195	Bhūtālā, <i>vi.</i> ,	285, 288, 289
Bhaṭṭa, <i>tit.</i> , 100, 108, 136, 137, 151, 156, 159, 189,		Bhūtayañña, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	50 <i>n.</i>
191, 224, 232, 236, 245, 253, 254, 259, 266		Bhuvanamuḍudaiyāl, <i>Chōla q.</i> ,	276, 279
Bhaṭṭachārya, <i>sect.</i> ,	50 <i>n.</i>	Bhuvaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 291
Bhaṭṭaka, <i>tit.</i> ,	23	Bhuvanachandrasūri, <i>āchārya</i> . .	286, 291
Bhaṭṭaputra, <i>tit.</i> ,	156, 158	Bhūvikrama, <i>W. Gaṅga prince</i> ,	111
Bhaṭṭāraka, <i>tit. of god</i> ,	75, 156, 158	bighā, <i>land measure</i> ,	192 <i>n.</i>
Bhaṭṭāraka, <i>tit. of k.</i> ,	20 <i>n.</i> , 29	Bihār,	38
Bhava, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	130, 133	Bilhaṇa, <i>author</i> ,	55 <i>n.</i> , 269
Bhavabhūti, <i>author</i> ,	210, 211 & <i>n.</i>	Bilhaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Bhavadēva, <i>Sōmavamśī k. of Kōsala</i> ,	18	Bilhari Inscription,	128, 160 <i>n.</i>
Bhavanāga, <i>Bhāraśiva k.</i> ,	171, 175, 208, 209, 212	Bīmarān Kharōshthī Inscription, . .	12
Bhavattavarman, <i>Nala k.</i> , 16, 17, 29, 208, 210 & <i>n.</i>		Bimbisāra, <i>Maurya k.</i> ,	11
Bhāvnagar Plates of Śilāditya III,	115, 118 <i>n.</i>	boar, <i>emblem on seal</i> ,	24, 104 <i>n.</i>
Bhāvnagar Plates of Śilāditya IV,	115	Botad Plates of Dhruvasēna II, . . .	18 <i>n.</i>
Bhikshu-saṅgha, <i>of Sindhu-vishaya</i> ,	75	Brahmā or Brahman, <i>god</i> , 11, 51, 63, 123, 125,	
Bhīla (Bhīla or Bhīl), <i>tribe</i> ,	195 & <i>n.</i>	216 <i>n.</i> , 220	
Bhīlsū, <i>l.</i> ,	35	brahmadāya,	84, 85, 185
Bhīma I., <i>Chaulukya k.</i> ,	55, 56, 57	brahmadēya, 8, 9, 11, 115, 118, 119, 189, 215, 216,	
Bhīma, <i>epic hero</i> ,	124, 126	222, 231, 232, 237, 238, 243, 247, 248, 249 & <i>n.</i> ,	
Bhīmā mēhatā, <i>m.</i> ,	195	251, 252, 253, 258, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265,	
Bhīmā śrēṣṭhīn, <i>m.</i> ,	195	266, 269, 277, 278, 280	
Bhīmaḍḍa, <i>m.</i> ,	195	brahmadēya-kiḷavar,	231
Bhīmadēva II, <i>k. of Gujārāt</i> ,	288	Brahmaguptasiddhānta, <i>work</i> ,	161 <i>n.</i>
Bhīmaratha, <i>s. a. Mahā-Bhavagupta III</i> ,	136	Brahmamaṅgalyaṇ, <i>s. a. Irūṇṇruvaṇ Uttā-</i>	
Bhīmasīmha, <i>minister</i> ,	285, 288, 290	maṇ,	237, 251, 263
Bhīmēśvara, <i>te.</i> ,	138	Brahmamaṅgalyaṇ, <i>s. a. Ūraṇ Chandrasēkharan</i> ,	
Bhīnmāl, <i>vi.</i> ,	196, 197	237, 264	
Bhīsapa, <i>m.</i> ,	192, 195	Brāhmaṇa, <i>caste</i> ,	32, 33, 34, 36
bhōga, <i>tax</i> ,	175 <i>n.</i>	Brāhmaṇapallikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	77, 80, 84
bhōga-bhāga,	23, 137	Brāhmaṇapallikā, <i>vi. of Manṇikā di.</i> ,	80
Bhōgika, <i>m.</i> ,	98	Brahmanic Caves,	31
Bhōgika, <i>off.</i> ,	94, 95, 96	brahmaṇya,	32, 33
Bhōja, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	55, 56, 57, 60, 62, 163 <i>n.</i> ,	Brahmapūra, <i>vi.</i> ,	211 <i>n.</i>
285, 288, 290		Brahmapurī, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Bhōja I., <i>Pratīhāra k.</i> ,	69	brahmarshi, 'Brāhmaṇa sage',	33
Bhōjakuta, <i>di.</i> ,	170 <i>n.</i>	Brahmayajña, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	50 <i>n.</i>
		Brahmēśvara, <i>te.</i> ,	144, 145

	PAGE
Brahmīśvara, <i>te.</i> ,	147
Bṛihadīśvara, <i>te.</i> ,	230
Bṛihad-Viṅga, <i>vi.</i> ,	181, 185
Bṛihaspati, <i>preceptor of gods</i> ,	95
<i>Bṛihaspatīśvara</i> , <i>sacrifice</i> ,	171, 175, 212
Bṛihat-Chhattivannā, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 154, 155, 158
Buddha, <i>the—</i> , 11, 12, 13, 37, 67, 75, 151, 155 <i>n.</i> , 158, 202, 222, 224, 230, 231, 232, 233, 242, 257, 267	
<i>Buddhādhiśthāna</i> ,	75
Buddharakṣita, <i>upāsaka</i> ,	34
Buddhavarasa, <i>ch.</i> ,	79
Buddhism,	67
Buddhist Caves,	31
Budhapriya, <i>teacher</i> ,	15
bull, <i>emblem on seal</i> ,	104 & <i>n.</i> , 114, 135
Bundelkhand,	65
C	
C'aiya, (Jaya),	282 <i>n.</i>
Cambodia,	281
Cape Comorin,	270
Ceylon, 28, 51 <i>n.</i> , 87, 88, 92, 140, 142, 218 & <i>n.</i> , 219 <i>n.</i> , 226, 227, 230, 259, 274	
Ceylonese, <i>s. a.</i> Singhalese	92
<i>ch.</i> ,	38, 160, 167, 168
Chachcha, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Chāchu, <i>m.</i> ,	188 & <i>n.</i> , 190
Chachu, <i>s. a.</i> Chāñchu,	2
Chāddhapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	172, 175
Chāhamāna, <i>dy.</i> ,	56
Chaitra- <i>gachchha</i> ,	286, 291
<i>Chaitya</i> , 'worship hall',	31, 35
Chakkarakōṭṭa, <i>co.</i> ,	139, 142, 269, 270
Chakradhara, <i>m.</i> ,	136, 137
Chakradurga, <i>ca.</i> ,	55, 58, 60, 62
Chakrakōṭa, <i>s. a.</i> Chakradurga,	58 & <i>n.</i>
Chakrapāṇi, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	172, 174
Chakravāla, <i>mo.</i> ,	239, 255
<i>Chakravartin</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	117, 242, 276
Chakrin, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	121, 124
Chālukya, <i>army</i> ,	27 <i>n.</i>
Chālukya, <i>co.</i> ,	27 & <i>n.</i> , 28
Chālukya, <i>E. dy.</i> , 20, 55, 99, 101, 102, 104 & <i>n.</i> , 111, 142, 221, 225, 228, 230, 270, 271, 272	
Chālukya, <i>feudatory family</i> ,	188, 190
Chālukya, <i>W. dy.</i> , 24, 27 & <i>n.</i> , 28 & <i>n.</i> , 55, 56, 58, 59, 94, 111 & <i>n.</i> , 177, 188, 226 & <i>n.</i> , 228, 272	
Chālukya-Chandra, <i>s. a.</i> Śaktivarman,	228, 270
Chālukya-chōla, <i>dy.</i> ,	139

	PAGE
<i>chāmara</i> , <i>auspicious sign</i> ,	53 <i>n.</i>
<i>chāmara</i> , <i>emblem on seal</i> ,	213
Chamasa, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Chāndrapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	172
Chamīdāsa, <i>minister</i> ,	169, 174, 176
Chammak Plates of Pravarasēna II,	167, 170 <i>n.</i> , 172 <i>n.</i> , 173 <i>n.</i> , 209 <i>n.</i>
Champā, <i>s. a.</i> Annam,	281
Chānpaka, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289, 290
Chāmunḍarāja, <i>ch.</i> ,	121, 124, 126
Chāñchu, <i>l.</i> ,	2
<i>chanda</i> , <i>s. a.</i> <i>chandra</i> ,	3
Chāndā, <i>di.</i> ,	211
Chāndā, <i>vi.</i> ,	210 <i>n.</i>
Chandagupta, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Maurya k.</i> Chandragupta,	3
Chandalladēvi, <i>q.</i> ,	39
Chandasiivāchārya, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 198
Chāṇḍi Kalasan, <i>te.</i> ,	281
Chāndpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 & <i>n.</i>
Chandra, <i>dy.</i> ,	39 <i>n.</i> , 150
Chandra, 'Moon' symbol referring to Chandra- gupta Maurya,	3
Chandrāditya, <i>W. Chālukya k.</i> ,	102
Chandragupta, <i>k.</i> ,	21 <i>n.</i>
Chandragupta, <i>Maurya k.</i> ,	3
Chandragupta, <i>Sāmavamsī k. of Kōśala</i> ,	18, 19
Chandragupta II, <i>Gupta k.</i> ,	18, 168
Chandrajit, <i>s. a.</i> <i>myth. k.</i> Dīrghabāhu,	220
Chandrapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>
Chandrāvati, <i>q.</i> ,	21 <i>n.</i>
Chandrehe, <i>vi.</i> ,	128
Chandrehe Inscription of Prabōdhasīva,	128, 129 & <i>n.</i> , 134 <i>n.</i>
Chandur, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>
Chāpōtkata, <i>dy.</i> ,	69
Charaṇiphāla, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
<i>Charu</i> , <i>mahāyājña</i> ,	85, 109, 185
Chashtana, <i>Śaka Satrap</i> ,	98
Chashtamaṇḍala, <i>di.</i> ,	124, 127
<i>Chāla</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	137, 175
<i>chatur-aṅga-sēnā</i> ,	178 <i>n.</i>
<i>chāturdanta</i> ,	95 <i>n.</i> , 178 <i>n.</i>
Chaturmukhaṇ Araṅgaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 253, 265
<i>Chāturvaidya-grāma</i> ,	173 & <i>n.</i>
<i>Chāturvīdyā-āgrahāra</i> ,	173 <i>n.</i>
<i>Chāturvīdyā-sāmānya</i> ,	100, 108, 119, 184
Chaulukya, <i>dy.</i> ,	55, 56, 57
Chaurāsi Khamba Masjid, <i>at Kāmā</i> ,	121
Chēdī, <i>co.</i> ,	128
Chellūr Grant,	272

	PAGE
nab, <i>ri.</i> ,	33
ndalūr Plates of Sarvalōkāsraya,	28 n.
ṅgama, <i>vi.</i> ,	43
ra, <i>dy.</i> , 40 & n., 139, 140, 141, 213, 218, 224 & n., 225, 230, 268, 269, 279	146, 147, 149
<i>ri.</i> ,	30
Śrī-Gōdaḍi Cave, at <i>Silahrā</i> ,	30, 31, 36
Śrī-Gōdaḍi Cave Inscription,	219, 221, 240, 256
śvūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 156, 158
handōga, <i>charaṇa</i> ,	154
hātim, <i>see</i> Chhattivannā,	154
hatina, <i>s. a.</i> Brīhat-Chhattivannā <i>vi.</i> ,	154
hātṇā, <i>s. a.</i> Chhattivannā <i>vi.</i> ,	213
hatra, emblem on seal,	172 & n., 173 & n., 175 n.
hātṇā,	154
hāttivannā, <i>vi.</i> ,	96
hōbaviraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	192, 195
hūā, <i>m.</i> ,	163
hichōlā, <i>vi.</i> ,	40 & n., 45, 51, 146, 256
hidambaram,	21 n.
hikkulla Plates of Mādhavavarman,	22
hilda, <i>vi.</i> ,	161, 163, 166
hinchātālā, <i>vi.</i> ,	281
hina,	281 n., 282, 283
hinese,	281
hinese Annals,	286, 288, 291
hirakūpa, <i>vi.</i> ,	285, 286, 288
hīravā, <i>s. a. vi.</i> Chirakūpa,	193, 198, 285, 286, 288
hitor or Chitorgaṇ, <i>ca.</i> ,	286
hitor Inscription of V. S. 1331,	220
hitra, <i>s. a.</i> Chōla k. Vyāghrakētu,	163 n.
hitrahānu, 'sun', 'fire', mistaken for the personal name of an engr.,	220
hitradhanvan, Chōla k.,	243
hitragupta,	223, 243 & n.
hitrakārin,	285, 290
hitrakūta, <i>ca.</i> ,	120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127
hitralēkhā, <i>q.</i> ,	111
hitramāya, Pallava ch.,	220
hitraratha, Chōla k.,	217 n.
hitraratha, <i>s. a.</i> Chōla k. Suraguru,	220
hitraratha, <i>s. a.</i> Chōla k. Vyāghrakētu,	220
hitrāśva, Chōla k.,	223
chittirakārar,	223 & n.
chittirakāri,	144
Chōḍachandra, <i>s. a.</i> Vanḍuvarāja,	161,
Chōḍagaṅga, <i>s. a.</i> Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga,	162 & n.
Chōla (or Chōlamanḍala), <i>co.</i> , 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 51, 86, 87, 139, 140, 143, 144, 216 n., 234, 235	

	PAGE
Chōla, <i>dy.</i> , 8 & n., 26, 27 & n., 28, 40 & n., 41, 42, 43, 44 & n., 45 n., 51 & n., 52, 53, 55, 72, 81, 86, 87, 88 & n., 89, 90, 91, 92, 105, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145 n., 147, 148, 182, 205, 206, 213, 214, 216 & n., 217 & n., 218 n., 219, 220 & n., 222, 224 n., 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 232, 234, 238, 241, 255, 256, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274 & n., 276, 279, 281 n., 283, 284 & n.	
Chōla (or Chōlavarman), <i>k.</i> , eponymous of Chōla <i>dy.</i> , 216 & n., 220 & n., 239, 255	
Chōlakulaśekhara, <i>sur. of</i> Kulōttuṅga I,	139, 143
Chōlamahārāja, Chōla prince,	218 & n.
Chōla-Pāṇḍya, Chōla prince,	272
Chōla-Pāṇḍya, Pāṇḍya k.,	222
Chōlapati, <i>tit.</i> ,	40, 47, 52
Chōlēndrasimha, <i>s. a.</i> Rājendra-Chōla,	222
Chōlika-vishaya, 'Chōla Province',	27 n.
Chōrandā, <i>s. a.</i> Chōrundaka <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Chōrundaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Chūḍāśiva, Śaiva ascetic,	128, 130, 133
Chūlāmaṇivarman, Śailendra k.,	222, 224, 228, 229, 230, 242, 243, 257, 258, 267, 274, 281, 282, 283
Chūlāmaṇivarman-vihāra,	222, 224, 228, 229, 231, 242, 243, 244, 250, 257, 258, 263, 267, 268, 274, 278, 280
Chullaṇḍaraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	22
Chyavaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Ci-Arutōn, <i>l. in</i> W. Java,	4, 5
Conjeevaram,	147
Conjeevaram Inscription,	228
Conjeevaram Inscription of Pallavamalla,	110 n.

D

d,	12, 30, 38, 94, 128, 168, 208
ḍ,	16, 168, 187, 208
ḍabhra-sabhā,	221
Dāhima, family,	59, 61, 63
Daivayajña, sacrifice,	50 n.
Dak Chowra, clan,	56
Dakshiṇa Kōśala, <i>co.</i> ,	154
Dakshiṇāpatha,	31, 210, 211 n.
Dakshiṇa-Rāḍhā, <i>co.</i> ,	154
Dakshiṇāyana,	24, 25, 26, 29
Dāmaśarman, <i>m.</i> ,	20
Dāmōdara, engr.,	222, 223, 243, 258
Dāmōdara, <i>m.</i> ,	84
Dāmōdara Bhaṭṭaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	234, 235, 236, 244, 254, 258, 266
Dānārṇava, Gaṅga k.,	228
daṇḍa, 'fine',	206
Daṇḍabhukti, <i>di.</i> ,	151, 153, 154, 155, 156

	PAGE
<i>Daṇḍanāyaka, off.</i> ,	56, 188 n., 190 n.
<i>Daṇḍapāsika, off.</i> ,	137
Daṇḍimahādēvi, <i>Bhauṃa-Kara q.</i> ,	39 n., 100
<i>danmāsanaṃ (dharmāsanaṃ) 'court of justice'</i> ,	206
Dantan, <i>s.a.</i> Daṇḍabhukti,	154
Danti, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	112 n.
Dantidurga, <i>Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	65 n., 72
Dantidurga, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	67, 81, 105, 177, 181, 182
Dantidurga's Grant,	65 n.
Dantivarman, <i>Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa prince</i> ,	69, 70
Dantivarman, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	67, 177
Dantivarman, <i>s.a.</i> <i>Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i>	
Dantidurga,	66, 68, 69, 70
Dāsānaka, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119
Daśavatāra Cave Inscription,	177 n.
Datta, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Daulatābād Plates of Śaṅkaragaṇa,	103, 178, 179, 180
Daśhyanti, <i>s.a.</i> <i>myth. k.</i> Bharata,	220
Davana-Druhaṭa, <i>prince</i> ,	94, 95, 96
dave, <i>s.a.</i> <i>dravya</i> ,	2
days, lunar :—	
bright fortnight :—	
1st,	286, 292
7th,	185
9th,	151, 156 & n., 157 n.
10th,	180
12th,	97, 98, 122, 124, 127
15th (full-moon),	20, 24, 25, 29, 77, 84, 161, 163, 188, 190, 193 n., 196 & n., 197
dark fortnight :—	
4th,	114, 115, 120
6th,	136, 138
8th,	97, 98
10th,	114
12th,	168, 174, 176
15th (new-moon),	100, 108, 109, 192, 193 & n.
days of the month :—	
2nd,	16, 23, 152, 157, 159
5th,	15
18th,	157 n.
days of the reign :—	
55th,	148, 149
92nd,	223, 226, 230, 258
96th,	244, 259
157th,	86, 89, 91
158th,	205, 206, 207
163rd,	230, 254
374th,	45, 49, 53
469th,	9, 11

days of the week :—

	PAGE
Sunday,	192, 193 & n.
Monday,	122, 124, 127
Thursday,	97, 98, 161, 163, 166, 196 n.
Friday,	196 n., 286, 292
Saturday,	25, 26, 97, 98, 188, 190
Dayyandinne, <i>ri.</i> ,	24
Dayyandinne Plates of Vinayāditya,	25, 26
Deḍā, <i>s.a.</i> <i>Mahārāṭ</i> Dēvapāladēva,	193
Deḍu, <i>s.a.</i> <i>Mahārāṭ</i> Dēvapāladēva,	193
Dehapa, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 292
Deo Bārṇār Inscription,	18
Deśhī Grant of Kṛishṇa III,	103, 170, 179, 180 n.
Deṇbhaṭa, <i>Palahkī k.</i> Dhruvasēna III's father,	114, 118
Dēvabhadrāsūri, <i>śchārya</i> ,	286, 291
dēvānata,	54, 231, 243, 248, 249, 258, 261, 262
dēvadāsī,	31, 127 n.
Dēvadatta, <i>m.</i> ,	136, 138
dēvadāpa,	75, 84, 185
Dēvadēva, <i>s.a.</i> <i>god</i> Viṣṇu,	203
dēvadēya,	118, 119
Devadinna, <i>banker</i> ,	31
Dēvagaṇa, <i>com.</i> ,	163
Dēvagupta, <i>s.a.</i> Chandragupta II.,	18, 168, 172, 174
Dēvagupta, <i>k. of Magadha</i> ,	18
dēvakāmi,	45, 53, 89, 91
dēvakula 'statue shrine' or 'temple',	97, 98
Devali Plates of Śilāditya IV,	115
Dēvaṇ Crag, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 253, 265
Dēvapāla, <i>Pāla k.</i> ,	153, 283
Dēvapāladēva, <i>Guhila k. of Dungarpur</i> ,	192, 193
Dēvapāladēva, <i>Gurjara-Pratihāra k.</i> ,	122
Dēvarāja, <i>Paramara k. of Ahā</i> ,	196, 197, 198
Dēvāram, <i>work</i> ,	40 n., 52 n., 217 & n.
Dēvavarman, <i>Viṣṇukandī k.</i> ,	19, 20
Dēvēndravarmān, <i>Gaṇga k.</i> ,	139, 140, 141, 143, 145
Dēvēndravarmān Rājārāja I., <i>Gaṇga k.</i> ,	141, 142, 143
Dēvi, <i>s.a.</i> <i>goddess</i> Pārvatī,	130, 133
Dēvi-Gōsvāmī, <i>Kara q.</i> ,	100
dy, form of—,	54
dh,	128, 168, 187, 208
dh, doubled before <i>v</i> or <i>y</i> ,	77
Dhaḍayāsaha, <i>ri.</i> ,	66, 71, 75
Dhūḍiyappa, <i>ri.</i> ,	77, 84
Dhāhadva, <i>ri.</i> ,	80
Dhaivata, <i>avara</i> ,	50 n.
Dhanabhūti, <i>k.</i> ,	35
Dhanadēva, <i>k.</i> ,	201
Dhananājaya, <i>s.a.</i> <i>epic hero</i> Arjuna,	155, 158

	PAGE		PAGE
mandhuka, <i>Paramāra k. of Abū</i> , . . .	197	<i>ditṭham (drishṭam)</i> ,	209
nārā, <i>ca.</i> , . . . 55, 56 & <i>n.</i> , 57, 58 & <i>n.</i> , 163 <i>n.</i>		Divākaraśarman, <i>m.</i> ,	151, 156, 159
nāraḍa, <i>m.</i> ,	195	Divākaraśēna, <i>Vākātaka k.</i> ,	100
harapīvarūha, <i>Paramāra k. of Abū</i> , . . .	197	<i>Divirapati, off.</i> ,	115, 120
harapatṭa, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114	<i>ḍōhulīyā</i> ,	195 <i>n.</i>
harasēna II, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 116	<i>dōṅgarikā</i> ,	108 & <i>n.</i>
harasēna III, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 117	Dōrasamudra, <i>l.</i> ,	55, 58, 59, 60, 62
harasēna IV, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 117	double-fish, <i>auspicious sign</i> ,	53 <i>n.</i>
hārā (varsha), <i>k.</i> ,	58 <i>n.</i> , 269, 270	Drākshārāma, <i>vi.</i> , 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144 & <i>n.</i> , 145	
hārāvarsha, <i>sur. of Dhruva II</i> ,	66, 74	Drākshārāma Inscription of Kulōttuṅga I, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143	
hārāvarsha, <i>sur. of Rāshṭrakūṭa k. Dhruva</i> , 99, 107, 108, 109, 176, 184, 189		Drākshārāma Inscription of Vishnuvardhana,	271
harma, 9, 11, 144, 158, 170, 194		<i>dramma, coin</i> ,	121, 124, 127
harma-chakra, <i>emblem on seal</i> ,	150	Draupadī, <i>epic heroine</i> ,	101
harmadāya,	116, 119, 197	<i>dravya</i> ,	1, 2
harm-ādihikaraṇa,	170 <i>n.</i> , 173 & <i>n.</i>	<i>Dravyapāla, off.</i> ,	2
Dharmadēva, <i>m.</i> ,	195	<i>drishṭam</i> ,	209
Dharmāditya, <i>s. a. Valabhī k. Kharagraha II</i> ,	118	<i>drōgarikā, see dōṅgarikā</i> ,	99, 108
Dharmāditya, <i>s. a. Valabhī k. Śīlāditya I</i> ,	114, 116	Drōṇa, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 156, 158
dharmajña,	156, 159	Drug, <i>di.</i> ,	207
Dharmapriya, <i>monk</i> ,	15	Drupadātmajā, <i>s. a. epic heroine Draupadī</i> ,	101
Dharmapuri, <i>s. a. Tagadai ca.</i> ,	43	Dudia Plates of Pravarasēna II, 18, 169, 171 <i>n.</i> , 172 <i>n.</i> , 173 <i>n.</i> , 174 <i>n.</i> , 209 & <i>n.</i>	
Dharmarāja, <i>engr.</i> ,	163 & <i>n.</i>	Duṅgarasimha, <i>Guhila k. of Dungarpur</i> ,	193
Dharmarāja, <i>s. a. god Yama</i> ,	190	Dungarpur, <i>ca.</i> ,	193
Dharmarāja, <i>s. a. Śailōdbhava k. Mānabhīta</i> , 21 <i>n.</i>		Dungarpur, <i>state</i> ,	192, 193
dharmāsana,	276	Durgā, <i>s. a. goddess Pārvatī</i> ,	128
dharmāsāsana, <i>s. a. tāmraśāsana</i> ,	95	Durgabhaṭṭa, <i>m.</i> ,	181, 185
Dharmaśāstra,	137	Durgāditya, <i>donee</i> ,	100, 108
Dharmātmaja, <i>s. a. epic hero Yudhisṭhira</i> ,	155	Durgahari, <i>m.</i> ,	94, 95, 96
Dhātṛi, <i>s. a. god Brahman</i> ,	238, 255	Durgarāja, <i>m.</i> ,	77, 85
Dhāvata, <i>s. a. Dhāhadva vi.</i> ,	80	Durlabha, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 197
Dhōlkā, <i>co.</i> ,	287, 288	Durlabha III, <i>Chāhamāna k.</i> ,	56
Dhruva, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> , 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 176, 177, 178 & <i>n.</i> , 179, 180 & <i>n.</i> , 181, 183, 184		Durukkaṇ Kamudaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 264
Dhruva I, <i>Gujarāt Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> , 65, 68 & <i>n.</i> , 69, 70, 72, 78 <i>n.</i> , 82		Durvāsā Cave, <i>at Silaharā</i> ,	30
Dhruva II, <i>Gujarāt Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> , 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, & <i>n.</i> , 71, 73, 74, 76		Durvāsā Cave Inscription,	30, 31, 36
Dhruvasēna II, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	18 <i>n.</i> , 114, 117	Dūsaśarman, <i>donee</i> ,	24, 29
Dhruvasēna III, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 118	Dushyanta, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Dhulia Grant of Karka, 102, 103, 179, 180 & <i>n.</i> , 181		dūta or dūtaka, 68, 69, 70, 76, 77, 85, 101, 109, 115, 120, 156, 159, 186, 196 <i>n.</i> , 268, 276	
Dhunḍesā, <i>s. a. Dhaḍayāsaha vi.</i> ,	71	<i>dvārapāla, 'door-keeper'</i> ,	216 <i>n.</i>
Dhundumāra, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220	Dvēdaigōmapuram, <i>vi.</i> , 234, 236, 245, 254, 259, 266	
Dikshita,	115, 119	<i>dviṣṭādīdāya, s. a. brahmadāya</i> ,	108
Dilīpa, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	124, 126, 220		
Dinājpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	152	E	
Diṇḍigarar, <i>Bāṇa k.</i> ,	112	ē, initial,	12, 114, 160, 187
Dīnta, <i>com.</i> ,	76	ē, medial,	2, 160, 168, 187, 191 <i>n.</i> , 208
Dipattarayan, <i>m.</i> ,	91, 92	eclipses—	
Dīrghabāhu, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220	lunar,	20, 21 & <i>n.</i> , 161, 163, 196 & <i>n.</i> , 197
		solar,	94, 95, 96, 100, 109, 122, 124, 127

	PAGE
Ediraṇ Śāttan, m.,	237, 251, 264
ēka-bamhaṇa, ep. of Śātavāhana Śātakarṇi,	32
Ēkalīṅga, s. a. god Śiva,	286, 291
Ēkalīṅga Māhātmya or Ēkalīṅga Purāṇa, work,	286 & n.
Ēkavīrappāḍi,	147
Ēlagam, vi.,	88, 90, 92
elephant, emblem,	112 n.
Elīṇi, Kēraḷa k.,	43 & n.
Eran, vi.,	17
Eran Inscription of G. E. 191,	17
eras :—	
Chēdi,	159, 161, 163, 166
Harshakāla,	98
Kalachuri, s. a. Chēdi,	163
Kali,	219
Kanishka,	14
Mālava,	19
Old Saka,	14
Śaka, 21 n., 24, 25 & n., 26, 29, 42 n., 43 n., 64,	66, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 98, 100, 102, 103, 108, 176, 180, 185, 186, 189
Valabhī,	114, 115
Vikrama,	122, 192, 193 & n., 196 & n., 197, 286, 292
Ēreyaṅga, Hoysaḷa k.,	56, 58 & n.
ēri-vāriṇa-perumakkal, ' tank committee ',	148, 149
Etṭi Valaṇṇuḷiyaṇ Śaṅgaṇ, m.,	237, 252, 265

F

fishes, emblem on seal,	213
flag, auspicious sign,	53 n.

G

g,	200, 208
Gadvāl Plates of Vikramāditya I,	26, 27 n., 28
Gāhaḍavāla, dy.,	101
gaja-Lakshmī, emblem on seal,	136
Gājāyana,	201, 203, 204
Gaṇapati, god,	128, 130, 133
Gaṇḍakī, ri.,	202
Gaṇḍarāditya, Chōḷa k.,	219, 220, 221, 240, 241 & n., 256
Gāndaruvatattaiyār-Iḷambagam, work,	223 n.
Gāndhāra, svara,	50 n.
Gaṅga, dy.,	43, 103, 104, 107, 110 & n., 111 & n., 112 & n., 113, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 161, 162 n., 184, 218, 221, 225, 228, 272
Gaṅgā, s. a. ri. Ganges,	107, 192, 194
Gaṅgadiyaraiyar Kaṇṇāḍu Peruṅgaṅgar, W.	
Gaṅga ch.,	110 & n., 113

	PAGE
Gaṅgaikonda-Chōḷa, s. a. Chōḷa k. Rājendra-chōḷa I,	272
Gaṅgaikondaśōḷa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, s. a.	
Kaḍalaṅṇuḍi ri.,	235
Gaṅgaladēva, dome,	189, 191
Gaṅgamaṇḍalam, co.,	270
Gaṅgapāḍi, co.,	180, 221, 222, 224, 225, 245, 259
Gaṅga six-thousand, province,	113
Gaṅga Udayāditya, general,	56
Gaṅgavāḍi, see Gaṅgapāḍi, . . . . .	..
Gaṅgavāṭi, see Gaṅgapāḍi, . . . . .	..
Ganges, ri.,	71, 104, 134, 162, 164 n., 175, 208
Gāṅgēyadēva, Haihaya k.,	129 & n.
Gāṅgpur, state,	17
Ganjām Plates of Daṇḍimahādēvi,	39 n.
Ganjām Plates of the Time of Śaśaṅka,	21 n.
Gārgī, gōtra-n.,	32
Gārgīputra, metronymic of Viśvadēva,	35
Garuḍa, emblem on seal,	64, 77, 99
Gauḍa, co.,	129, 132, 135, 152, 281, 283
Gauḍa, m.,	186
Gauḍapati, sur. of Kambōja k.,	152 & n.
Gauḍarājamālā, work,	152 n.
Gauḍaraho, work,	20 n.
Gauḍi-drīpa-guru, ep. of Kumāraghōsha,	281
Gaṇpti,	35
Gaṇptiputra, s. a. Gotiputa,	34, 35
Gaurī, s. a. goddess Pārvatī,	126, 220
Gaurjara, 'k. of Gujara'	289
Gautamī, gōtra-n.,	32
Gautamī Balaśrī, Śātavāhana q.,	33
Gautamīputra, metronymic of Śātavāhana k.	
Śātakarṇi,	32, 33, 102
Gautamīputra, Vakāṭaka prince,	171, 175 & n., 209
gavyūta, land measure,	93, 94, 95, 96
Gayā Image Inscription in Bhaikshukī Lipi,	37 & n., 38
Geyamāṇikka-vaḷaṇṇuḍu, di.,	268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
gh,	16, 30
Ghazni, co.,	97
Ghorband, ri.,	11
Ghōsūṇḍi, vi.,	198, 199, 200, 203
Ghōsūṇḍi Brāhmī Inscription,	198, 199, 203
Ghotia Plates of Prithvidēva II,	163
Ghyāṣudīn Balban, Sultān of Delhi	287
Girnar Rock Edict IV of Aśoka,	31
Gōdāvarī, ri.,	20, 58, 139, 140, 144, 145, 162

	PAGE
Gogera, <i>vi.</i> ,	122
Gōgrapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	121, 124, 127
Gōkarṇa, <i>ch.</i>	161, 162 n.
Gōlamma, <i>m.</i> ,	93, 94, 95, 96
Gōlasiṅgha, <i>s. a.</i> Sōlasiṅgha,	23 n.
Gold Committee,	148
Gōlikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Goṁdī, <i>gōtra-n.</i> ,	34
Goṁdīputa, <i>metronymic of</i> Buddharakshita,	34
Gōndala, <i>Paramāra ch.</i> ,	56
Gooty Inscription of Vinayāditya,	28 n.
Gōpāla II, <i>Pāla k.</i> ,	152
Gōparāja, <i>ch.</i> ,	17
Gord, <i>l.</i> ,	57
Gōsaladēvi, <i>Gāhaḍavāla q.</i> ,	101
Gota,	34
Gotama, <i>s. a. the Buddha</i> ,	11
Gōtamaī, <i>ri.</i> ,	140
Gotiputa, <i>metronymic of</i> Āgaraju,	34, 35
Gotiputra, <i>metronymic of</i> Agnimitraṇaka,	35
<i>gōtras</i> :—	
Atri,	31
Ātrēya,	24, 29
Bharadvāja or Bhāradvāja,	31, 129, 132, 135, 192, 194, 237, 252, 264
Bhrigu,	31, 32
Uhhāgari,	34
Gādāyana,	205
Gājāyana,	201, 203, 204, 205
Gārga,	184
Gārgyāyana,	24, 29
Gautama,	20
Gōdāyana,	205
Gōtama,	20
Harkari or Hārkarī,	168 & n., 172 & n., 175
Jātūkarnya,	100, 108
Kāṇva,	205
Kapishthala,	136, 137
Kāśyapa,	33, 34, 35, 211 n.
Kaunḍinya,	32, 84
Kausika,	24, 29, 115, 119
Maṭhara,	34
Parāśara,	16, 23, 201, 204
Śālaṅkāyana,	100, 108
Vachha, <i>s. a.</i> Vatsa,	31, 36
Vasishtha,	31, 222, 242, 257
Vatsa, Vātsa or Vātsya,	30, 31, 32, 151, 156, 158, 161, 165
Vishṇuvṛiddha,	171, 175, 212
Gōtrapravarānibandhakadamba, <i>work</i> ,	31 n., 168 n., 172 n.

	PAGE
Gōvardhana, <i>l.</i> ,	102, 180
Gōvardhana, <i>te.</i> ,	8 & n., 9, 11
Gōvinda, <i>m.</i> ,	94, 95, 96
Gōvinda, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 197
Gōvinda, <i>s. a. god</i> Viṣṇu,	94, 96
Gōvinda I, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	67, 71, 81, 105, 177, 182
Gōvinda II, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	82, 102, 103, 104 & n., 107, 177, 178 & n., 179, 180, 183
Gōvinda III, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	21 n., 67, 68, 72, 73, 77, 78 & n., 79, 83, 103, 111 n., 177 & n., 180 & n., 184 n.
Gōvindachandra, <i>Gāhaḍavāla k.</i> ,	101
Gōvindavarman, <i>Viṣṇukunḍin k.</i> ,	19
<i>Grāmakūṭāyukta, off.</i> ,	84, 108, 184
<i>grāmaśikhara</i> ,	115, 119
Guddavādi, <i>di.</i> ,	20, 144, 145
<i>Gūḍhapurusha, off.</i> ,	156, 159
Gūḍiwāda Inscription,	162 n.
Guhasēna, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 116
Guhēśvarapāṭaka, <i>ca.</i> ,	100
Guhila, <i>dy. of</i> Dungarpur,	192
Guhila, <i>s. a. Guhilot clan of</i> Mewār,	285, 286, 287, 288
Guhilot, <i>clan of</i> Mewār,	285
Gujarāt, <i>co.</i> ,	56, 57, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 79 & n., 197, 285, 287, 288
Gumbheer, <i>ch. of</i> Gord,	57
Gumda, <i>family</i> ,	34
Guṇabhara, <i>s. a. Vasudēva com.</i> ,	109
Guṇamēnagaipuram, <i>vi.</i> ,	147
Guṇarāja, <i>m.</i> ,	59, 61, 63
Gupta, <i>dy.</i> ,	4 & n., 5, 18, 35, 210 n.
Gupta, <i>race</i> ,	34, 35
Gurgaj, <i>te.</i> ,	127
Gurgi, <i>vi.</i> ,	127
Gurjara, <i>co.</i> ,	46, 50, 285
Gurjara or Gūrjara, <i>dy.</i> ,	55, 57 & n., 60, 62, 63 n., 129, 132, 134, 135
Gurjara or Gūrjara, <i>people</i> ,	67, 74, 153
Gurjara-Pratihāra, <i>dy.</i> ,	122
Gurjara-Pratihāra, <i>empire</i> ,	69
Gurjarēśa,	132 n.
<i>Guruparamparā, work</i> ,	230
Guta,	34
<i>gutta, s. a. gupta</i> ,	3
<i>guyāḍa, 'courtyard'</i> ,	192, 196

H

<i>h.</i> ,	12, 54, 114, 187 200
-----------------------	----------------------

	PAGE
Hāḍā-ji,	32
Hāḍḍā Kharōshthī Inscription of the year 28,	12
Hāḍhapallī, vi.,	121, 122, 124, 127
Haihaya, s. a. Kalachuri dy.,	127 n., 128, 129, 160, 164
<i>hala</i> , land measure,	192 & n., 194
Haḷebīḍ, s. a. Dōrasamudra,	58
<i>Hammāramadamardana</i> , work,	287 n.
<i>hamsa</i> , emblem,	112 n.
Hanumān, te.,	205
Hara, s. a. god Śiva,	71, 105, 182
Hara-Gaurī, s. a. Ardhanārīśvara,	133
Harāhā Stone Inscription of Maukhari Sūrya-varman,	19
Hari, s. a. god Viṣṇu,	238, 255
Harihar Grant of Vinayāditya,	24, 25, 26
Harikēsaridēva, <i>Kudamba ch.</i> ,	101
Hariśchandra, myth. k.,	220
Harishōṇa, <i>Vākāṭaka k.</i> ,	21 n., 22
Harivarman, <i>W. Gāṇḍa k.</i> ,	111
Harsha, k.,	72, 81, 105, 182
Harshagupta, <i>Sōmavamśī k. of Kōśala</i> ,	18
Hasdo, vi.,	163
Hashtnagar Pedestal Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
<i>hāthi-bāḍā</i> , 'elephant-stable',	198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203
Hāthi-bāḍā Brāhmī Inscription at Nagari,	198, 201, 202, 203
Hāthīgumphā Inscription of Khāravela,	28 n.
Heliodorus, Greek,	200, 203
Himādri, s. a. Himālaya mo.,	132
Himālaya, mo.,	127, 135, 157, 257
Himāśailajā, s. a. goddess Pārvatī,	155
Hirahadagalli Plates,	209
Hiraṇyayōgā-Dhāshu-vāpi, field,	79 n.
Hirū, f.,	285, 290, 291
Hsien Tsang or Hsien Tsiang, <i>Chinese pilgrim</i> , see also Yuan Chwang,	27, 283
house, symbol,	3
Hōvya, see Bhōvya,	223, 243, 258
Hoysala, dy.,	44, 56, 57, 58
Hoysala Narasimha I.'s Inscription,	59
Humecha Inscription,	112
Hun, tribe,	210 n.
Hund, s. a. Udabhāṇḍa ca.,	97
Huvishka, <i>Kushāṇa k.</i> ,	12

I

i, initial,	6, 120, 128, 160, 187
i, medial,	5, 6, 7, 93, 167, 208, 215

	PAGE
i, medial,	5, 6, 16, 167, 208, 215
i, used for i,	136
Idaikaḷi-nāḍu, di.,	269, 278, 280
<i>idaiṇṇipūṭṭam</i> , tax,	234
Ikshvāku, dy. of <i>Ayōdhyā</i> ,	98
Ikshvāku, dy. of <i>South India</i> ,	33, 34, 36
Ikshvāku, myth. k.,	216 & n., 220, 238, 255
<i>ilaikkūlam</i> , tax,	234, 263
Ilam, s. a. Ceylon,	87, 90, 91, 221, 226 & n., 245, 259
Ilā-maṇḍalam, s. a. Ceylon,	90, 92, 224
<i>ilampūṭṭeḷi</i> , tax,	234, 263
Ilāmuridēsa,	230
Ilāṅgāśōka, l.,	230
Ilāṅgōkkuṇḍi, vi.,	8
Ilattāṇ, s. a. <i>Singhalese k. Parākramabāhu</i> ,	87, 89, 90
<i>Ilattaraṇṇa</i> , 'k. of Ceylon',	110 n.
Ilava, caste,	234
Ilavādigaḷ Nallāṇa, m.,	236, 254, 266
Ilāvarsha, co.,	165
Indo-Greek,	97
Indra, god,	11, 40, 46, 51, 121, 123, 125, 157 & n., 217 n., 241, 256, 257
Indra or Indra Pīchehkhakarāja, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	67, 177
Indra III, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	177 n.
Indrabahu, <i>Sōmavamśī k. of Kōśala</i> ,	18
Indrajit, ch.,	121, 122, 124, 126, 127
Indrajit, <i>Rāvaṇa's son</i> ,	126
Indrarāja, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	73, 77, 78, 81, 85, 105, 182
Indravarman, <i>Viṣṇukunḍin k.</i> ,	19, 20 & n., 21 & n.
Indumauli, s. a. god Śiva,	218, 238, 239, 256
Indus, ri.,	33, 97
Ingā-nāḍu, di.,	216 n.
Innambar-nāḍu, di.,	223
Ipūr Plates of Mādhavavarman,	19 n., 20 n., 21 n., 22
Irāmakuṭa-Mūvara,	225
Irāyiravaṇ Pallavayaṇ, m.,	234, 235, 244, 245, 254, 258, 259, 266
Irdā, vi.,	150
Irdā Copper-Plate of Kambōja Nayapāladēva,	150, 151, 152, 153
Irunūrruvaṇ Uttamaṇ, m.,	237, 251, 263
Isa, s. a. god Śiva,	130, 164
isai, kind of <i>Tamīl composition</i> ,	50 n.
Isānadēva, <i>Sōmavamśī k. of Kōśala</i> ,	18

	PAGE
Isānaśāmbhu, <i>Saiva ascetic</i> ,	128 n., 131, 134
Isānavarman, <i>Maukhari k.</i> ,	19
Islām Shāh, <i>Khiljī k.</i> ,	120
Īśvara s. a. god Śiva,	130
Īśvarabhaṭṭa, m.,	93, 94, 95, 96
Īśvarapōtavarman, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	26
I-tsing, <i>Chinese pilgrim</i> ,	283
iyal, kind of Tamil composition,	45, 50 & n.

J

j,	30, 38, 93, 151, 167, 180 n., 208
Jagaddēva, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	54, 55, 56, 57 & n., 58, 59 & n., 60, 61, 62, 63
Jagadēkamalla, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
Jagattraya-Daṇḍanāyaka, <i>Singhalese general</i> , 90, 92	
Jagattuṅgadēva, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	77, 85
Jaggyayapōṭa Inscriptions of the Ikshvākus,	33
Jāhnavī, s. a. Gaṅgā rī.,	116
Jaina, sect.,	50 n.
Jaina Caves,	31
Jain—Āchāryas,	286
Jainad, vi.,	54, 59
Jaitramalla, s. a. <i>Paramāra k. Jayatuṅgidēva</i> , 285, 288, 290 & n.	
Jaitrasimha <i>Guhila k.</i> , 285, 287 & n., 288, 289, 290	
Jaitrī, s. a. <i>Guhila k. Jaitrasimha</i> ,	287
Jājalladēva I, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	160 & n., 163, 165
Jājallidēva II, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	160, 165
Jālōr, province,	197
Jāmadaguya, s. a. <i>Paraśurāma</i> ,	123, 125
Jamali, vi.,	168, 171, 172, 175
Jāmbani, vi.,	154 n.
Jāmbavant, epic hero,	164
Jāmbavantēśvara, te.,	164
Jāmbavat, l.,	161, 164, 165
Jambhala, god,	37
Jambu, l. in W. Java,	5
Jambukēśvaram, vi.,	217
Jambutīrtha, l.,	164
Jambuvā or Jambuvāvikā, vi.,	80
Jaindēra, vi.,	161, 163, 164, 167
Jāmuntolā, vi.,	171
Janamējaya, s. a. <i>Mahā-Bhavagupta II</i> ,	136
Jananātha, s. a. <i>Paramāra Jayasimha</i> ,	55, 56 & n.
Janārdana, s. a. god Vishṇu,	44
Jāṅgala, co.,	285, 287, 289
jānī (yājñika),	195 n.
Jānjīr, di.,	163, 164
Jātakas, work,	202 n.

	PAGE
Jaṭāvarman Kulaśēkhara I, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	43 & n.
Jaṭēśvara, <i>Gaṅga k.</i> ,	162 & n.
Jaṭilavarman, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	7
Jātūkarnīputra, s. a. poet Bhavabhūti,	211 n.
Jauliā Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
Java,	281, 283 n.
Javanese,	284
Jayadratha-Daṇḍanātha, <i>Singhalese General</i> ,	43
Jayaṅgonḍāṇ, author,	139, 270
Jayaṅgonḍasōla-maṇḍalam, di.,	88, 89, 91, 243, 258
Jayaṅgonḍasōla-vaṇaṇaḍu, di.,	269, 278, 280
Jayantarāja, m.,	97, 98
Jayasimha, k. of Daṇḍabhukti,	153
Jayasimha, s. a. <i>Guhila k. Jaitrasimha</i> ,	287
Jayasimha, W. <i>Chālukya k.</i> ,	222, 268, 269, 273, 279
Jayasimha, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	55, 56, 57 n., 58, 60, 63 & n.
Jayasimha, s. a. <i>Jayasimha-Siddharāja</i> ,	57 & n.
Jayasimha, s. a. <i>Jēsīṅgha</i> ,	188 n.
Jayasimha I., E. <i>Chālukya k.</i> ,	20, 21 & n.
Jayasimha III, <i>Chālukya k.</i> ,	188
Jayasimha-Siddharāja, <i>Chālukya k.</i> ,	57 and n.
Jayasimhasūri, author,	287 n.
Jayastambha, s. a. <i>Jēkhambha</i> ,	188 n.
Jayatala or Jayatasimha, s. a. <i>Guhila k.</i> Jaitrasimha,	287
Jayatuṅgidēva, <i>Paramāra k. of Mālwa</i> ,	288
Jayaviśāla, n. of k. <i>Pūrṇavarman's elephant</i> ,	5 n.
Jējābhuktika,	162
Jejūri Plates of Vinayāditya,	25, 26, 29 & n.
Jēkhambha,	188 n., 190
Jēsala, s. a. <i>Guhila k. Jaitrasimha</i> ,	285, 288, 290
Jesar, vi.,	114
Jesar Plates of Śilāditya III,	115
Jēsīṅgha, minister,	188 & n., 190
Jethwai, vi.,	98, 99
jihvāmūṭiya,	5, 77, 114
Jinasēna, author,	28, 178
Jinēśvarasūri, āchārya,	286, 291
Jivakachintāmaṇi, work,	223, 231 n.
jīvita,	45, 50, 54
Jodhpur Inscription of V. S. 894,	121
Jōgīmārā Cave, at Rāmgarh,	31
Jōlā, m.,	195
Jondra, vi.,	164
Jug Dev, s. a. <i>Paramāra k. Jagaddēva</i> ,	56, 57
Jumna, rī.,	71
Junāgaḍh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman,	201
Jura Inscription of Kṛishṇa,	65

K	PAGE	PAGE
<i>k</i> ,	1, 6, 38, 93, 208	Kālēlā or Kālēlāya, lake, 286, 291
Kābul,	97	Kali, age, 45, 50, 123, 125, 126, 131, 134, 157 & n., 239, 255
<i>kachcham</i> , 'resolution',	8 & n., 10, 11	Kālidāsa, author, 31, 169 & n., 210, 211
<i>Kachchhapaghāta</i> , <i>dy.</i> ,	121	Kalikāla, <i>s. a. Chōla k.</i> Karikāla, 217 n., 220
<i>Kachchipēḍu</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Conjeevaram,	147	Kaliṅga, <i>co.</i> , 45, 50, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 221, 222, 224, 225, 227, 230, 245, 270, 271
<i>Kaḍalaṅguḍi</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	234, 235, 236, 244, 254, 258, 266	Kaliṅganagara, <i>ca.</i> , 141, 162 n.
<i>kādam</i> , land measure,	90, 92 & n.	<i>Kaliṅgapparaṇi</i> , eulogy, 140, 141
<i>Kadamba</i> , <i>dy.</i> ,	101	Kaliṅgarāja, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> , 160 & n., 165
<i>Kaḍambaṅguḍi</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 238, 244, 252, 265	Kaliṅgarāja, <i>seal</i> , 268, 276, 279
<i>Kaḍambaṅūr</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	231, 232, 237, 251, 263	<i>Kaliṅgattupparaṇi</i> , work, 139, 140, 141, 142, 214, 216 n., 217 n., 270, 272
<i>Kaḍambavalavāṭkai</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 238, 253, 265	Kāliyūr-kōttam, <i>di.</i> , 147
<i>Kadapha</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13	Kaḷikuḍi, <i>vi.</i> , 236, 244, 245, 250, 259, 263
<i>Kadaphes</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13	<i>kalpadrama</i> , 126, 130, 133, 165, 239, 255, 257
<i>Kaḍāra</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Kaṭāha <i>co.</i> ,	224, 228, 229, 230, 243, 244, 250, 258, 263, 268, 274, 277, 279, 282, 283, 284	Kalunulam, <i>vi.</i> , 217, 236, 244, 259
<i>Kāḍava</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Pallava,	43, 45	Kalyāṇapura, <i>l.</i> , 221
<i>Kaḍḍibhara</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	84	Kalyāṇi, <i>ca.</i> , 55, 56, 58, 188
<i>Kadphises</i> ,	13	Kalyāṇi, <i>Chōla q.</i> , 220
<i>Kaḍūā</i> , tribe,	196 n.	Kāmā, <i>vi.</i> , 121
<i>Kāḍuvēṭṭi</i> , <i>ch.</i> ,	112	Kamalarāja, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> , 160, 165
<i>kaikkōḷār</i> ,	146	Kānūrṇava, <i>E. Chāṅga k.</i> , 228
<i>Kailāsa</i> , <i>mo.</i> ,	130, 133, 238, 255	Kannuli Grant of Vaidyadeva, 152
<i>Kaira</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Śrīkhetaka,	66, 71	Kānavama, <i>s. a.</i> Kāmā <i>vi.</i> , 121
<i>Kaiṭabha</i> , demon destroyed by Vishnu,	45	Kānavama Inscription, 121
<i>Kakkala</i> , <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	228	Kambayanallūr, <i>vi.</i> , 43
<i>Kakshivat</i> , <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220	Kambōja, <i>ca.</i> , 153
<i>Kakutstha</i> , <i>s. a.</i> myth. k. Purañjaya,	220	Kambōja, <i>dy.</i> , 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157
<i>Kāla</i> , <i>s. a.</i> god Yama,	217 n.	Kambōja, <i>tribe</i> , 33, 153 & n.
<i>Kalābhīrapalli</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	132	Kambōja, <i>s. a.</i> Cambodia, 281
<i>Kālabhōja</i> , <i>Guhila, k.</i> ,	287	Kambōja horses, 153 & n.
<i>Kalachuri</i> , <i>dy.</i> ,	55, 57, 94, 128, 129, 160, 161, 163	Kāmeśvarīdēvi, <i>q.</i> , 97, 98
<i>Kālaḍi</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	45, 49, 53	Kāmpīlika khunḍaka, 115, 119
<i>Kaḷakattūr</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	113	Kāmpīlya, monk, 66, 67, 75
<i>Kaḷakkāḍ</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	9	Kāmpīlya, <i>tīrtha</i> , 66, 67, 71, 75
<i>Kaḷakkāḍu</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	9	Kāmsāri, <i>s. a.</i> god Vishnu, 123, 125
<i>Kaḷakkūḍi</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	9	Kanakagiri, <i>s. a.</i> mo. Mēru, 229, 242, 257
<i>Kaḷakkūḍināḍu</i> , <i>di.</i> ,	9, 11	Kaṇakarāja, 91, 92
<i>kalam</i> , measure of capacity,	223, 229, 258, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280	<i>kaṇakkar</i> , 'accountants', 207 & n.
<i>Kālāmukha</i> , <i>sect.</i> ,	50 n.	Kanauj, <i>ca.</i> , 122, 129, 162, 211
<i>kaḷaṅḡu</i> , weight,	147	Kaṇavadikāl, field, 249, 261, 262
<i>Kalasan</i> , <i>vi.</i> ,	281	Kaṇavadimayakkal, field, 249, 262
<i>Kaḷavaḷi</i> , work,	217	Kāñchi or Kāñchīpura, <i>ca.</i> , 26, 27 & n., 72, 81, 103, 104 n., 105, 110 n., 111, 112, 139, 140, 141, 147, 180, 182, 184, 217, 220, 222, 243, 258
<i>Kālavēy</i> , field,	248, 261	Kāñchivāyil, <i>vi.</i> , 222, 242, 258
<i>Kaḷbappunāḍu</i> , <i>co.</i> ,	112	Kāndaḷūr-Sūlai, <i>l.</i> , 221, 224, 225, 245, 259
<i>Kā</i> Bhairava, deity,	170 n.	Kaṇḍarādittam, <i>vi.</i> , 219 n.
		Kaṇheri Cave Inscription, 32

	PAGE
<i>kaṇi</i> ,	231
<i>kaṇi</i> , <i>land measure</i> ,	223, 243, 244, 258, 259, 261, 269, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
<i>kaṇimurṛūṭu</i> ,	231, 243, 258
Kanishka, <i>Kushāṇa k.</i> ,	98
Kanishka Casket Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
<i>kāṇiyālar</i> ,	268, 274, 275, 276 & n., 277 & n., 278 & n., 279
Kaṇkāṇināḍuvirukkum, <i>off.</i> ,	224, 259
<i>kaṇṇālakkāṇam</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Kaṇṇaṇ Alankārapriyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264
Kaṇṇaṇūr, <i>s. a.</i> Vikramapura,	44
Kaṇṇasāman, <i>donee</i> ,	24, 29
Kaṇṇi, <i>s. a.</i> Kanyākumārī,	46, 51
<i>kāṇikkadaṇ</i> ,	268, 269, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280
<i>kaṇṇi-kāvalaṇ</i> , <i>ep. of Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	51 n.
Kāntāragrāma, <i>di.</i> ,	66, 67, 71, 74
Kaṇṭi, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 155, 158
Kāṇva, <i>dy.</i> ,	204, 205
Kanyākumārī, <i>s. a.</i> Cape Comorin,	51
Kanyākumārī Inscription of Virarājendra,	142,
214, 217 & n., 218 & n., 219 & n., 220, 221, 222, 272	
Kapa, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13
Kāpaḍwanj Grant of Kṛishṇa II,	177 n.
Kaphsa, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13
Kapīśā, <i>ca.</i> ,	13
Kāpīśa, 'of Kapīśā',	11
Kāpīśi, <i>ca.</i> ,	67
Kāplia, <i>s. a.</i> Kāmpilya <i>tīrtha</i> ,	13
Kappīśa, 'of Kapīśā',	100
Kara, <i>dy.</i> ,	37
Kara, <i>l.</i> ,	181, 189
Karād, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
Kāraikkāl, <i>vi.</i> ,	155, 156, 159, 232, 252
Karaṇa, <i>off.</i> ,	236, 245, 259
Kāra-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	147, 231, 233, 252, 253
Karaṇattāṇ, <i>off.</i> ,	232, 233, 237,
Karaṇattāṇ-Madhyastha, <i>off.</i> ,	238, 252, 253
Karaṇattāṇ-Vēlkōvaṇ, <i>off.</i> ,	233, 237
Karaṇiku, <i>off.</i> ,	124, 127
Karaṇjavasahikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Karaṇjaviraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 n.
<i>kāraṇmai</i> ,	262, 263
Karavandapuram, <i>vi.</i> ,	9
Karhāḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	181, 184
Karhāl Grant of Kṛishṇa III,	103, 179, 180
Karikāla, <i>s. a.</i> Chōla k. Āditya II,	221, 227, 240, 256

	PAGE
Karikāla-Chōla, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	28 n., 217, 220, 239, 255
Karikālachōla, <i>sur. of Chōla k.</i> Adhirājendra,	274
Karikālachōla, <i>til.</i> ,	274
Karka, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	81, 182, 183
Karka, <i>Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	65, 67, 68, 69, 70 & n., 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 99, 102, 104 n., 106
Karkaka, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Karka Pratāpaśila, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	180 & n.
Karkāttūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	110, 113
Karkuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	235, 244, 259
Kārle Cave Inscription,	32
Kārle Lion Column Inscription,	35
Karmana, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289
Karṇa, <i>Chaulukya k.</i> ,	56, 58
Karṇa, <i>epic hero</i> ,	218 n.
Karṇa, <i>Haihaya k.</i> ,	129
Karṇa, <i>k.</i> ,	55, 61, 62
Karṇa, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	55, 160 n.
Karṇakēsarin, <i>k. of Utkala</i> ,	153
Karnāli, <i>vi.</i> ,	71
Karṇāṭa or Karṇāṭak, <i>co.</i> ,	45, 65
Karṇāṭa or Karṇāṭaka, <i>people</i> ,	55, 56, 58, 68 n., 72, 99, 105, 182
Karnūl Grant of Vinayāditya,	25, 26
Karōḍhaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Karpagādityaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Muppattiruvāṇ Yajñaṇ,	237, 251, 263
Karpagaṇ Śōlai, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Kārttavīrya, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	160, 164
Kārttikēya, <i>god</i> ,	128
Karumamārāyūm, <i>off.</i> ,	224, 235
Karuṇākaraṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Vaṇḍuvarāja,	140
<i>karuṇi</i> , <i>measure of capacity</i> ,	277, 278, 279, 280
Karuvānallūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	9
Karuvūr Inscription,	55
<i>kāryadarśi</i> ,	147
Kasa, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13
Kāsākuḍi Pallava Grant,	27 n., 111 n.
Kāsapagota, <i>patronymic of a Buddhist teacher</i> ,	35, 36
Kashmīr,	97
Kāsthāmaṇḍapa, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Kassa, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13 n.
<i>kāṣu</i> , <i>coin</i> ,	8, 10, 11
Kāśyapa, <i>sage</i> ,	216 n., 220
Kāśyapaṇ Sūryyaṇ Araṇṇaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264
Kāśyapaṇ,	221, 222, 229, 230, 242, 243, 257,
Kaṭāha, <i>co.</i> ,	258, 267, 268, 282, 283, 284
Katargām, <i>s. a.</i> Kāntāragrāma,	66, 67
Kāthiāwār,	114
Kāthmāṇḍvā, <i>s. a.</i> Kāsthāmaṇḍapa <i>vi.</i> ,	80

	PAGE
Katija, <i>di.</i> ,	192, 194
Katiyor, <i>di.</i> ,	192
Katsa, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises,	13 n.
Kātyāyanī, <i>s. a.</i> goddess Pārvatī,	109
Kaūjā, <i>road</i> ,	195
Kauntī, <i>s. a.</i> Kotī,	35
Kausikīputra, <i>metronymic of Nāgādatta</i> ,	32
Kauṭaliya <i>Arthaśāstra</i> , <i>work</i> ,	1, 3, 174 n., 175 n.
Kauṭilya, <i>author</i> ,	33, 159 n., 174 n., 175 n., 233
Kāu-t'ien, <i>s. a.</i> Kadphises, . . . . .	..
Kautīputra, <i>s. a.</i> Kotīputa,	35
Kavachakshōtra, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Kavalōikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	77, 80, 84
Kavarikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	71, 75
Kavēra-kanyakā, <i>s. a. vi.</i> Kāvērī,	220, 253
Kavēra-tanayā, <i>s. a. vi.</i> Kāvērī,	217 n.
Kāvērī, <i>vi.</i> ,	51, 139, 217 & n., 219, 220, 234, 239, 255
Kāvidiy-ōḍai, <i>vi.</i> ,	246, 259
Kāvi Grant of Gōvinda,	67, 68, 77, 78 & n.
Kāyastha,	98
Kayattāṅkūpuchchi, <i>vi.</i> ,	45, 49, 50, 51
Kēdā, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Keddah, <i>s. a.</i> Kaṭāha <i>co.</i> ,	282
Kēlhaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289
Kēlisimha, <i>engr.</i> ,	286, 292
Kelurak, <i>vi.</i> ,	281
Kelurak Inscription,	281, 283
Kēraḷa, <i>co.</i> ,	43 & n., 45 n., 72, 81, 105, 182, 219, 221, 222, 241, 257
Kēraḷa, <i>dy.</i> ,	26, 27 & n., 28, 55, 220, 272
Kēraḷāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 254, 258, 266
Kēsarīn, <i>tit.</i> ,	17 n.
Kēsarivarman, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	147
Kesarkelā, <i>vi.</i> ,	136
Kēśavāditya, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Kētumāla, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220
Kēvāṇi, <i>ri.</i> ,	30
Kēyūraravarsha, <i>sur. of Haihaya k. Yuvarāja-dēva I.</i> ,	129, & n., 132, 135
Kēyūraravarsha, <i>sur. of Haihaya k. Yuvarāja-dēva II.</i> ,	129 & n., 132, 135
kh,	16, 30, 54, 128
Khadgasēna, <i>m.</i> ,	109
Khairhā Plates of Yaśaḥkarna,	129
Khām Bābā, <i>l.</i> ,	202
Khambha I, <i>Chālukya ch.</i> ,	188, 190
Khambha II, <i>Chālukya ch.</i> ,	186, 187, 188, 189 & n., 190, 191 & n.

	PAGE
Khānugaon, <i>s. a.</i> Khāmkhēḍ <i>vi.</i> ,	93
Khāmkhēḍ, <i>vi.</i> ,	93, 94
Khāmkhēḍ Plates of Pratāpaśīla,	171 n., 178 n.
Khandgiri, <i>l.</i> ,	4
khāṇḍikā, <i>measure of capacity</i> ,	144, 145
Kharagraha I, <i>Valabhī k.</i> ,	114, 117
Kharagraha II, <i>do.</i> ,	114, 118
Kharagraha, <i>Valabhī prince</i> ,	115, 120
Khāravela, <i>k.</i> ,	28 n.
Kharōḍ Inscription of Ratnadēva III,	161 n., 162 n.
Khatiga, <i>s. a.</i> Kshatriya,	33
Khatiga-dapt-māna-madana, <i>ep. of Śātavāhana</i> Śātakarni,	32
Khathroi, <i>s. a.</i> Kshattri,	33
Khatrī, <i>s. a.</i> Kshattri,	33
Khayēllikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	132, 135
Khēṭaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Khēṭala, <i>m.</i> ,	194
Khilji, <i>dy.</i> ,	120
Khimidi, <i>co.</i> ,	162
Khōlāpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 n.
Khōlēśvara, <i>general</i> ,	171 n.
Khōmāna I, <i>Chūhila k.</i> ,	287 n.
Khōttiga, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	228
Khumāna, <i>Chūhila k.</i> ,	287
Khyāta, <i>work</i> ,	193 n.
Kidāra, <i>s. a.</i> Kaṭāha <i>co.</i> ,	243, 258, 276, 282, 283, 284
Kikaku, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
kīl, <i>land measure</i> ,	223, 244, 258, 259, 277, 280
Kilāṇ Kilāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	248, 261
Kilappaḷuvūr Inscription,	231
Kil-Chandirappāḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
kīlkalāṇai,	146
Kil-kūṇu, <i>di.</i> ,	50, 54
Killī, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	217, 220
Kilīnallūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 244, 259
Kilmuttugūr Gaṅga Inscriptions,	112 n.
Kilvāy Kaṇavadi, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Kil-Vēmba-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	45, 49, 53
Kinnara, <i>see Śīna</i> ,	45, 50
Kinsukād seventy, <i>di.</i> ,	188
Kirūdū, <i>province</i> ,	197
Kirtidhara, <i>engr.</i> ,	161, 163, 164, 167
Kirtikaumudī, <i>work</i> ,	57 n.
Kirttirāja, <i>Kachchhapaghāta ch.</i> ,	121
Kisarakēllā, <i>l.</i> ,	136
Kistna, <i>ri.</i> ,	55, 58
kīpta,	175 & n.
Kōch, <i>tribe</i> ,	153 & n.

	PAGE		PAGE
Kōchchaṅgaṇṇāṇ, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	217, 220, 221, 239, 255	Koti,	35
Kōdaṇḍaṇ Śēṇaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266	Kotiputa, <i>metronymic of a Buddhist teacher</i> ,	35
Kōdaṇḍarāma, <i>s. a. Chōla k.</i> , Āditya I,	218, 221	Kōṭṭā, <i>vi.</i> ,	288
Koḍumbālūr,	219 n., 227	Kōṭṭaḍaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	285, 288, 289
Kōḍuṅḍōlūr, <i>s. a. Cranganore</i> ,	225, 226	<i>kōṭṭagāram</i> ,	262
Kōḷi, <i>s. a. Kavalōikā vi.</i> ,	80	Kōṭṭaiyūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	222, 236, 242, 254, 257, 266
Kōkkalla I, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	160 & n., 164	Kōṭṭārakkūḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 264
Kōkkalla II, <i>do.</i> ,	129 & n., 132, 134, 160 n.	Kōṭṭāru, <i>l.</i> ,	270
Kō-kkilli, <i>s. a. Chōla k. Killi</i> ,	217, 220, 239, 255	Kōṭṭayam Plates of Chēra Sthāṇu Ravi,	225
Kōlam, <i>s. a. Kollam</i> ,	225	Kōṭṭiḍal, <i>field</i>	248, 261
Kōḷambha, <i>s. a. Quilon</i> ,	225	Kōṭṭūra, <i>ca.</i> ,	31
Kōḷambhādhisas, ' <i>Vēṇāḍu chiefs</i> ',	225	Kōvūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 246, 247, 249, 252, 259, 260, 262, 264
Kōlāpadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	99, 108	Kōyali, <i>s. a. Kavalōikā vi.</i> ,	80
Kolāpoor, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 n.	Kōyāttūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	112
<i>kōliyar</i> ,	146	<i>kōyil-aṅḡāḍiyār</i> ,	146
Kollam, <i>co.</i> ,	221, 224, 225, 226, 245, 259	<i>kra</i> , form of —,	128
Kōllapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 n.	<i>krishaka</i> , ' <i>cultivator</i> ',	155 & n.
<i>kollar</i> ,	146	Kṛishṇa, <i>engr.</i> ,	222, 223, 243, 258
Koḷuman Inscription,	42 n.	Kṛishṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	222, 223, 243 & n., 258
Komaraliṅgam Inscription,	42 n.	Kṛishṇa, <i>s. a. epic hero Yudhishthira</i> ,	101
Kondedda Plates of Dharmarāja-Mānabhita,	21 n.	Kṛishṇa, <i>s. a. god Vishṇu</i> ,	121, 158, 183, 243, 258
Kōṇērīnmaikōṇḍāṇ, <i>ep. of Chōla k. Rājarāja</i>		Kṛishṇa I, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	69, 81, 99, 103, 106, 177, 178, 180, 183
I,	243, 258	Kṛishṇa II, <i>do.</i> ,	67, 69
Kōṇērīnmaikōṇḍāṇ, <i>ep. of S. Koṅgu k. Vira-</i>		Kṛishṇa II, <i>Gujarāt Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	69, 70, 72
rājendra,	42 n.	Kṛishṇa III, <i>Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	65, 170, 179, 180 n., 215, 218 & n., 219, 220, 221, 240, 256
Koṅgaṇam, <i>co.</i> ,	270	Kṛishṇa-Akālavarsha, <i>s. a. Gujarāt Rāshṭra-</i>	
Koṅgu, <i>co.</i> ,	42 & n., 43, 47, 48, 52 & n., 218	<i>kūṭa k. Kṛishṇa II</i> ,	69, 70, 71
Koṅgu-chōla, <i>dy.</i> ,	42	Kṛishṇaṇ Rāmaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 245, 254, 258, 259, 266
Koṅkaṇa, <i>co.</i> ,	45, 50, 78	Kṛita, <i>age</i> ,	116, 123, 126, 158
Kōṇ Puttaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	251, 263	<i>Kṛitayugādi-navamī, tithi</i> ,	156 n.
Kōntali, <i>minister</i> ,	188 & n.	<i>ksh</i> , form of —,	54, 65
Kooplā, <i>vi.</i> ,	171 n.	Kshamāmāthuna, <i>vi.</i> ,	196, 198 n.
Kopparam Plates of Pulikēśin II,	28 n.	Kshatmamāthuka, <i>vi.</i> ,	196, 198 n.
Kōraṭapadraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	115, 119	Kshatra, <i>s. a. Kshatriya caste</i> ,	238, 255
Korni Plates,	141, 162	Kshatriya, <i>caste</i> ,	32, 33, 34, 36, 255
Korramaṅgalamuḍaiyāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 254, 266	Kshatriya, <i>s. a. Kshattri</i> ,	33
Korraṅḡuḍi Inscription of Pallavamalla,	111 n.	Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	222, 224, 232, 233, 235, 236, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 257, 258, 259, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 274, 275
Kōrraṇ Pōrkāri, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 244, 259	Kshattri, <i>tribe</i> ,	33
Korumelli Plates,	271	Kshēma, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289, 290, 291
Kōsala, <i>co.</i> ,	2, 3, 17 & n., 20, 21 n., 45, 50, 140, 143, 145 & n., 160 n., 162, 165, 169, 201, 210 & n.	Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	20
Kōśalaināḍu, <i>s. a. Dakshīṇa Kōśala</i> ,	154	Kuḍagumalai-nāḍu, <i>s. a. Kuḍamalai-nāḍu</i> ,	225
Kosambā, <i>s. a. Kōśambakhaṇḍa vi.</i> ,	169, 170, 171	Kūḍalasaṅgama, <i>l.</i> ,	221
Kōśambakhaṇḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	168, 170, 171, 172, 175	Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, <i>co.</i> ,	221, 224, 225, 245, 259, 270
<i>kōshṭh-āgāra</i> , ' <i>store-house</i> ',	1		
Kōṭa, <i>clan</i> ,	35, 36		
Kōtali, <i>s. a. Kōntali</i> ,	188 n., 190		
<i>kōṭhāgāla</i> , <i>s. a. kōshṭh-āgāra</i> ,	1; 2		

	PAGE
Kudopali Plates of Mahā-Bhavagupta II., . . .	18
Kūhūr Inscription,	274
Kujūla Kadphises,	13
Kukkiḍiyā, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Kulachandra,	161, 165, 166
<i>Kulaputra</i> ,	172
<i>kulaputraka</i> , 'nobleman',	115, 119
Kulaśekhara, <i>ch.</i> ,	43
Kulaśekhara, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	87, 88 & <i>n.</i> , 89, 90, 92
Kulidikki, <i>l.</i> ,	110, 111, 113
Kulōttuṅga I., <i>Chālukya-Chōla k.</i> ,	138, 139, 140, 141 & <i>n.</i> , 142, 143, 144
Kulōttuṅga I., <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	7 <i>n.</i> , 40 <i>n.</i> , 140, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 276, 279, 283, 284
Kulōttuṅga III., <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	41, 42, 43 <i>n.</i> , 44, 88 & <i>n.</i> , 89
Kulōttuṅga Chōla I., <i>s. a. H. Chālukya Rājendra II.</i> ,	55, 58 & <i>n.</i>
<i>Kulōttuṅgaśōlaṇ-ulā</i> , work,	211
Kulōttuṅgaśōlaṇanāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	140
Kulūta, <i>co.</i> ,	221, 222
<i>Kumāra</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	188
Kumāraghōsha, monk,	281
Kumaraṇ Araṅgaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 244, 259
Kumārāṅkuśa, <i>s. a. Chōlamahārāja</i> ,	218
Kumārāpāla I, <i>Śōlaṅki k. of Gujarāt</i> ,	197
Kumbhadēva, <i>donee</i> ,	189, 191
Kumbhakarṇa, <i>Mahārājā of Mewār</i>	286 <i>n.</i>
Kumbhalgarh Inscription of V. S. 1517,	193, 289
Kumhrar Pillar,	3 & <i>n.</i>
Kuṇavaṇ Nandi, <i>m.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 252, 263, 264, 265
Kunavi, tribe,	196 <i>n.</i>
<i>kundali</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	268, 276, 279
Kundavai, <i>Chālukya princess</i> ,	270
Kundavai, <i>Chālukya q.</i> ,	270
<i>Kuṅjaraghatāvarsha</i> , <i>ep. of Gaudapati</i> ,	152 <i>n.</i>
Kuṇṇa-kurraṇ, <i>vi.</i> ,	147
Kunta,	35
Kuntala, <i>co.</i> ,	57, 129, 132, 135, 141, 210, 221, 270
Kuntalēsa,	132 <i>n.</i>
Kuntī, <i>Yādava clan</i> ,	35
Kuntī, <i>wife of Pāṇḍu</i> ,	35
Kuntibhōja, <i>Yādava k.</i> ,	35
Kuṇṭira, <i>vi.</i> ,	151, 156, 158
Kurakkēṇikollam, <i>co.</i> ,	225
Kūram Pallava Grant,	27 <i>n.</i>
<i>Kūmapurāṇa</i> , work,	171 <i>n.</i>

	PAGE
Kurnool Plates of Vikramāditya I.,	29
Kūrmēśvara Temple Inscription,	162
Kurūlam, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 253, 265
Kurram Casket Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
Kurugōta, <i>vi.</i> ,	100, 108
Kurukkal-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	234, 235, 254, 266
Kurukulatturaiyaṇ, <i>s. a. Śōraṇ Uyyanirāḍu-vāṇ</i> ,	50, 54
Kurumbil, <i>vi.</i> ,	234, 254, 266
Kurumbūr-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
<i>kaganī</i> , measure of capacity,	223, 244, 258
<i>kuśakkōṇam</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Kushāpa, <i>dy.</i> ,	12, 13, 97, 98
<i>Kāṇṇyukta</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	84
<i>kūṭṭi</i> , 'dancing women',	234 <i>n.</i>
<i>kūṭṭikāl</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
<i>kuttukkāl</i> , 'default',	234 <i>n.</i>
<i>kuṇambila</i> , 'householder',	115, 119
Kuvāḍṣva, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220

L

<i>l.</i> ,	16, 38, 114, 128, 167, 200, 208
Lachchaladēvī, <i>Kadamba q.</i> ,	102
Laddigam, <i>vi.</i> ,	43, 112
Lādū Inscription of Sādhārāṇa,	33
Laghu-Viṅga, <i>vi.</i> ,	181, 185
Lahuaḍa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Laiāḍaranāyaka, minister,	188, 190
Lakhamādita, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Lākhaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
<i>lakshana</i> , 'auspicious mark',	4
Lakshmadēva, <i>s. a. Paramāra Jagaddēva</i> ,	57
Lakshmaṇarāja, <i>ch.</i> ,	121, 124, 126
Lakshmaṇashinḥa, <i>k. of Sisōdā</i> ,	193
Lakshmēśvara Inscription of Vinayāditya,	25, 26
<i>Lakshmī</i> , emblem on seal,	15, 17, 136
Lakshmī, goddess,	17, 63, 116, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 133, 238, 254, 259, 279
Lakshmīdēvī, <i>q.</i> ,	188
<i>Lakshmīvalbhū</i> , <i>ep. of Rāshtrakōṭa k. Amōghavarsha I.</i> ,	69
Lālā, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 290
Lalāṭa Kēsari Gumphā, at Khandgiri,	4
Lalitabhāradēva, <i>Kara k.</i> ,	100
lamp, auspicious sign,	53 <i>n.</i>
languages :—	
Avesta,	14 <i>n.</i>
Bhāshā, <i>s. a. Sanskrit</i> ,	201
Iranian,	14
Kanarese,	65

	PAGE		PAGE
languages:— <i>contd.</i>		<i>m</i> , subscript,	167
Marāṭhī,	97	<i>m</i> , used for <i>anusvāra</i> ,	215
Mixed dialect,	201	<i>mā</i> , land measure,	223, 243, 244, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 268, 269, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280
North-Western Prākṛit,	13, 14	<i>machchūṇṇār</i> , 'brother-in-law'	43
Pāli,	201	Māḍakkōyil, <i>te.</i> ,	217 n.
Pashṭo,	14 n.	Mādamalingam, <i>l.</i> ,	230
Prākṛit,	32, 46 n., 187, 201, 209	Madana, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 286, 290, 291
Saka,	13	Maḍasara, <i>vi.</i> ,	115, 119
Sanskrit,	7, 8, 13, 14 n., 16, 24, 38, 39, 43, 66, 77, 94, 97, 99, 114, 121, 128, 136, 139, 146, 151, 168, 177, 187, 192, 196, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216, 268, 285	Maḍasarasthali, <i>di.</i> ,	115, 119
Sogdian,	14 n.	Māḍavarājar, <i>s.a.</i> Vēḍanūruḍaiyāṇ	Araiyaṇ
Tamiḻ	7, 8, 39, 43, 44, 46 n., 86, 110, 146, 205, 216, 223, 268	Śivallavaṇ,	50, 54
Laṅkā,	129, 132, 218 n., 221, 224, 226	Māḍavāḍi, 'streets having storeyed buildings',	146, 148, 149, 150
Laṅkāpura-Daṇḍanātha, <i>Singhalese general</i> ,	43	Maddāpi, <i>ri.</i> ,	67, 71, 74
Laṅkāpura-Daṇḍanāyaka, <i>Singhalese general</i> ,	90, 92	Māḍhariputra, <i>metronymic of a Śātarāhana k.</i> ,	32
Larger Leiden Plates (of Rājārāja I),	40 n., 213, 214, 217 n., 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226, 227, 228, 230, 232, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 281 & n., 282, 283 & n.	Mādhava, <i>engr.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Lāṭa, <i>co.</i> ,	68 n., 77, 78	Mādhava III, <i>s.a.</i> W. Gaṅga k. Siṃhavarman,	111
Lāṭṣvaramaṇḍala, <i>s.a.</i> Lāṭa <i>co.</i> ,	79	Mādhava Muttarasa, <i>IV. Gaṅga prince</i> ,	112
Lāṭiyamaṇḍala, <i>s.a.</i> Lāṭa <i>co.</i> ,	79, 83	Maḍhavānaka, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119
Lātūr, <i>l.</i> ,	65 n.	Mādhavavarman, <i>I. Viṣṇukunḍin k.</i> , 19 & n., 20, 21 and n., 22	
layana, 'residence for monks',	31	Mādhavavarman II, <i>do.</i> ,	19, 20, 21 n.
Layaṇādri, <i>mo.</i> ,	181	Madhu, <i>com.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Layaṇagiri, <i>mo.</i> ,	181, 185	Madhū, <i>m.</i> ,	195
lēkhaka, 'scribe',	132, 223	Madhukāmārṇava, <i>s.a.</i> Gaṅga k. Jaṭeśvara,	162
li, used for <i>li</i> ,	168	Madhukēśvara, <i>te.</i> ,	162 n.
Ligor, <i>l.</i> ,	281	Madhukēśvara Temple Inscription,	162 n.
Likkavalli, <i>vi.</i> ,	77, 84	Madhumatī, <i>ci.</i> ,	128, 130, 133
Liṅgataḍāgikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	71, 75	Madhura, <i>vi.</i> ,	136, 137
Liṅjira, <i>vi.</i> ,	136, 137	Madhurā, <i>s.a.</i> Madura <i>ca.</i> ,	220
lion, emblem on seal,	186	Madhurāntaka, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	219, 220, 221 & n., 228, 240, 241, 256
lipi, 'script',	4	Madhurāntaka, <i>s.a.</i> Chōla k. Parāntaka I,	221
Lōkālōka, <i>mo.</i> ,	238, 255	Madhurāntaka, <i>s.a.</i> Rājendra-Chōla,	221, 222, 257
Lōkāyata, <i>sect</i> ,	50 n.	Madhurāntaki, <i>Chāluka q.</i> ,	270
Lōlārka, minister of Paramāra k. Jagaddēva,	59, 61, 63	Madhuripu, <i>s.a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	124, 127
looking-glass, auspicious sign,	53 n.	Madhyadēśa, 'Middle Country',	136, 137, 161, 164, 165
lp, Kharōṣṭhī, form of —,	13	Madhyama, <i>svara</i> ,	50 n.
lu, form, confused with <i>mu</i> ,	215, 216	madhyasta,	147, 148, 231, 232, 233, 237, 251, 252, 253
Lunar race,	27 n., 121, 129, 134	Madiraikoṇḍa, <i>ep. of Chōla k. Parāntaka I</i> ,	218 n.
Lunsadī Plates of Śilāditya III,	114, 115	Madiraiyūm-Ilamum-koṇḍa, <i>do.</i> ,	218 n.
lupadakha, <i>s.a.</i> rūpadakṣha,	31 n.	Mad-peacock, <i>s.a.</i> Mattamayūra <i>sect</i> ,	128
Lushai Hill tracts, <i>s.a.</i> Kambōja <i>co.</i> ,	153	Madras Museum Grant of Jatilavarman,	7 & n.
		Madras Museum Plates of Parakēśarivarman	
		Uttama-Chōla,	147, 214

	PAGE
Madura, <i>ca.</i> , 42, 43, 45, 48, 52 & <i>n.</i> , 87, 88 & <i>n.</i> , 89, 90, 92, 148, 149 & <i>n.</i> , 218 <i>n.</i> , 226, 227	
<i>Maduraiikkūñchi</i> , <i>work</i> ,	223
Madurāntaka-Mūvēndavēlāṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Vēlāṇ	
Uttamaśōḷaṇ,	235, 244, 245, 258, 259
Maga, <i>see</i> Sūryadvija,	98
Magada, <i>s. a.</i> Magadha,	43, 46, 50
Magadha, <i>co.</i> ,	3, 18, 19 & <i>n.</i> , 38, 39 <i>n.</i> , 221
<i>Māgha-snāta</i> ,	169 <i>n.</i>
Mahābalipuram Inscription of Pallavamalla,	110 <i>n.</i>
<i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>epic</i> ,	101, 153, 170 <i>n.</i> , 171 <i>n.</i> , 202
<i>Mahābhāṣya</i> , <i>work</i> ,	152 <i>n.</i>
Mahā-Bhavagupta II., <i>Sōmarasī k. of Kōśala</i> ,	18
Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva, <i>Sōmarasī k. of</i> <i>Trikalīṅga</i> ,	135, 136, 137
<i>Mahābhōja</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	34
Mahādēva, <i>s. a.</i> god Śiva,	248, 261, 268, 280, 285
<i>mahādēvī</i> , 'queen',	107, 108, 109
<i>Mahādūhikārin</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	242
Mahā-Jayarāja, <i>Śarabhapura k.</i> ,	15, 16
Mahākōśala, <i>co.</i> ,	19
<i>Mahākshatrapa</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	33, 201
Mahādēvī, <i>q.</i> ,	188 & <i>n.</i> , 190
<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	190
<i>Mahāmata</i> , <i>s. a.</i> Mahāmātra,	2
<i>Mahāmātra</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	2, 3
Mahāṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Mahānādī, <i>ri.</i> ,	22, 136
Māhapa, <i>Guhila k. of Dungurpur</i>	193
<i>Mahāpratihāra</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	115, 120
Mahā-Pravararāja, <i>Śarabhapura k.</i> ,	15, 16, 17, 22
Mahārāja, <i>s. a.</i> Śailēndra <i>k.</i> Śrī-Mahārāja,	281
<i>Mahārāja</i> , <i>tit.</i> , 19, 20, <i>n.</i> , 95, 96, 168, 171, 172, 174, 175 & <i>n.</i> , 208, 210 <i>n.</i> , 212, 281	
<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> , <i>tit.</i> , 18, 29, 99, 107, 117, 122, 124, 127, 136, 139, 143, 144, 151, 155, 158, 172, 174, 184, 196, 197	
<i>Mahārājādhirājā</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	100
<i>Mahārājakula</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	192, 193 & <i>n.</i> , 194
<i>Mahārājñī</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	97, 98, 101, 190
<i>Mahārāṇī</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	286 <i>n.</i>
Mahārāshtra, <i>co.</i> ,	65
<i>Mahārāṭhi</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	34, 35
<i>Mahārāval</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	192, 193 & <i>n.</i>
<i>mahāsabhā</i> ,	8, 9, 11, 206, 207
<i>Mahāsāmanta</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	79, 196, 197
<i>Mahāsāmantiādhipati</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	74, 79
<i>Mahāsandhivigrahādhikṛita</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	109
<i>Mahāsandhivigrahākhapatalādhipati</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	76
<i>Mahāsandhivigrahāṭika</i> , 'ff.',	138

	PAGE
<i>Mahāśudhichigrahān</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	136
Mahāsōnaka, <i>book</i> ,	80
<i>Mahāsōṇaputī</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	34
Mahā-Śivagupta, <i>Sōmarasī k. of Trikalīṅga</i> ,	136
Mahā-Śivagupta Bālārjuna, <i>s. a.</i> Bālārjuna,	18, 19
Mahāsōga, <i>m.</i> ,	161, 165
<i>Mahāsthāra</i> , 'holy place',	189, 190, 191
Mahā-thān Stone, <i>s. a.</i> Mauryan Brāhmī Inscription of Mahāsthān,	1, 3
Mahā-Sudēvarāja, <i>Śarabhapura k.</i> ,	15, 16, 17, 22
<i>Mahātalarara</i> , <i>tit.</i> ,	34
<i>Mahātara</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	195 <i>n.</i>
<i>Mahātara</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	84, 108, 184
Māhava, <i>m.</i> ,	193 <i>n.</i>
Mahāvaiśākha, <i>parvan</i> ,	77, 84
Mahāvai-Vāgaraiyar, <i>Bāṇa k.</i> ,	113
<i>Mahācamsa</i> , <i>work</i>	28, 43, 86, 87 & <i>n.</i>
Mahāvīra, <i>Chāḷa k.</i> ,	220
<i>Mahāvīracharita</i> , <i>work</i> ,	210, 211 <i>n.</i>
Mahāvishṇu, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	8 <i>n.</i>
<i>Mahāvīhārāputana</i> , <i>see</i> <i>vihāra</i> ,	75
Mahēndra (II), <i>Guhila k.</i> ,	287
Mahēndra <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289
Mahēndra, <i>mo.</i> ,	131, 134, 142
Mahēndra, <i>s. a.</i> god Indra,	241, 256
Mahēndrapāla II, <i>Gurjara-Pratihāra k.</i> ,	122
Mahēndravarmān, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	26
Mahēnda, <i>m.</i> ,	59, 61, 63
Mahēśvara, <i>s. a.</i> god Śiva,	131, 134, 174
<i>Mahēśvara</i> , <i>s. a.</i> <i>Paṇḍitēśvara</i> ,	275
<i>mahēśvarakṣaṇagāyitrār</i> ,	89, 91
Māhi, <i>ri.</i> ,	78, 79 <i>n.</i> , 80
Mahīpāla, <i>ch.</i> ,	39
Mahīpāla, <i>Gurjara-Pratihāra k.</i> ,	122, 124, 127
Mahīpāla, <i>Kuchchhapuṅghāta k.</i> ,	121
Mahīpāla, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Paranāra k.</i> Dēvarāja of <i>Ābū</i> ,	197
Mahīpāla I, <i>Pāla k.</i> ,	151, 162 & <i>n.</i>
Māhishaka, <i>di.</i> ,	77, 80, 84
<i>mahishī</i> , 'queen',	102, 156, 159
Mahmūd of Ghaznī,	97
<i>mahōddraṅga</i> ,	118
Maikal, <i>mo.</i> ,	164 <i>n.</i>
Maṇḍaladēvī, <i>q.</i> ,	188
Maitraka, <i>dy.</i> ,	115
Mākāḷaṇ Arinji, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
<i>makara</i> , <i>emblem</i> ,	222, 230, 242, 257, 284
<i>māla</i> , 'elevated ground',	31
Māla, <i>L.</i> ,	192, 194
Malabar, <i>co.</i> ,	58 & <i>n.</i>
Mālagā,	195

	PAGE
Malaha, s. a. Malapa,	58 n.
Malahara, ca.,	55, 58 & n., 62
Malaharakshōṇīśa, s. a. Malaparol-gaṇḍa,	58 n.
Malai-nūḍu, co.,	225, 230
Malaiyappirāṇ, m.,	91, 92
Malaiyūr, l.,	230
Malapa, tribe,	58 n.
Malaparol-gaṇḍa, Hoysala tit.,	58 n.
Mālatīmādhava, work,	210, 211
Mālava, co.,	54, 55, 56, 58, 59 & n., 103, 104, 177, 180, 184, 193 n., 210 & n., 285
Maḷava, m.,	91, 92
Maḷavalli Pillar Inscription in Monumental Prākṛit,	32
Maḷavarāyaṇ, premier,	45, 50, 54
Maḷavarāyaṇ, s. a. Śaṅkaraṇ Aḷagiyaperumāl,	45, 49, 50, 53, 54
Maḷavarāyaṇ, seat	45, 53
Mālavikāgnimitra, work,	169 & n., 211
Mālavīya, 'k. of Mālava,'	289
Mālavyaḍēvī, Paramāra princess,	59
Malaya, mo.,	20, 222
Malay Archipelago,	281
Malayasia,	281, 283
Malay Peninsula,	281, 282 & n.
Malēpāḍu Plates of Puṇyakumāra,	28
Malhār Stone Inscription of Jājalladēva II,	162, 163
Mālkhēḍ, s. a. Mānyakhēṭa ca.,	65, 68, 228
Mallai, ci.,	140
Mallakapēdhaka, vi.,	169, 172, 175
Mallinātha, commentator,	31
Malur Inscription of Rājendra-Chōḷa,	284
Māluva, s. a. Mālava,	45, 50
Mālwā, s. a. Mālava co.,	57, 97, 228, 285, 287, 288
māmaḍi, 'uncle'	110, 113 & n.
Māmalu, off. (?),	187, 188 n., 190
Māmalu, m.,	188 n., 190
Mamāne Dherī Pedestal Inscription,	12, 14
Maṅgahaḷa, vi.,	193 n.
Mammaka, com.,	115, 120
Māna, Mori k.,	286
Mānābharaṇa, Singhalese k.,	87, 88
Mānabhīta, Sailōdhava k.,	21 n.
Mānāgaṇ Kaṇṇaṇ, m.,	237, 253, 265
Mānāgaṇ Nārāyaṇaṇ, m.,	237, 253, 265
Manahali Plate,	152
Maṇalūr, vi.,	141, 270
Mānamātra, Sarabhapura, k.,	16, 22
Māṇanilainallūr, vi.,	8, 9, 11
Māṇavamma, s. a. Simhaḷa Māṇavamma, & n.	27, 28

	PAGE
Manavasīti-Kaḍā (Mānavaśīti-kāṭaka), l.,	2, 3
Mañchannabhāṭṭāraka, Viṣṇukunḍin k.,	19, 20
Maṇḍala, territorial division,	151, 153, 154, 155, 158, 160, 161, 164, 166
Maṇḍalañjērī, vi.,	139, 143, 144
maṇḍalika,	53, 139
maṇḍapa,	54, 57
maṇḍapikā, 'market place',	121, 124, 127 n.
Mandara, mo.,	155, 158, 238, 254
maṇḍarō, 'market place',	127 n.
Māndhātṛi, myth k.,	216 & n., 220, 238, 255
Mandira-ōlai, off.,	235, 259
Mandira-ōlai-nāyagaṇ, off.,	235, 259
Mandōr, province,	197
Māṇḍwā, vi.,	80
Maṅgalarāja, Kachchhapaghāta ch.,	121, 123, 126
Maṇimaṅgala, vi.,	27
Maṇimaṅgalam Inscription,	55
Maṇimēgalai, work,	146, 223
mañjāḍi, weight,	148, 149, 150
Mañjuśrī, bōdhisattva,	281
Maṅkapikā, di.,	80
Māṅkpi, vi.,	80
Maṇṇār, gulf,	270
Māṇṇāṭa, family,	222
Maṇṇum-Perum-Paḷuvūr, vi.,	147
Manōratha, Chōḷa k.,	220
maṇṇupāḍu, tax,	234, 263
mantra-brāhmaṇa,	9, 11
Mantrapāla, off.,	156, 159
mantrin, 'minister',	156, 159, 216 n.
Manu, myth. k.,	216 & n., 220, 238, 241, 255, 256
Manu, s. a. Chōḷa k. Parāntaka II,	221
Manu, sage,	46, 51, 117, 124, 164
Māṇūr, vi.,	5, 9, 206
Māṇūr Inscription of Mārañjaḍaiyaṇ,	7 & n., 206
Mānushayañña, sacrifice,	50 n.
Manu Smṛiti, work,	33, 175 n.
Mānyakhēṭa, ca.,	78, 79, 221, 228
Mārachcha, donee,	100, 108
Māradi, m.,	100, 108
Marañjaḍaiyaṇ, Pāṇḍya k.,	5, 6, 7 & n., 9, 11, 206
Mārava, s. a. Mārwar,	285
Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I., Pāṇḍya k.,	39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 52 n., 53, 226
Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II, do.,	43

	PAGE
Māvarman Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, <i>do.</i> ,	43
Māvarēśa, 'k. of Māvara',	289
Māravijayōttuṅgavarman, <i>Sailendra k.</i> ,	222, 228, 229, 242, 257, 274, 281, 282
Mārāyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
Marddakārī, <i>m.</i> ,	24, 29
Marīchi, <i>sage</i> ,	216 n., 220
Mārkaṇḍēyapurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	171 n.
Marudāpagā, <i>s. a. Gaṅgā ri.</i> ,	124
Marutta, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Mārwar, <i>stute</i> ,	193, 196, 197, 285, 287
maryādā-parihāra,	173 & n.
Mat, <i>l.</i> ,	98
Maṭha,	43, 134 & n.
Mathanadēva, <i>k.</i> ,	122
Mathanasimha, <i>Guhila k.</i> ,	285, 287, 289
Māṭhariputra, <i>metronymic of an Ikshvāku k.</i> ,	31
Māthula, <i>s. a. Mathurā</i> ,	2 & n.
Mathuliyā, <i>vi.</i> ,	2
Mathurā, <i>ci.</i> ,	2
Mathurā, <i>l.</i> ,	2, 98
Mātōṭam, <i>ri.</i> ,	87, 89, 90, 92
mātrā, 'sign for medial vowel',	2, 5, 208
Māṭrila, <i>m.</i> ,	115, 119
Māṭrīsthāna, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119
Matyapurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	171 n., 205
Mattamayūra, <i>sect</i> ,	128, 131, 134
Matṭivāl, <i>vi.</i> ,	87, 89, 90, 92
Matvāka, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 198
Maudgala, <i>family</i> ,	31
Maudgali, <i>gōtra-n.</i> ,	32
Maudgaliputra, <i>metronymic of Mūladēva</i> ,	30, 31
Maukhari, <i>dy.</i> ,	19
Maurya, <i>dy.</i> ,	1, 2, 3, 205
Māvali-Vānarasa, <i>Bāṇa ch.</i> ,	112
Māvali-Vānarāyaṇ,	51 n.
Māvirada, <i>sect</i> ,	50 n.
māvirai, <i>law</i> ,	234, 263
Māyāvāda, <i>sect</i> ,	50 n.
Mayidavolu Plates,	209
Mayilai, <i>ci.</i> ,	140
Māyirudiṅgam, <i>l.</i> ,	230
Mayūra, <i>ch.</i> ,	121
Māyūrika, <i>family</i> ,	121, 123, 125
Mēdāvaṇ Būmi, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Mēdāvaṇ Uraṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264
Mēghadūta, <i>work</i> ,	31, 169 n.
Mēghavana, <i>l.</i> ,	115
Mēhatā, <i>tit.</i> ,	195 n.
Mēkalā, <i>cc.</i> ,	210 & n.

	PAGE
Mēlpaḷḷam, <i>field</i> ,	246, 247, 260
Melukkappuram <i>field</i> ,	249, 261 & n.
Mēnamātura, <i>vi.</i> ,	27
Mēṇmalaip-Paḷaiyaṇūr-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	89, 91
Mēru, <i>mo.</i> ,	40, 47, 50, 51, 229, 257
Mērutuṅga, <i>author</i> ,	55 n., 57
metres : —	
Agaval,	39
Anushtubh,	22 n., 59, 71, 96 n., 122, 129, 143 n., 144 n., 154, 164, 174 n., 182, 189, 238, 288
Āryā,	71, 122, 164, 182, 288
Chhappaya,	197
Gōri,	71, 122, 182, 288
Indravajrā,	71, 122, 154, 182, 189, 288
Indravamsā,	71, 288
Mālabhāriṇī,	238
Mālinī,	129, 164, 288
Mandākrāmā,	59, 238
Manjabhāṣiṇī,	238
Prabhar-ṣiṇī,	238
Prāthvi,	71
Pushpātgrā,	71, 154, 182
Rathoddhata,	189, 238, 288
Ruchirā,	238
Sālinī,	71, 144 n., 154, 164, 189
Sārdūlavikrādita,	59, 71, 122, 129, 143 n., 144 n., 154, 164, 182, 189, 238, 288
Sragdhara,	59, 71, 122, 129, 164, 182, 238
Upajāti,	59, 71, 122, 154, 164, 182, 189, 238, 288
Vaitaliya,	154, 288
Vamastha,	238
Vasuntatīlakā,	23 n., 71, 122, 129, 143 n., 154, 164, 182, 238, 288
Mevilimbangam, <i>l.</i> ,	230
Mevār, <i>stut.</i> , 122, 192 n., 193, 285, 286 & n., 287, 288	
Mihira, <i>s. a. Pratihāra Bhōja l.</i> ,	69
Mihirai-kūṅgam, <i>di.</i> ,	45, 50, 54
Mīmāṃsā, <i>sāstra</i> ,	156, 158
Mīmāṃsā, <i>sect</i> ,	50 n.
mīmāṃsaka,	211
Miṇavaṇ, <i>s. a. Pāṇḍya</i> ,	40 n., 48, 53, 268, 276, 279
Miṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷḷaṇ, <i>s. a. Araiyaṇ-</i>	
Śikarḍaṇ,	234, 254, 266
Miṇavaṇ-Mūvēndavēḷḷaṇ, <i>s. a. Piṣaṅgaṇ Pālār</i> , 235,	
.	244, 259, 266
Mindhōlā, <i>s. a. Maddāpē ri.</i> ,	67
mūpūḷchi,	262, 263
Mlēchchhas, 'Muhammadans',	285, 289

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Mo</i> , abbreviation for <i>Moriya</i> i. e. <i>Maurya</i> ,	3	Mullivaravai, <i>field</i> ,	248, 261
Mōdāma, <i>l.</i> ,	2, 3	Mullivāvai, <i>s. a.</i> Mullivaravai,	248n.
Mogaliṭputa, <i>s. a.</i> Maudgaliputra,	31, 36	Multāi Plates,	93 n., 94
Mōhallā, <i>vi.</i> ,	207	Mummaḍiśōḷa, <i>s. a.</i> Chōḷa k. Rājārāja I,	234
Mōhana, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 290	Mummaḍiśōḷa Brahmanmahārāyaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Kṛish-	
Mōkaljī, <i>te.</i> ,	288	ṇaṇ Rāmaṇ,	234, 235, 244, 245, 258, 259
Mongolian stock,	153	Mummaḍiśōḷanallūr, <i>s. a.</i> Veṭchiyūr,	45, 50, 54
months : -		Mummaḍiśōḷa Pōśaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Irāyiravaṇ Palla-	
Āshādha,	24, 26, 29, 97, 98, 193 n.	vayaṇ,	234, 235, 244, 245, 258, 259
Āshādha (Adhika),	24, 25	Munḍa, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 291
Āshādha (Nija),	24, 25	Munḍaṇ Araṇḡaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Āśvayuja,	97, 98, 100, 108	<i>mundirigai</i> , <i>land measure</i> ,	223, 244, 258, 259,
Bhādrapada,	136, 138, 169	268, 269, 277, 278	
Dvi-Pausha,	114, 115, 120	Mungir Grant of Dēvapāla,	153
Jyēshtha,	188, 190	Mūṅḡrkuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 249 & n., 251, 262
Kārttika,	26, 151, 152, 156 n., 157, 159,	263	
161, 163, 166, 169, 286, 292		Muṇja, <i>Paramāra</i> , <i>k.</i> ,	164 n., 228
Māgha,	26, 122, 124, 127, 168, 169, 174, 176,	Muṇja, <i>Sinda</i> <i>ch.</i> ,	188, 189 n.
185, 196 & n., 197		Muṇjēya, <i>m.</i> ,	188 n., 189 n., 190
Mārgasīras or Mārgasīrsha,	15, 16, 23, 66,	Muṇjēya-mahārāṇi, <i>sur. of q.</i> Sīriyādēvi,	188
75		Muṇjikkūḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 247, 248, 253, 260,
Pausha,	66, 180	261, 265, 269, 277, 280	
Phālguna,	20, 21 & n., 196 n.	Mupṇūrruvaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Atirāmaṇ Irubattunāl-	
Vaiśākha,	77, 84, 192, 193	van,	237, 253, 265
Mori, <i>dy.</i> ,	286	Mupparaśaṇ, <i>ch.</i> ,	56
Moriya, <i>s. a.</i> Maurya <i>dy.</i> ,	3	Muppattiruvaṇ Yajñaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 263
Mōshala, <i>priest</i> ,	192, 195	Murāri, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	124, 127
Mount Ābū Inscription,	193	<i>muraśa</i> (or <i>muraḷa</i>), <i>auspicious sign</i> ,	53 n.
<i>Mṛichchhakatika</i> , <i>work</i> ,	98	<i>Murruṭṭu</i> ,	231, 243 & n.
Mṛigasima, <i>vi.</i> ,	169, 172, 175	Mushika, <i>co.</i> ,	28
Mṛityu, <i>s. a.</i> god Yama,	239, 255	Musikanagara, <i>vi.</i> ,	28 n.
Mṛityujit, <i>s. a.</i> Chōḷa k. Suraguru,	217 & n.,	Muttaraiyan,	218 & n.
220, 239, 255		Mūvēndavēḷāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	91, 92
<i>mu</i> , form, confused with <i>lu</i> ,	215, 216	Mysore State Inscription,	225
Mucukunda, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	216 & n., 220, 238, 255		
Mudāma, <i>l.</i> ,	2 n., 3		
Mudarkāru, <i>vi.</i> ,	273		
Mudgala, <i>family</i> ,	31		
Mudikodṇaśōḷapuram, <i>s. a.</i> Āyirattali,	40 n., 44,		
45, 49, 53, 226			
Mugaretti, <i>off.</i> ,	236, 266		
Mugdhatuṅga, <i>Haiḡaya k.</i> ,	128, 130, 133		
Mugdhatuṅga, <i>s. a.</i> Prasiddhadhavalā,	160 n.		
Mughal, <i>dy.</i> ,	198		
Muhnōt Nainsī, <i>author</i> ,	193 & n.		
mūkha, 'face', 'gate',	3 n.		
mukhamandapa,	206, 207		
Mūladēva, <i>minister</i> ,	30, 31, 32, 36		
Mūlasthānamudaiya-Paramasvāmin, <i>te.</i> ,	43		
Mullināḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	9, 49, 50, 54		

N

n,	16, 30, 38, 94, 151, 167, 187, 215
n, final,	215
n, used for <i>anusvāra</i> ,	114, 151
n, used for <i>ṇ</i> ,	168
ṇ, used for <i>anusvāra</i> ,	77, 99, 116, 118, 119
ṇ,	38
ṇ,	4, 5, 38, 94, 167
ṇ,	7 n.
ṇ,	223
Nachchinārkkiniyar, <i>author</i> ,	59
Nachirāja, <i>author</i> ,	50 n.
nādagam, <i>kind of Tamil composition</i> ,	234, 254, 266
Naḍār, <i>vi.</i> ,	234, 262
nāḍāṭchi, <i>tax</i> ,	

	PAGE		PAGE
Nāḍhala, <i>m.</i> ,	195	<i>namasya</i> ,	191
nāḍu, 'pond',	192	Namidāsa, <i>general</i> ,	174 n.
nāḍu, territorial division,	231	Nānāghaṭ Inscription of Sātakarni,	203
nāḍukāval, <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263	Nāṇalūr, <i>s. a.</i> Vaḍakuḍi <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
Nāḍuvirukkum, <i>off.</i> ,	224, 232, 236, 245 & n., 254, 259	Nanda, <i>family</i> ,	3
Nāga, <i>dy.</i> ,	58	Nandalūr Inscription,	86 n.
Nāgabhaṭa, <i>Pratihāra k.</i> ,	21 n.	Nandanārāyaṇa, <i>com.</i> ,	222, 242 n.
Nāgachandra, <i>author</i> ,	178 n.	Nandapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	94, 95, 96
Nāgadatta, <i>m.</i> ,	32	<i>nandī</i> , <i>see also bull, emblem on seal</i> ,	104
Nāgdrahapura or Nāgahradapura, <i>ca.</i> ,	285, 286, 288, 289, 290	Nandin,	130, 133
Nāgakumāra, <i>donec</i> ,	84	Nandipura, <i>vi.</i> ,	111
Nāgammabhaṭa, <i>m.</i> ,	94, 95, 96	Nandipuradvārī, <i>di.</i> ,	99, 108
Nāgapalli, <i>vi.</i> ,	121, 122, 124, 127	Nandiśvara-Bhaṭṭa, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 245, 254, 259, 266
Nāgaparāṇaka, <i>m.</i> ,	186	Nandivardhana, <i>ca.</i> ,	169 n., 209, 210 & n.
Nāgapattana, <i>ci.</i> ,	222, 224, 228, 230, 232, 233, 243, 244, 250, 258, 263, 267, 274, 275	Nandivarman, <i>Bāṇa k.</i> ,	112
nagara, 'merchant',	231, 243, 258	Nandivarman, <i>s. a.</i> Nandivarman-Pallava- malla,	110 n., 113
Nagarahāra, <i>ci.</i> ,	12	Nandivarman III, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	112 & n., 218
Nāgardhan, <i>vi.</i> ,	209 n.	Nandivarman-Pallavamalla, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	110, 111
Nagari, <i>vi.</i> ,	198, 199	Nāndpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	209 n.
Nāgārjunikoṇḍa Inscriptions of the Ikshvākus,	33	Naṅgili, <i>l.</i> ,	270
Nāgasārikā, <i>vi.</i> ,	79 n.	Nannadēva, <i>Sōmavamśi k. of Kōsala</i> ,	18
Nāgasarman, <i>donec</i> ,	94, 95, 96	Nannēśvarakshētra, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Nāgāvalōka, <i>k.</i> ,	68 n.	Naṅṇimaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 264
Nāgdā, <i>ca.</i> ,	285, 286, 288	Nānūruvapperuṅgōvēl, <i>s. a.</i> Ediraṇ Śāttan,	237, 251, 264
Nāgipattana, <i>ci.</i> ,	241, 257	Nara, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	155, 158
Nāgpur,	59	Nāraṇamaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 264
Nāgpur-Nandivardhana, <i>vi.</i> ,	170	Narasimha I, <i>Hoysala k.</i> ,	59
Nāgpur Stone Inscription,	56, 57, 59	Narasimha II, <i>do.</i> ,	44
Nahusha, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	122, 125	Narasimhavarman I, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	26, 27 & n., 28 n.
Naihaṭi Plate of Ballālasēna,	100	Narattaṅga, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 & n.
Nakkaṇ Maṇḍagavaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266	Narattaṅgavāri, <i>l.</i> ,	168, 169 & n., 170, 171, 174
Nakkaṇ Mulli, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252, 264	Naravāhana's Inscription of V. S. 1028,	286
Nakkavāram,	230	Naravarman, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	56, 57
Nala, <i>co.</i> ,	29	Nārāyaṇa, <i>com.</i> ,	77, 85
Nala, <i>dy.</i> ,	29, 210 & n.	Nārāyaṇa, <i>com.</i> ,	222
Nalachampū, <i>work</i> ,	170 n.	Nārāyaṇa, <i>donec</i> ,	161
Nālandā, <i>l.</i> ,	38 n., 283	Nārāyaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	100, 108
Nālandā Grant of Dēvapala,	153, 283 & n., 284	Nārāyaṇa, <i>s. a.</i> god Viṣṇu,	155, 158
Nalavāḍi-vishaya, <i>di.</i> ,	24, 29	Nārāyaṇa Dāmōdaraṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 263
nāli, measure of capacity,	223, 244, 258, 263, 277, 278, 279, 280	Nārāyaṇaṇ, Orri, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 263
nallā, <i>tax</i> ,	234	Nārāyaṇapāla, <i>Kambōja k.</i> ,	151, 152, 155, 158
Nallārūr-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	235	Nārāyaṇapāla, <i>Pāla k.</i> ,	151, 152
Nallatikōṇ, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220	Nārāyaṇa-vāṭikā,	203, 204
nallerudu, <i>tax</i> ,	234	Narbadā, <i>s. a.</i> Narmadā <i>rī.</i> ,	164 n.
Nallūrchcheri, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 249, 262	narēndrāṅka, 'engraving on weapons and armours for the use of soldiers',	3

	PAGE
arēndrapati, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
arēndrasēna, <i>Vākāṭaka k.</i> ,	17, 210 & n.
arimaṇṇam, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 263
armadā, <i>ri.</i> ,	71, 74 & n., 78, 79 n., 80, 210
arnālā, <i>vi.</i> ,	170
arwār, <i>vi.</i> ,	211
Asik Cave Inscription No. 5,	102
Asik Cave Inscriptions,	32
Asik Cave Inscription No. 2,	32, 33
ātārāja, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	41, 51, 139
atika, (<i>naptika</i>), 'grandson',	31, 36
āṭṭār,	224, 231, 233, 243, 258, 263
āṭṭōm, 'district assembly',	259, 263
Nāṭṭuppōkku, <i>channel</i> ,	247, 260
Naugrām Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
Nausārī Plates of Karka,	65, 77, 78 & n., 80
Nāvaḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	77, 84
Navagrāma, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
navakarmapati, 'architect',	97, 98
Navakōṭi Mārswār,	197
Navamidāsa, <i>minister</i> ,	169 n., 174 & n.
Navasārī, <i>s. a. Nausārī vi.</i> ,	79 n.
Navilai, <i>vi.</i> ,	141
Nawali, <i>vi.</i> ,	122
Nayanakēlidēvi, <i>Gāhaḍavāla q.</i> ,	101
Nayapāla, <i>Kambōja k.</i> ,	150, 151, 152, 155, 158
Nayapāla, <i>Pāla k.</i> ,	152
Negapatam,	229, 230, 231, 283
Nelliyappar, <i>te.</i> ,	39
Nēpāḍi, <i>mo.</i> ,	181
Nēṇmali-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	86, 88, 91, 92, 235, 244, 258, 259
Nettūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	88 n.
nichchayittu-nellu,	268, 269, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280
Niduparru Grant of Jayasinha I.,	28 n.
Nigradipadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
Nilagaṅgarayaṇ,	91, 92
Nilaiyuḍaiya-Paṇaiyūṇ Nigariliśōḷaṇ Madhu- rāntakaṇ, <i>com.</i> ,	79, 269, 281 & n.
Nilgund Inscription of Amōghavarsha I.,	69
Nimbāditya, <i>god</i> ,	59, 61, 63
Nirā, <i>ri.</i> ,	181, 184, 185
nīrkūli, <i>tax</i> ,	234
Nirupama, <i>Rāshtrakūla k.</i> ,	103, 179, 184
Nishāda, <i>svara</i> ,	50 n.
nishiddha-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravēsa, <i>privilege</i> ,	137
Nisumbhasūdanī, <i>te.</i> ,	218, 221
Nittavinōda-vaḷanāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 254, 258, 266

	PAGE
Nityavinōda, <i>s. a. Chōla k. Rājarāja I.</i> ,	241, 257
nivartana, <i>land measure</i> ,	24, 29
Nivinā Plates of Dharmarāja-Mānabhita,	21 n.
Niya Kharōshthī Documents,	12, 13, 14
Niyuktaka, <i>off.</i> ,	84, 108, 184
Nolamba, <i>dy.</i> ,	113, 225
Nōnallā, <i>Kalachuri q.</i> ,	160, 165
non-Vedic metronymics,	35
Nṛimriḍa, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
Nṛipatuṅga, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	112 n.
Nuḷambapāḍi, <i>co.</i> ,	221, 224, 225, 245, 259
numerals, sign or symbol :—	
0,	187
1,	157 n., 159 & n., 187, 216
2,	16, 76, 157 & n., 187, 215, 216
3,	16, 157, 187, 215, 216
4,	120, 215, 216
5,	21 n., 215, 216
6,	216
7,	120, 216
8,	157 n., 216
9,	157 n., 216
50,	114, 120
300,	120
Nyāsa, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 198

O

ō, medial,	93, 160, 168, 208
ōḍakkūli, <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Ōḍḍa, <i>co.</i> ,	221
Ōḍḍanpattī Inscription of Pallavamalla,	111 n.
Ōḍḍavishaya, Orissa,	153
Ōḍra, <i>co.</i> ,	139, 140, 143
Ōlai-eḷudum, <i>off.</i> ,	235
Ōlai-nāyagaṇ, <i>off.</i> ,	235, 259
Ōlarāppākkam, <i>vi.</i> ,	139, 143, 144, 145
Ōm, symbol for—,	22, 71, 80, 95, 98, 105, 109, 115, 129, 136, 164, 182, 189, 193
Oodayadit, <i>s. a. Paramāra k. Udayāditya</i> ,	56, 57
Orissa,	162 n.
Orsang, <i>ri.</i> ,	71
otanta, 'the soaring on high',	38 n.
Otantapurī, <i>s. a. Bihār</i> ,	38 & n.
ōviya,	223 & n.
ōviyachchittirakāri,	223, 243
Oviyanūl, <i>work</i> ,	223
ōviyar, <i>s. a. chittirakūrar</i> ,	223
ōvu, 'painting',	223

P	PAGE	PAGE
<i>p</i> ,	5, 12, 16, 30, 38, 160, 200	
Pābhosā Inscription of Bahasatimitra,	200	
<i>paekhē-rāḍaka</i> , 'back portion of a house',	192, 194	
<i>pāḍal</i> , see also <i>isai</i> ,	45, 50 n.	
Paḍampur, <i>vi.</i> ,	211 & n.	
Paḍariyā Pillar Inscription of Aśoka,	201	
<i>pādāvarta</i> , land measure,	115, 119	
Paḍhamaśṭaṇa, <i>vi.</i> ,	71, 75	
<i>pāḍi</i> ,	146	
Paḍmanābha, <i>donce</i> ,	161, 162, 163 n., 164, 166	
Paḍmapura, <i>ca.</i> ,	208, 209, 210, 211 & n., 212	
<i>Paḍmapurāṇa</i> , work,	164 & n., 169 & n., 171 n.	
Paḍmasiṇha, <i>Guhila k.</i> ,	285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291	
Paḍmasiṇha, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 292	
Paḍmāvatī, <i>Lōlarka's wife</i> ,	59, 61, 63	
Paḍmāvatī, <i>vi.</i> ,	211	
<i>pāḍukā</i> , 'foot prints',	4, 5	
Paḍuvanvā, <i>vi.</i> ,	154 n.	
<i>Pag Sam Jon Zang</i> , Tibetan work,	38 n., 153	
Pāhārpur Copper-plate Inscription,	38	
Paithān Plates of Gōvinda III,	103, 104 & n., 177, 178 & n., 184 n.	
Pakka, <i>vi.</i> ,	132, 135	
Pāla, <i>dy.</i> ,	39 n., 150, 152, 153	
Paḷaiyaṇūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	86, 88 & n., 89, 91	
Paḷaiyaṇūr-Ālaṅgāḍu, <i>vi.</i> ,	88 n.	
Paḷaiyāru, <i>vi.</i> ,	45	
Pālaiyūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	216 n., 269, 278, 280	
Pālaṅkorraṅguḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 238, 253, 265	
Pālār, <i>vi.</i> ,	110	
Pālāru, <i>vi.</i> ,	139, 140	
Palāsbanī, <i>vi.</i> ,	154 n.	
Palhava, <i>tribe</i> ,	33	
Pāli, <i>co.</i> ,	160 n.	
Pāli, <i>vi.</i> ,	160 n.	
<i>pālidhvaja</i> ,	72, 82, 104, 106, 178 & n., 183, 184	
Pallava, <i>dy.</i> ,	26, 27 & n., 28 & n., 40 n., 45, 46, 50, 104 n., 110 & n., 111, 112 & n., 113, 217, 218, 221, 227	
Pallavamalla, <i>s. a. Nandivarman-Pallava-malla</i> ,	110 n., 111, 112 & n., 113	
Pallavaraiyaṇ, <i>ch.</i> ,	110 n., 113	
<i>Pallavaraiyaṇ</i> , 'Pallava k.',	110, 113	
Pallavarāja, <i>s. a. Vanḍuvarāja</i> ,	139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145	
Pallavarājaṇ, <i>s. a. Araiyaṇ Viradamuḍich-chūṇ</i> ,	50, 54	
Pallavarāyaṇpēttai Inscription,	86 & n., 87 n.	
Pallavarkōṇ, <i>s. a. Vanḍuvarāja</i> ,	140	
Pallavāyakkāl, <i>vi.</i> ,	246, 260	
<i>palḷi</i> ,	224, 228, 229, 230, 250, 258, 263, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 277 & n., 278, 279, 280, 283	
<i>palḷicheṇṇadu</i> ,	223, 224, 231, 243, 244, 250, 258, 259, 263, 268, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280	
Paluvūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 244, 259	
Pamarāja, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289	
Pāmbuṇi-kkūgram, <i>di.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 254, 258, 266	
<i>paṇcha</i> , see <i>paṇchakula</i> ,	97	
<i>paṇcheṭṭa</i> , see <i>paṇchakula</i> ,	97	
<i>paṇchakula</i> , 'assembly of five',	97, 98	
<i>Paṇchalagaḍika</i> , <i>op. of Parumāra k.</i> , Jaitra-malla,	285, 29	
Pampa, <i>author</i> ,	178 n.	
<i>Pampa-Bharata</i> , work,	178 n.	
Pampānadi, <i>vi.</i> ,	140	
<i>Pampa-Rāmapāṇa</i> , work,	178 n.	
<i>paṇam</i> , coin,	234 n.	
Panatikaraya, <i>Śailēndra k.</i> ,	281	
<i>panatika</i> (<i>pranaptika</i> or <i>pranaptika</i>), 'great grandson',	31, 36	
<i>Paṇchāgni</i> , <i>op.</i> ,	211 n.	
<i>paṇchakula</i> ,	194	
Paṇchama, <i>seara</i> ,	50 n.	
<i>paṇcha-mahapātaka</i> ,	76, 85, 109, 185	
<i>paṇcha-mahāśabala</i> ,	94, 95, 96, 190	
<i>paṇcha-mahagajja</i> ,	85, 109, 185	
Paṇchpa, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	217 & n., 220, 239, 255	
Paṇchupāṇḍavanamalai Inscription of Pallava-malla,	110 n.	
<i>Paṇcha-pradhāna</i> , 'royal council',	188 n., 190	
Paṇcharātra, <i>sac.</i> ,	50 n. add.	
<i>Paṇchasiṭi</i> , <i>tīt.</i> ,	192, 193, 196	
Paṇchavati-Hari, <i>s. a. god Viṣṇu</i> ,	139, 144, 145	
Paṇchōḷi, <i>tīt.</i> ,	196 n.	
Pandalāyaṇi-Kollam, <i>co.</i> ,	225	
Pāṇḍavas,	170 n.	
Pāṇḍavakhaṇḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	115, 119	
<i>Paṇḍita</i> , <i>tīt.</i> ,	151, 156, 158, 195 n.	
Pāṇḍu, <i>epic hero</i> ,	35	
Pāṇḍya, <i>co.</i> ,	43, 44, 206	
Pāṇḍya, <i>dy.</i> ,	8, 26, 27 & n., 28, 40 & n., 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51 & n., 52 & n., 53, 72, 81, 86, 87, 88 & n., 89, 90, 91 & n., 92, 105, 111, 139, 140, 141, 144, 182, 206, 218 & n., 219 & n., 221, 222, 225, 226, 227, 230, 241, 257, 259, 268, 269, 270, 272, 279	

	PAGE
<i>Pāṇḍyakulāntaka</i> , cp. of Kulōttuṅga I, .	139, 143
<i>Pāṇḍyāri</i> , cp. of Chōla k. Kulōttuṅga III, .	88 n.
Pāṇḍārkheḍ, vi.,	94
Pāṇini, author,	26 n., 136 n., 152 n., 201
Panjshīr, vi.,	11
<i>Paṇmāhēśvara</i> ,	275, 276
<i>Paṇmai-panḍai-vetti</i> , tax,	268, 276, 278, 279, 280
Paṇṇai, l.,	230
Pappāla, l.,	230
Parabala, <i>Rāshṭrakūta</i> ch.,	68 n.
<i>Parabalu</i> ,	187, 188 n., 190
Paraiya, caste,	262
Paraiyōḍai, vi.,	261
<i>Parakēsarīn</i> , Chōla tit.,	213, 216 n., 217, 220, 239, 273
Parakēsarivarman, Chōla k.,	220, 227 n., 239, 255
Parakēsarivarman, sur. of Chōla k. Parāntaka I.,	148, 149 & n.
Parakēsarivarman, sur. of S. Kōṅgu k. Vira-Chōla,	42 n.
Parākramabāhu, <i>Singhalese</i> k.,	86, 87, 88 & n., 89, 91, 92
Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, <i>Pāṇḍya</i> k.,	43, 87, 91, 92
Parākramaśōla-Mūvēndavēlāṇ, s. a. Āruraṇ Aravaṇaiyaṇ,	235, 244, 254, 258, 266
<i>Paramabhāgavata</i> , tit.,	22
<i>Paramabhaṭṭāraka</i> , tit.,	99, 107, 117, 137, 139, 143, 144, 151, 155 & n., 158, 184
<i>Paramabhaṭṭārikā</i> , tit.,	99, 100, 101, 108
<i>Paramamāhēśvara</i> , tit.,	20 n., 116, 117, 118, 119, 136
Paramāra, dy.,	54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 192 n., 196 & n., 228, 288
Paramardin, s. a. Vikramāditya VI,	57
<i>Paramasaugata</i> , tit.,	155
<i>Paramēśvara</i> , tit.,	29, 99, 106, 107, 117, 137, 139, 143, 144, 151, 155, 158, 182, 183, 184
Paramēśvara-Bhaṭṭa-sarvakratuyājīn, m.,	236, 244, 254, 258, 266
Paramēśvaraṇ Nārāiyūr, m.,	246, 260
Paramēśvaravarman, <i>Pallava</i> k.,	26, 28
Paramēśvaravarman II, do.,	112 n.
<i>Paramēśvarī</i> , tit.,	99, 100, 101, 108, 109
<i>paramōpāsikā</i> , 'f. lay worshipper',	39
<i>paraṇi</i> , poetical composition,	44, 53 & n.
Parāntaka I, Chōla k.,	40 n., 44, 145, 147, 148, 206, 218 & n., 219, 220, 221, 227, 239, 240, 255, 256

	PAGE
Parāntaka II, do.,	219, 221, 227, 240, 256
Parāntaka, s. a. Sundara-Chōla,	220
Parāntakan Śīriyavēlār, general,	219 n., 227
Parāntaka-Vīraṇārāyaṇa Śaḍaiyaṇ,	7 n.
Pārāsa, m.,	195
Pārāsarīputra, s. a. Sarvatāta,	203, 204
Parasurāma,	125
Parasurāma, k.,	221
Paravaikkulam, vi.,	269, 278, 280
<i>parihāra</i> , 'privilege',	173 & n., 233, 234
Pārijāta, k.,	180
<i>parimāṇu</i> ,	146, 148, 149
Pariyāla, vi.,	27
Pārkar, province,	197
Pārkkulam, vi.,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266
Parṇṇikagrāma, vi.,	94, 96
Parṇṇikhēta, s. a. Parṇṇikagrāma vi.,	94, 95, 96
Parpanābha-Bhaṭṭaṇ, m.,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266
Pārśvachandra, writer,	286, 292
Pārśvanātha, <i>Tīrthāṅkara</i> ,	211
Partabgarh, ci.,	122
Pārthivachūdāmaṇi, myth. k.,	220
Pārthivēndravarman, ch.,	227
Paruttikuḍi, vi.,	235, 244, 245, 258
Paruttiyūr, vi.,	236, 244, 254, 259, 266
Parvatarājaputrī, s. a. goddess Pārvaṭi,	123, 126
Pārvaṭi, goddess,	61 n.
Paśalai, vi.,	236, 244, 259
Paśupata, sect,	50 n., 286, 291
Paśupati, s. a. god Śiva,	130
Pātāka, m.,	286, 291
Patañjali, author,	201
<i>pathaka</i> , territorial division,	194
Paṭhāri Pillar Inscription,	68 n.
Pathrōṇ, s. a. Paḍhamaśṭaṇa vi.,	71
Patna,	1
Pāṭṇā, state,	136
Patna Glass seal,	1
Patna Museum Plate of Pravaraśēna II,	207, 209 n.
Patna Museum Plates,	169 n.
Paṭōḍā Grant of Vinayāditya,	25 n.
Pattal, channel,	249, 262
<i>pāṭṭam</i> , tax,	86, 91, 92, 280
<i>pāṭṭamahādēvī</i> , 'chief queen',	101
Paṭṭana-kūrṇam, di.,	222, 224, 232, 233, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 268, 269, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
Paṭṭattāḷmaṅgalam Inscription of Pallava-malla,	111 n.

	PAGE		PAGE
Pattinaka, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119	Pōḍāgadh, <i>vi.</i> ,	210
<i>paṭṭinavar</i> ,	146	Pōḍāgadh Inscription of Skandavarman,	29
Pattiyānakadurga, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119	Podiya, <i>mo.</i> ,	270
Pattiyēnaka, <i>field</i> ,	119	Porṇugari, <i>vi.</i> ,	140
<i>Paṭṭalai</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	236, 254, 266	Porṇamarāvati, <i>vi.</i> ,	40, 41, 45, 47, 51 & n.
Paṭumitra, <i>dy.</i> ,	210 n.	Porṇi, <i>s. a. vi.</i> Kāvēri,	46, 51, 217 n.
Pavnār, <i>vi.</i> ,	209 n.	<i>pōḍ-ēriyām</i> , 'gold committee',	148
Pawāyā, <i>vi.</i> ,	211	Poona Plates of Prabhāvatiguptā,	18, 100,
Payōshnī, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 n., 171 n.		169 n., 170 n., 209 & n.
<i>Payōshnīmāhātmya</i> , <i>work</i> ,	170 n.	Poruvaṇūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 264
Peḷuvēṭṭarayar, <i>Kēraḷa k.</i> ,	220	<i>Prabādhaśāntāmaṇi</i> , <i>work</i> ,	55 n., 57 n.
Penganga,	59	Prabhākarasārman, <i>m.</i> ,	151, 156, 159
Peṇkuḷikoṭṭai, <i>vi.</i> ,	110, 112, 113	Prabhāsa, <i>vi.</i> ,	71
Peṇṇai, <i>vi.</i> ,	140	<i>prabhārali</i> , 'nimb',	211 n.
Pērār, <i>vi.</i> ,	140	Prabhāvasīva, <i>Śaiva ascetic</i> ,	128, 130, 133
Pēromapuram, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266	Prabhāvatiguptā, <i>Vākāṭaka q.</i> ,	18, 21 n., 100
<i>Periyapurāṇa</i> , <i>work</i> ,	216 n., 217	& n., 167, 168 n., 169, 172, 173 n., 174, 208,	209 & n.
<i>Permāḍi</i> , <i>s. a. Perumāṇḍigal</i> ,	112 n.	Prabhūtavarsha, <i>Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> ,	102
<i>perumakkaḷ</i> ,	148	Prabōdhaśiva, <i>Śaiva ascetic</i> ,	127, 128, 129
Perumāḷ, <i>te.</i> ,	205 n.	& n., 131, 134 & n.	
Perumāḷ Vīra-Chōḷa, <i>s. a. S. Koṅga k. Vīra-</i>		<i>Prabōdhinī</i> <i>Īkāḍaś. ūṭhi</i> ,	169
<i>Chōḷa</i> ,	43	<i>prachīṭa</i> ,	115, 119
<i>Permānāḍi</i> , <i>s. a. Perumāṇḍigal</i> ,	110, 112 & n.	<i>Pradēshtri</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	156, 159 & n.
<i>Perumāṇḍigal</i> , <i>W. Gaṅga tit.</i> ,	110 & n., 112, n.,	<i>Pradēśika</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	159 n.
	113 & n.	<i>pradhāna</i> ,	188 n., 189 n.
Perumāṇ Ambalattāḍi, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266	<i>Pradhāna</i> ,	187, 190
Perumbāṇappāḍi, <i>s. a. Bāṇa co.</i> ,	112	<i>prakāra</i> , 'rumpart',	202
Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan,	218	<i>Prākṛita prakāśa</i> , <i>work</i> ,	154
Perunatkiḷḷi, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220	Prāmāra, <i>s. a. Paramāra</i> ,	60, 62, 121, 123, 126
<i>Perundaṇam</i> ,	234	Prasannamūtra, <i>Śarabhapaṇa k.</i> ,	15, 16, 17 & n.
Peruñjiṅga, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	44, 45	Prasāntaśiva, <i>Śaiva ascetic</i> ,	128, 130, 133
Pērūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	52 n.	<i>prasasti</i> , 'eulogy',	122, 124, 129, 132, 135,
Pēthāka, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289		163, 222, 228, 229, 242, 243, 257, 286, 291, 292
Phakka, <i>Śūrasēna k.</i> ,	121, 123, 125	Prasiddhadhavalā, <i>s. a. Haihaya k. Mugdha-</i>	
<i>phalā</i> , <i>phaliā</i> , <i>phalihaka</i> or <i>phalsā</i> , 'gate',	192	<i>tuṅga</i> ,	128
Phalgudēva, <i>k.</i> ,	201	Prasiddhadhavalā, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	160 n.
Phaṇindra, <i>s. a. Śēsha</i> ,	124	Pratāpamalla, <i>do.</i> ,	161 & n., 162 n.
Phoolbunnee, <i>vi.</i> ,	154 n.	Pratāpaśila, <i>k.</i> ,	93, 94, 95, 96, 178 n.
<i>pī</i> , Kharōshthī, form of —,	12, 13, 14	Pratihāra, <i>dy.</i> ,	69, 121
<i>pidānāḷi</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263	<i>pratilonu</i> inter-caste marriage,	36
<i>pidiligai</i> ,	262	<i>Pratimānātaka</i> , <i>work</i> ,	98
Pillaka, <i>m.</i> ,	97, 98	<i>pratyāya</i> ,	155, 156
Pimpri Plates of Dhruva,	102, 103, 179, 180,	<i>pravaras</i> ,	
	181	Bhārgava-Chyavana-Aurva-Jāmadagnya-	
<i>Piṅgalam</i> , <i>work</i> ,	8	Āpnuvāna,	151, 156, 158
Pirambil, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 248, 252, 261, 264, 265	Kūśyapa-Āvatsāra-Naidhruva,	34
Pisāṅga Pālūr, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 244, 259	Vasishṭha,	136, 137
Pitāmaha, <i>s. a. god Brahman</i> ,	61	Vatsa-Bhārgava-Chyavana-Āpnuvāna-	
Pithorā, <i>vi.</i> ,	136	Aurva,	161 n.
<i>Pitriyajña</i> , <i>sacrifice</i> ,	50 n.		

	PAGE
Pravarapura, <i>ca.</i> ,	17, 169, 170, 209, 210
Pravararāja, <i>s. a.</i> Mahā-Pravararāja,	17, 22
Pravarasēna I, <i>Vākātaka k.</i> ,	171, 175 & <i>n.</i> , 208, 212
Pravarasēna II, <i>do.</i> ,	16, 17, 18, 100 <i>n.</i> , 167, 168, 169 & <i>n.</i> , 170 & <i>n.</i> , 172, 174, 176 & <i>n.</i> , 207, 208, 209 & <i>n.</i> , 210, 211 & <i>n.</i>
<i>prēkshanaka</i> , 'show',	124
<i>prishthamātrā</i> ,	160, 187
Prithivīpati I, <i>W. Gaṅga k.</i> ,	112
Prithivishēṇa I, <i>Vākātaka k.</i> ,	172, 174
Prithivishēṇa II, <i>do.</i> ,	17, 168 <i>n.</i> , 169, 208, 209, 210 & <i>n.</i>
<i>Prithivīvallabha</i> , <i>ep. of Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> Amōgha- varsha I,	69
<i>Prithivīvallabha</i> , <i>ep. of W. Chālukya Vinayā-</i> <i>ditya</i> ,	29
<i>Prithivīvallabha</i> , <i>sur. of Kulōttuṅga I</i> ,	139, 143
Prithu, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	124, 126, 155, 157, 220
Prithulāksha, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	216 <i>n.</i>
Prithurābhukti, <i>di.</i> ,	136, 137
Prithvidēva I, <i>Kalachuri k.</i> ,	160 & <i>n.</i> , 165
Prithvidēva II, <i>do.</i> ,	160 <i>n.</i> , 161 & <i>n.</i> , 162, 163 & <i>n.</i>
Prithvidēva, III, <i>do.</i> ,	161 <i>n.</i>
Prithvīpati II, <i>W. Gaṅga k.</i> ,	218 & <i>n.</i>
<i>Prithvirājajaya</i> , <i>work</i> ,	56 <i>n.</i>
<i>Prithivīvallabha</i> , <i>ep. of Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> Dhruva,	109
<i>Prithivīvallabha</i> , <i>s. a.</i> <i>Gujarāt Rāshtrakūṭa k.</i> Govinda III,	83
<i>Priyadarśin</i> , <i>ep. of Maurya Aśōka</i> ,	205
Priyangu, <i>ca.</i> ,	151, 153, 154, 157
Ptolemy, <i>author</i> ,	33
Pūdumaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Pudukkottai, <i>state</i> ,	40 <i>n.</i> , 218 <i>n.</i>
Puduveligōpuram, <i>s. a.</i> Chūlāmaṇivarma- vihāra,	229
Pugaiyūṇṇi, <i>field</i> ,	259, 260
Pugaiyūṇṇi-Kīṇaru, <i>well</i> ,	268, 278
<i>pūjāsīlā</i> ,	202, 203
<i>pūjā-sīlā-prākāra</i> ,	199, 201, 202, 203, 204
Pulaichecheri, <i>vi.</i> ,	87, 89, 90, 92
Pulikeśin II, <i>W. Chālukya k.</i> ,	20, 27, 28
Puliyūr, <i>s. a.</i> Chidambaram,	40 & <i>n.</i> , 41, 45, 46, 51
Puliyuyarttōṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Chōla,	40 <i>n.</i>
Puḷlāmaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 244, 254, 258, 266
<i>puḷḷi</i> , 'dot',	6 & <i>n.</i>
<i>puḷḷi</i> , omitted,	216
Pulombūru, <i>vi.</i> ,	20
Pulombūru Plates of E. Chālukya Jayasinha I,	20, 21 & <i>n.</i>

	PAGE
Pulombūru Plates of Mādhavavarman,	19 <i>n.</i> , 20, 21 <i>n.</i> , 22
Puṇal-nāḍu, <i>co.</i> ,	48, 52
Pūṅgal, <i>province</i> ,	197
Puṅgaṇūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	43
Puṇyakumāra, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	28 & <i>n.</i>
Puṇyakumāra Plates,	217 <i>n.</i>
<i>puṇakkalaṇai</i> ,	146
<i>Puṇaṇāṇṇu</i> , <i>work</i> ,	51 <i>n.</i>
<i>Purāṇas</i> , <i>works</i> ,	202, 204, 205
Puraṇḍara, <i>s. a.</i> god Indra,	168
Purandara, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	216 <i>n.</i>
Purandarāsvāmin, <i>donee</i> ,	16, 23
Puraṅgarambai-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	235, 244, 259
Purañjaya, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Purāntaka, <i>s. a.</i> god Śiva,	240
<i>Puṇḍapurulṅkēbāmālai</i> , <i>work</i> ,	48 <i>n.</i> , 51 <i>n.</i>
Pūrāvī, <i>ri.</i> ,	71, 75, 79 <i>n.</i>
<i>Pururuvāri</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	224, 232, 236, 244, 259, 263, 266
Puri Plates of Mādhavavarman-Sainyabhiṭa II,	21 <i>n.</i>
Pūrṇā, <i>ri.</i> ,	45 <i>n.</i>
Pūrṇā, <i>s. a.</i> Payōshṇī <i>ri.</i> ,	170 <i>n.</i> , 171 <i>n.</i>
Pūrṇā, <i>s. a.</i> Pūrāvī <i>ri.</i> ,	71, 79 <i>n.</i>
Pūrṇachanḍa, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 197
<i>pūrṇa-kumbha</i> , <i>auspicious sign</i> ,	53 <i>n.</i>
Pūrṇavarman, <i>k. of W. Java</i> ,	4, 5
<i>pūrṇimānta</i> ,	169 & <i>n.</i>
<i>purōhita</i> , 'priest',	34, 94, 95, 96, 156, 159, 195 <i>n.</i>
Pururavas, <i>epic hero</i> ,	122, 125
Purushōttama, <i>engr.</i> ,	222, 223, 243 & <i>n.</i> , 258
Pūrvadēśa,	37
<i>pūrv-āgraharika</i> , 'former owner of the donated village',	20
Pushkarasādi, <i>originator of Paushkarasādiya</i> <i>script</i> ,	5
Pushkarāvati, <i>ca.</i> ,	12
Pushkarāvati Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
Pushkarī, <i>ca.</i> ,	210 & <i>n.</i>
Pushpakētu, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
Pushyamitra, <i>dy.</i> ,	210 <i>n.</i>
Pushya-Sāmbapura, <i>vi.</i> ,	115, 119
Puttakkuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
Pūvatta-Bhaṭṭaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Pūvattabhaṭṭa-Sōmayājīyār, <i>m.</i> ,	222
Q	
Quilon,	225
Qutbuddīn Mubārak Shāh, <i>Khiljī k.</i> ,	120

	PAGE		PAGE
R			
<i>r</i> , 7 <i>n.</i> , 38, 65, 94, 128, 208, 214		<i>rājaputra</i> , 'prince', 115, 120	
<i>r</i> , doubling of consonant after —, 16,		Rājarāja I, <i>Chōla k.</i> , 205, 213, 219, 221,	
24, 55, 66, 94, 99, 114, 121, 128, 160, 168, 177,		222, 223, 224, 225, 226, & <i>n.</i> , 228, 229, 230, 231,	
192, 208		232, 234, 240, 241, 246, 248, 254 <i>n.</i> , 256, 257,	
<i>r</i> , doubling of consonant before—, 121, 128		259, 270, 271, 281, 283	
<i>r</i> , subscript, 5, 201		Rājarāja II, <i>do.</i> , 86 <i>n.</i>	
<i>r</i> , superscript, 5, 94, 167, 201, 215		Rājarāja III, <i>do.</i> , 41, 42, 44	
<i>r</i> , superscript, omitted, 139		Rājarāja, <i>E. Chōlukya k.</i> , 55, 270, 271	
<i>ṛ</i> , 7 <i>n.</i>		Rājarāja I, <i>Gaṅga k.</i> , 141, 142, 272	
Rādhanpur Plates of Gōvinda III, 177 & <i>n.</i>		Rājarāja Adhikan, <i>ch.</i> , 43	
Raghu, <i>myth. k.</i> , 124, 126		Rājarājachaturvēdimaṅgalam, <i>ci.</i> , 39, 49,	
Rāhapa, <i>s. a.</i> Māhapa 193		50, 54	
Rāhappa, <i>k.</i> , 72, 82, 106, 177, 178, 183		Rājarājakesarivarman, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Kulō-	
Rāj, <i>ch.</i> , 56		ttuṅga I, 40 <i>n.</i>	
<i>Rājā</i> , <i>tit.</i> , 19, 20 <i>n.</i> , 56, 57		Rājarājakesarivarman, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Rājarāja I,	
<i>rājadhānī</i> , 'capital', 151, 154		205, 206, 207, 224, 246	
<i>Rājādhirāja</i> , <i>tit.</i> , 106, 182, 183		Rājarājakkarkuḍiyarāyaṇ, 90, 92	
Rājādhirāja I, <i>Chōla k.</i> , 146, 221, 270,		Rājarāja-Mahāchārya, <i>s. a.</i> Vāsudēva <i>engr.</i> , 222,	
271, 273 & <i>n.</i>		243, 258	
Rājādhirāja II, <i>do.</i> , 86 & <i>n.</i> , 88, 89, 91		Rājarāja-Mūvēndavēl, <i>s. a.</i> Kāñchivāyil <i>ci.</i> , 222,	
Rājāditya, <i>do.</i> , 219, 220, 221, 240, 256		242, 258	
<i>rāja-dvāra</i> , 'king's court', 206		Rājarāja-Palaṭiyāṇūr, <i>ci.</i> , 86, 88, 91, 92	
Rājagambīra Añjukkōṭṭai-Nāḍālvāṇ, 90, 92		Rājarāja-Pāṇḍināḍu, <i>co.</i> , 227	
<i>rāja-grāhya-sarva-pratyāya-samanvita</i> , <i>privi-</i>		Rājarājappērūchārya, <i>s. a.</i> Vāsudēva <i>engr.</i> , 223,	
<i>lege</i> , 155		243, 258	
<i>rājaguru</i> , 195 <i>n.</i>		Rājarājapperumpallī, <i>ci.</i> , 230, 268, 274,	
Rājakesarin, <i>Chōla tit.</i> , 216 <i>n.</i> , 217, 218, 220,		275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280	
239, 255, 267, 273 & <i>n.</i> , 276		<i>Rājarājasōḷaṅ-ul</i> , <i>work</i> , 214	
Rājakesarin, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Kulōttuṅga I, 267,		Rājarājendra, <i>sur. of</i> Kulōttuṅga I, 139, 143,	
268, 269, 270, 276, 279		144	
Rājakesarin, <i>s. a.</i> Sundara- <i>Chōla</i> , 220		Rājarājēśvara, <i>te.</i> , 225, 230	
Rājakesarivarman, <i>Chōla k.</i> , 220, 222, 225,		<i>rājārshi</i> , 'sage-like king', 33	
239, 241, 255		Rājasēkhara, <i>author</i> , 20 <i>n.</i>	
Rājakesarivarman, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Rājarāja I, 257		Rājasimha, <i>m.</i> , 285, 290	
Rājakesarivarman, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Rājādhirāja		Rājasimha, <i>minister</i> , 285, 288 <i>n.</i> , 290	
II, 86, 89, 91		Rājasimha, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> , 218	
Rājakesarivarman, <i>sur. of</i> <i>S. Kōṅgu k.</i> Vīra-		Rājāsraya, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Chōla k.</i> Rājarāja I, 241, 257	
rājendra, 42 <i>n.</i>		Rājāsrayan, <i>palace</i> , 223, 243, 258	
Rājakesarivarman, <i>sur. of</i> Kulōttuṅga I, 139,		<i>Rājatarāṅgiṇī</i> , <i>work</i> , 211	
143, 144		Rājaur, <i>ca.</i> , 122	
Rājalladēvi, <i>Kalachuri g.</i> , 160, 165		Rājaur Inscription of Mathanadēva, 122	
Rājamahēndradēva, <i>Chōla k.</i> , 273		<i>Rājavallabha</i> , <i>off.</i> , 137	
Rājamalla, <i>k.</i> ,		Rājavallabha-Pallavaraiyaṇ, <i>minister</i> , 268, 269,	
Rājamayaṇ, <i>ch.</i> , 56		277, 279, 281	
<i>Rājamrīgāṅkakaraṇa</i> , <i>work</i> , 163 <i>n.</i>		<i>rājavartman</i> , 'public road', 119	
<i>rājan</i> , 'moon', 239		<i>rājavallā</i> , <i>see</i> <i>rājavartman</i> , 115, 119	
<i>rājāṅka</i> , 'brand on royal animals', 3		Rājavidyādharma-śrīśāmantā, <i>envoy</i> , 268, 276,	
Rājā Phool, <i>ch. of</i> Bhojnagar, 57		279, 284	
		Rājayika, <i>Śūrasēna k.</i> , 121, 123, 125	
		Rājendra- <i>Chōla</i> I, <i>Chōla k.</i> , 270, 272, 273	

	PAGE		PAGE
Rājendra-Chōla II, <i>s. a. Chōla k. Kulōttuṅga</i>		Rāma-Tiruvaḷi, <i>Vēṇḍu ch.</i>	223
I,	269, 270, 271	Rāmāyaṇa, <i>epic.</i>	101
Rājendra-Chōla, <i>s. a. Rājarāja I.</i>	213, 214, 229,	Rambhā, <i>nyāph.</i>	123, 124, 125, 127
	230	Rāmgarh, <i>l.</i>	31
Rājēndradēva, <i>Chōla k.</i>	270, 271, 273	Rāmgunj Copper-Plate of Īśvaraghōṣa.	158 n.
Rājēndrasimha-vaṇaṇḍu, <i>di.</i>	234, 235, 236,	Rāmtek, <i>s. a. Rāmāgiri.</i>	169, 173 n.
	245, 254, 259, 266	Rāmtek, <i>vi.</i>	4, 209 n.
Rājēndrasīṅga-Mūvēndavēḷaṅ, <i>m.</i>	268,	Rāmtek Plate.	209 n.
	269, 277, 279, 281	Rāṇā, <i>tit.</i>	39 n., 285, 286, 288
Rājēndrasōla-Brahmamārāyaṇ, <i>s. a. Krishṇaṇ</i>		Raṇabhaṇja, <i>Bhaṇja k.</i>	39 n.
Rāmaṇ,	234, 254, 266	Raṇajayappāḍi.	147
Rājēndrasōla-Pallavaraiyaṇ, <i>s. a. Araiyaṇ Aru-</i>		Rāṇaka, <i>tit.</i>	39 & n., 289
<i>moḷi.</i>	234, 254, 266	Raṇakēsarin, <i>Sōmarāṇṣī k. of Kōsala.</i>	18
Rājēndrasōlapperumpāḷi, <i>te.</i>	268, 274, 276,	Raṇakēsarin, <i>sur. of Sōmarāṇṣī k. Bhavadēva.</i>	18
	279, 280	Rāṇapur Inscription of V. S. 1496.	286
Rājendra II, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i>	55	Raṇarasika, <i>sur. of Chālukya Vikramāditya I.</i>	28
Rājendra-Chōḍachārya, <i>enr.</i>	144, 145	Raṇastipunḍi Grant of Vimalāditya.	271
Rājendra-Chōla, <i>s. a. Chōla k.</i> , Madhurāntaka,	221	Rāṇavat-jī,	32
Rājendra-Chōla, <i>s. a. Kulōttuṅga I.</i>	139, 143,	Raṇanātha, <i>te.</i>	231
	144, 145	Rāṇī, <i>tit.</i>	140
Rājendra-Chōla I., <i>Chōla k.</i>	51 n., 153, 221,	rāṣṭra, 'sub-division',	16
	222, 254 n., 284	Rāṣṭrakūṭa, <i>dy.</i>	64, 65, 67, 68 & n.,
Rājēndradēva, <i>Chōla k.</i>	221		69, 70, 72, 77, 78, 79 & n., 81, 82, 98, 99, 101,
Rājgir, <i>vi.</i>	4, 5		103, 104, 105, 107, 111 & n., 170, 179, 181, 182,
Rājim Plates of Tīvaradēva,	17 and n., 18, 21 n.		183, 218 & n., 219, 227, 228
rājñī, 'queen',	39 & n., 122	Rāṣṭrakūṭa, <i>empire.</i>	65
Rājōgrāma, <i>vi.</i>	129, 132, 135	Rāṣṭrapati, <i>off.</i>	84, 108, 184
Rājputānā,	65	Rasikasamjīcīnī, <i>work.</i>	59
Rājyādhiprīta, <i>off.</i>	169, 174 & n., 175 n.	Rās Mālā, <i>work.</i>	56 & n.
Rājyapāla, <i>Kambōja k.</i>	151, 152, 155,	Ratabhū, <i>m.</i>	285, 289
	157	Ratana, <i>m.</i>	195
Rājyapāla, <i>Pāla k.</i>	152	Ratanpur, <i>ca.</i>	160 & n., 161,
Rājyapāla I, <i>Pāla k.</i>	152		163
Rājyauchchvēkō, <i>vi.</i>	132, 135	Ratanpur Inscription of Jājalladēva II,	160 n.,
Rakkula, <i>vi.</i>	180		162 & n., 163
Rālhaṇa, <i>m.</i>	195	Ratanpur Inscription of Prithvidēva II,	161 n.
Rālhuyā, <i>m.</i>	195	Ratanpur Inscription of Prithvidēva II's Time	161, 163
Rāma, <i>epic hero.</i>	101, 124, 126, 156,		
	189, 191, 220	Ratha-saptamī, <i>tithi.</i>	185
Rāmabhadra, <i>s. a. epic hero Rāma.</i>	76, 138	Ratna, <i>m.</i>	285, 290
Rāmachandra, <i>s. a. epic hero Rāma.</i>	164	ratna, <i>s. a. Buddhist tri-ratna: Buddha,</i>	
Rāmacharita, <i>work.</i>	152, 153 & n., 154 n.	<i>Dharma and Saṅgha.</i>	267
Rāmagnaṇa-Mūshikēśvara, <i>k.</i>	225	Ratnadēva II, <i>Kalachuri k.</i>	159, 160, 161,
Rāmāgiri, <i>mo.</i>	169		162 & n., 163 n., 165, 166
Ramaṇa, <i>m.</i>	195	Ratnadēva III, <i>do.</i>	161 n.
Rāmaṇ Gōvindaṇ, <i>m.</i>	247, 261	Ratnaprabhasūri, <i>āchārya.</i>	286, 291
Rāmapāla, <i>k. of Bengal</i>	153	Ratnarāja I, <i>kalachuri k.</i>	160, 165
Rāmapuṇyavallabha, <i>com.</i>	24, 29	Ratnasimha, <i>com.</i>	163
Rāmasimha, <i>m.</i>	285, 290	Ratnasimha, <i>Mewār ch.</i>	193
Rāmatirtham Plates of Indravarman,	20 n.	Raṭṭa, <i>co.</i>	227, 228

	PAGE		PAGE
Rattapāḍi 7½ lakhs, co.,	226 & n.	Sabhā, s. a. Buddhist Saṅgha	267
Rāula, tit.,	195	sa-bhāta-cāta-pratigṛhṭa, privilege,	84, 119, 185
Rāval, tit.,	193, 287, 288	Sādā, m.,	195
Rāvapa, Rākshasa,	126, 164	Śaḍaiyamāṇa,	7n.
Rāvapi, Rāvapa's son Indrajit,	124	sa-dhāḍa-dāś-ā-parāḍha, privilege,	75, 84, 185
Ravikula, 'solar race',	239, 240	sa-dāś-ā-parāḍha, privilege,	119, 137
Ravikulatilaka, sur. of Kulōttuṅga I,	143	sa-dhāṇṇa-hiraṇṇa-dēya, privilege,	84, 108
Ravicaṇṣa, 'solar race',	239, 240	sa-dhāṇṇa-hiraṇṇa-dēya, privilege,	108 n., 119, 185
Rāyamala, ch. of Mewār,	286 & n.	Sādharāṇa, Kshatriya,	33
Rēvā, s. a. Narmadā ri.,	164	Śaduppēri Inscription of Pallavamalla,	110 n.
Rewah, ca.,	127	Sādypaska, sacrifice,	171, 175, 212
Rewah, state,	4 n., 127	Sagara,	115, 119
ri, used for r,	16	Sagara, myth. k.,	23, 76, 85, 95, 109, 120, 137, 156, 166, 186, 191, 194, 220
ri, used for ri,	16, 168	Saggala, domo,	115
ri, medial,	16, 187	Sahadēva, Pāṇḍava, epic hero,	170n.
ri, used for ri,	168	Sāhanī, tit.,	188n., 190
Riddhapur Plates of Prabhāvtaguptā and Pravarasēna II,	16, 18, 21 n., 167, 168 n., 170 & n., 173 n., 208, 209	sa-haṭṭa-ghaṭṭa-salara, privilege,	155
Rindhuwul, Paramāra prince,	56, 57	Sahdol, vi.,	129
Rishabha, scara,	50 n.	Sahya, mo.,	117, 222
Rishabhanātha, Tirthankara,	211	Saiddhāntika, sect.,	128, 130, 133
Rithapur Plates of Bhavattavarman,	16, 17, 29, 208, 210	Sailēndra, dy.,	222, 230, 242, 257, 268, 274, 278, 280, 281 and n., 282 and n., 283 and n., 284 and n.
Rituparna, myth. k.,	220	Sailōdabhava, dy.,	21n.
ritvij,	156, 159	Sainikasamghamakhya, off.,	156, 159
Rōhinī, nakshatra,	25, 26, 161, 163	Saiva, sect.,	50n.
Ropi, vi.,	196	Saiva ascetics,	128, 129, 130, 133, 135
Ropsi, vi.,	196	Saivism,	230
Rudradūman, Mahākshatrapa,	33, 201	Saiyadaṇ Amalaṇ, m.,	236, 254, 266
Rudradatta, minister,	136, 138	Sajjana, com.,	122, 124, 127
Rudrajit, s. a. myth. k. Satyavrata,	220	Sajjunī, Śūrasēna q.,	121, 123, 125
Rudrasārman, donee,	20	Sajjōḍaka, vi.,	80
Rudrasārman, m.,	20	Sajod, vi.,	80
Rudrasēna I, Vākāṭaka k.,	100, 170 n., 172, 175 & n.	Saka, tribe,	33, 98
Rudrasēna II, do.,	172, 174 & n.	Śakadvīpi, see Sūryadvīja,	98
Rummindei Pillar Inscription of Aśoka,	201	Śakambhari, ex.,	56
rūpa, 'banking',	31 n.	śākhās : —	
rūpadaksha, 'banker',	31	Bahvricha,	184, 185
S		Kāṇva,	100, 108
s,	16, 151	Kauthuma,	151, 156, 158
s, used for ś,	16, 55, 160, 187, 192	Mādhyandina,	100, 108
ś,	5, 12, 165, 121, 128, 151, 180 n., 208	Maitrāyaṇi,	136, 137
ś, used for s,	160, 192	Taittiriya,	20, 211 & n.
ś, used for sh.,	16	Vājasaneyi,	16, 23, 84, 115, 119
Śabarmatī, s. a. Śvabhramatī ri.,	164	Śakkarapāṇimallūr, vi.,	45, 50, 54
sabha,	8, 9, 11, 147, 148, 149, 206, 224, 231, 232, 233, 237, 238, 251, 252, 253, 275	sa-kṛipta, privilege,	173
		Śakra, s. a. god Indra,	166
		śākshin, 'witness',	195, 196, 198
		Śaktivarman, K. Chālukya k.,	228, 270, 271

	PAGE
<i>Sālagrāma</i> ,	202, 213
<i>Śālai, vi.</i> ,	141
<i>Śālai, s. a. Kāndaḷūr-śālai</i> ,	224 & n.
<i>Śālāturiya, tantra</i> ,	117
<i>Śāliyar</i> ,	146
<i>Samadhī s. a. Sambandhī vi.</i> ,	80
<i>Samāhartṛi, off.</i> ,	137
<i>Sāmaka, s. a. Śyāmaka</i> ,	102
<i>Sāmalavarman, k., of E. Bengal</i> ,	59
<i>Sāmangaḍ Plates of Dantidurga</i> ,	181
<i>samañjasa</i> ,	146, 147, 149
<i>samañjitan</i> ,	147
<i>sāmanta, 'feudatory'</i> ,	43, 79, 115, 118, 120, 186, 188 & n., 190
<i>Sāmanta, m.</i> ,	285, 286, 289, 291
<i>Sāmantapāṭaka, vi.</i> ,	129, 131, 132, 134, 135
<i>Sāmantasimha, Guhila k. of Dungarpur</i> ,	192, 193
<i>Samarasimha, Mewār ch.</i> ,	193, 285, 287, 289, 290
<i>Samastabhuvanāśraya, sur. of Kulōttuṅga</i> I,	139, 143
<i>samasta-daṇḍa-dōsha-sahita, privilege</i> ,	190
<i>samaya, 'sect'</i> ,	50 n.
<i>Sāmbadatta, m.</i> ,	115, 119
<i>Sambandhī, vi.</i> ,	80
<i>Sambhu, s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	132, 217, 221, 241, 255, 257
<i>Sambōdhi</i> ,	202
<i>saṁgha 'tribe'</i> ,	33
<i>Sāmidata, k.</i> ,	36
<i>Sāmipadraka, vi.</i> ,	80
<i>Śaṅkara, m.</i> ,	222
<i>Śaṅkarāchārya, svāmin</i> ,	45n.
<i>Śaṅkarashaya, s. a. god Balarāma</i> , 155, 158, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204 & n.	
<i>saṁkrāntis</i> :—	
<i>Dakṣiṇāyana</i> ,	25 & n., 26
<i>Dhanush</i> ,	66, 75
<i>Makara</i> ,	180
<i>Simha</i> ,	136, 137
<i>Sāṁkrīti, myth. k.</i> ,	220
<i>Saṁmāsha, vi.</i> ,	151, 155, 158
<i>Samrāj, (Sainrāj) tit.</i> ,	168, 171 & n., 175, 208, 212
<i>Samudragupta, Gupta k.</i> ,	31, 35, 38, 58n.
<i>Samudrajit, Chōla k.</i> ,	220
<i>Samudrakula, s. a. Pāla dy.</i> ,	152
<i>sāmudrika lakṣhaṇa, see lakṣhaṇa</i> ,	4
<i>samvatsara-vāriya-perumakkal, 'annual com-</i> <i>mittee'</i> ,	148, 149

	PAGE
<i>sandhi, not observed</i> ,	7, 24, 94, 138, 168, 192, 212n.
<i>sandhi, wrong</i> ,	66, 177
<i>Sandhivigrahādhikṛitu, off.</i> ,	115, 120
<i>Sāndhivigrahika, off.</i> ,	77, 85
<i>Sandhivigrahin, off.</i> ,	268, 269, 276, 279 & n., 281
<i>Sandhyākara Nandi, author</i> ,	152
<i>San-fo-ts'i, s. a. Zābag</i> ,	281, 283
<i>Saṅgaka, m.</i> ,	115, 119
<i>saṅgatiār</i> ,	268, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
<i>Saṅgha, 'Buddhist monks' order'</i> ,	267, 268
<i>Saṅgilaka, m.</i> ,	115, 119
<i>Saṅgrāma-Dhanamjaya, Śailēndra k.</i> ,	281
<i>sa-nidhi, privilege</i> ,	23, 137, 173
<i>Sanjān Plates of Amōghavarsha I</i> ,	21n., 68, 69, 177n., 180n., 181
<i>Śaṅkara, m.</i> ,	115, 119
<i>Śaṅkara, s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	156, 158, 197
<i>Śaṅkaradigvijaya, work</i> ,	45n.
<i>Śaṅkaragaṇa, Rāshṭrakūṭa</i> ,	103, 178
<i>Śaṅkaraṇ-Ālagiyaperumāl, premier</i> ,	45, 49, 53
<i>Śaṅkaranārāyaṇaṇ Araṅgaṇ, m.</i> ,	235, 244, 259
<i>Śaṅkarappādi</i> ,	146, 147, 148, 149
<i>Śaṅkarappādiyār</i> ,	146, 147
<i>Śaṅkaratalāōri, s. a. Liṅgataḍāgikā vi.</i> ,	71
<i>Śaṇṇamaṅgalam, vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 264
<i>Sannidhātṛi, off.</i> ,	137
<i>sa-parikara, privilege, see s-ōparikara</i> ,	84
<i>Saptaparna, see Chhattivannā</i> ,	154
<i>Śarabharh</i> ,	17
<i>Śarabhapura, ca.</i> ,	16, 17 & n., 22, 175n., 208
<i>Śarabharāja, k.</i> ,	17
<i>Śarabhavaram, vi.</i> ,	17n.
<i>Sāraṅgaḍh Plates of Mahā-Sudēva</i> ,	22
<i>Saragarh, state</i> ,	136
<i>Sārasaḍōllaka, vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
<i>Sarasvatī, goddess</i> ,	116, 128, 130, 133
<i>Sarasvatī, ri.</i> ,	71, 129, 132, 135
<i>Sarasvatī, vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
<i>Sarbhon, s. a. Śribhavana vi.</i> ,	68
<i>Sarkhō, vi.</i> ,	159, 163
<i>Śārṅgapāṇi, s. a. god Viṣṇu</i> ,	117, 155
<i>Śārṅgin, s. a. god Viṣṇu</i> ,	121, 215, 238, 254, 291
<i>Śarva, Rāshṭrakūṭa k.</i> ,	73, 83
<i>Sarvādhyakṣha, off.</i> ,	172, 175 n.
<i>Sarvalōkāśraya, F. Chālukya k.</i> ,	28 n.
<i>Sarvalōkāśraya, s. a. F. Chālukya k. Viṣṇu-</i> <i>vardhana IV</i> ,	99, 107

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>sarva-namasya-śāsana</i> ,	189, 191	<i>Shadja, svara</i> ,	50 n.
<i>sarva-pīḍā-parivarjita, privilege</i> ,	137	<i>Shāhānushāhi, tit.</i> ,	58 n.
<i>sarva-pīḍā-varjita, privilege</i> ,	155	<i>Shāhāzgarī Kharōshthī Inscriptions</i> ,	13
<i>Sarvaśarman (Ātrēya), donee</i> ,	24, 29	<i>Shāhi, dy. of Kābul</i> ,	97
<i>Sarvaśarman (Gārgyāyana), donee</i> ,	24, 29	<i>Shamsu'ddin Altamsh, Sulṭān of Delhi</i>	288
<i>Sarvatūta, Kāṇva k.</i> ,	199, 201, 203, 204, 205	<i>Shashthikumāra, donee</i> ,	94, 95, 96
<i>sarva-vishṭi-parihāra-parihita, privilege</i> ,	173	<i>Shat-tilā-ekādāśī, tithi</i> ,	169
<i>sarv-ōparikara-kar-ādāna-samēta, privilege</i> ,	137	<i>Shēr Shāh I, Khiljī k.</i> ,	120
<i>śāsana, 'deed'</i> ,	196, 242, 243	<i>Shirva, vi.</i> ,	181, 188
<i>śāsanapatra</i> ,	177, 194	<i>shn, form of —</i> ,	54
<i>Śāśāṅka, k.</i> ,	21 n.	<i>Shōḍaśin, sacrifice</i> ,	171, 175, 208, 212
<i>Śāsbahū Temple Inscription</i> ,	121	<i>Shōlavandīn, vi.</i> ,	43
<i>Śāstra</i> ,	126, 161, 166	<i>Śibi, myth. k.</i> ,	216 & n., 220, 238, 255
<i>Śātakarṇi, Śātavāhana k.</i> ,	33, 102, 203	<i>siddham, symbol for —</i> ,	197, 288
<i>Śātavāhana, dy.</i> ,	32, 33, 102	<i>Siddhamu, minister</i> ,	188 n., 190
<i>satī</i> ,	285	<i>Siddhānta, śāstra</i> ,	161, 166
<i>Satrap, tit.</i> ,	98	<i>Siddhapura, vi.</i> ,	71
<i>Satrubhaṅja, Bhaṅja k.</i> ,	39 n.	<i>Siddharāja, Chaulukya k.</i> ,	57
<i>Śāttamaṅgalam, vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 264	<i>Siddhasēnasūri, āchārya</i> ,	286, 291
<i>Śāttanūr, vi.</i> ,	236, 244, 259	<i>siddha-sthāna</i> ,	130, 133
<i>Satyātraya, Chalukya k.</i> ,	219, 221, 230, 241, 257	<i>Siddhōśvaramahādēva, te.</i> ,	196, 198 & n.
<i>Satyavrata, myth. k.</i> ,	220	<i>siddhir astu, symbol for —</i> ,	164
<i>saugata, 'Buddhist devotee'</i> ,	151	<i>Siddh Rāj Jasingh Dev, k. of Gujarāt</i> ,	57
<i>Savastī, s. a. ca. Śrāvastī</i> ,	2	<i>Siharakkhī Twelve, di.</i> ,	79
<i>sch, form of —</i> ,	54	<i>Śikāṇḍay Dēvaṇ</i> ,	236, 254, 266
<i>Seliya, s. a. Pāṇḍya</i> ,	221, 224, 226, 246, 259	<i>Śikhaṇḍikētana, s. a. god Kārttikēya</i> ,	118
<i>Sēmbiya, s. a. Chōḷa</i> ,	46, 50, 51	<i>Śila or Śilāditya, Gukhila k.</i> ,	287
<i>Sēmbiya-Mūvēndavēḷṇi, s. a. Tattān Sēnday</i> ,	235, 244, 254, 258, 266	<i>Śilāditya I, Valabhi k.</i> ,	114, 116, 117
<i>Sēna, dy.</i> ,	39 n., 100	<i>Śilāditya II, do.</i> ,	114, 118
<i>sēnai-aṅgāḍiyār</i> ,	146	<i>Śilāditya III, do.</i> ,	114, 115, 119
<i>Sēnāpati, off.</i> ,	94, 95, 96, 156, 159, 174 n.	<i>Śilāditya IV, do.</i> ,	114, 115
<i>Sēndalai Pillar Inscription</i> ,	218	<i>Śilāditya's Inscription of V. S. 703</i> ,	287
<i>Sēndamaṅgalam, vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 265	<i>śilāgaha, s. a. śilāgrīha</i> ,	30, 31, 36
<i>Sēndan Gaṇapati, m.</i> ,	147	<i>śilāgrīha 'rock mansion'</i> ,	30
<i>Sēngēni, vi.</i> ,	274 & n.	<i>Silaharā, l.</i> ,	30, 31
<i>Sēngunṇam Inscription</i> ,	235	<i>Silaharā Cave Inscriptions</i> ,	4 n.
<i>Sēṇṇi, Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220	<i>Śilamahādēvi, Rāshtrakūṭa q.</i> ,	98, 99, 100, 101, 108
<i>Sēṇūr Inscription of Rājarāja I</i> ,	225, 226	<i>Śilappatikāram, work</i> ,	223, 231 n.
<i>Seonāth, vi.</i> ,	164	<i>śilā vigadabhīchā</i> ,	201, 202
<i>Seorinarayan Plates of Ratnadēva II</i> ,	161 & n.	<i>śilā-vikāṭa-lhittāni</i> ,	202
<i>Śērā-vaḷavaṇ</i> ,	51 n.	<i>Śilpa-lipi, 'art-writing' or 'monogrammatic method of writing'</i> ,	3
<i>Śērmādēvi, vi.</i> ,	0	<i>Siṅghaṇa, Yādava k.</i> ,	171 n.
<i>Śēsha, serpent</i> ,	124, 126, 241, 242, 257	<i>Siṅghaṇa, s. a. Ceylon</i> ,	218 n., 221
<i>Śēvvirukkai-nāḍu, di.</i> ,	45, 50, 54	<i>Siṅghaṇa Mānavamma, k. of Ceylon</i> ,	27, 28 & n.
<i>sh</i> ,	16	<i>Siṅghaṇṭaka, ep. of Chōḷa k. Parāntaka I</i> ,	218 n., 221
<i>sh, used for kh</i> ,	192	<i>Siṅghaṇḍra</i> ,	219, 221, 241, 257
<i>Shaḍānana, s. a. god Kārttikēya</i> ,	128, 130, 133	<i>Siṅghaṇa, s. a. Jayasiṅha</i> ,	209

	PAGE
Simhavarman, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	111
Simhavarman, <i>W. Ganga k.</i> ,	111
Śina, <i>s. a. China</i> ,	45 n.
Sind,	287
Sinda, <i>dy.</i> ,	188, 189 n.
Sindhu, <i>co.</i> ,	75
Śiṅgaḷa, <i>s. a. Simhala or Ceylon</i> ,	45, 50
Śiṅgaṇ, <i>ch.</i> ,	145 n.
Śiṅgaṇam, <i>co.</i> ,	270
Singaṇan, <i>s. a. Jayasimha</i> ,	268, 276, 279
Śiṅgaṇ Venkāḍaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 244, 254, 259, 266
Singhalese, <i>people</i> ,	86, 87, 88
Śiṅgaṇaṇūr Grants,	7
Śiṅgaṇaṇūr Plates, (<i>Bigger</i>),	51 n., 52 n.
Śiṅgaṇaṇūr Plates, (<i>Smaller</i>),	51 n., 52 n.
Śrīlaṅgō, <i>m.</i> ,	139, 143 & n., 144
Sirivalaya, <i>s. a. Śrīvalaya ca.</i> ,	190
Siriyādēvi, <i>q.</i> ,	188 & n., 189 n., 190
Sirko, <i>s. a. Saikhō vi.</i> ,	159 n.
Sirpur, <i>s. a. Śrīpura</i> ,	17 n.
Sirpur, <i>s. a. Śrīpura</i> ,	18, 19, 22
Sirpur Stone Inscription,	136
Sirpur Stone Inscription of the Time of Mahā- Śivagupta Bālārjuna,	19, 21
Sirpur Temple Inscription of Tivaradēva's Grand-nephew,	21 n.
Śirupāṇāṇṇaruppaḍai, <i>work</i> ,	51 n.
Śiru-Śēndamaṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 265
Śisagara, <i>field</i> ,	115, 119
Sisōḍā, <i>state</i> ,	193
Sitā, <i>epic heroine</i> ,	101
Sitabaldi Pillar Inscription,	59
Sitābhṅgā Cave, at Rāmgarh	31
Sitāmāḍi Cave, at Silaharā,	30
Sitāmāḍi Cave Inscription,	30, 31, 36
Śiva, <i>god</i>	21 n., 40 & n., 52, 61, 62, 63, 128 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 151, 152, 154, 157, 158, 164, 171, 175, 208, 211 & n., 212, 218, 220, 221, & n., 254, 255, 256, 275, 276, 285, 288, 290, 291
Śivā, <i>s. a. goddess Pārvatī</i> ,	291
Śiva-brāhmaṇas,	206, 207
Śivadāsan Tiruvaḍigal, <i>m.</i> ,	149, 150
Sivadatta, <i>m.</i> ,	31, 36
Śivadatta, <i>s. a. Sivadata</i> ,	31
Śivaḷaikuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 247, 260
Śivamāra I, <i>W. Ganga k.</i> ,	111
Śivamāra II, Saigoṭṭa, <i>do.</i> ,	111 & n.

	PAGE
Sivamita, <i>m.</i> ,	30, 31, 36
Śivamitra, <i>s. a. Sivamita</i> ,	31
Śivanāga, <i>scribe</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Sivānaṇḍi, <i>m.</i> ,	31, 36
Śivānaṇḍi, <i>s. a. Sivānaṇḍi</i> ,	31
Śivapādaśekhara, <i>sur. of Chōḷa k. Rājārāja I</i> ,	230
Śivarāṣi, <i>āchārya</i> ,	286, 291
Śivaśarman, <i>donee</i> ,	20, 21
Siwani Plates of Vākāṭaka Pravarasēna II,	16, 167, 169 n., 171 n., 172 n., 173 n., 209 n., 211 & n.
Śiyāḍōṇi Record of V. S. 1005,	122
Siyaḍoni Stone Inscription,	97
Śiyaka Harsha, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	228
Skandagupta, <i>Gupta k.</i> ,	210 n.
Skandapurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	164 n.
Skandavarman, <i>k.</i> ,	29
Skandavarman, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	111
Smaller Leiden Plates (of Kulōttuṅga) I,	267, 274, 275, 283, 284
Smṛiti, <i>śāstra</i> ,	194
s-ōdranga, <i>privilege</i> ,	75, 84, 119, 185
Sohgaura, <i>vi.</i> ,	1
Sohgaura Plate,	1, 3
Śokkaṇār, <i>god</i> ,	45, 49, 53
Śōḷa kulavallipattāṇam, <i>vi.</i> ,	268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
Śōḷaṅki (Chālukya) <i>dy.</i> ,	197
Śōḷa-nāḍu, <i>co.</i> ,	147, 234
Śōḷaṇ Śilambaṇ, <i>ch.</i> ,	43
Solar race,	33, 144, 152, 216, 255, 256, 272
Śōḷasiṅgha, <i>engr.</i> ,	23
Śōḷavēḷāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 254, 266
Solunkhee, <i>s. a. Śōḷaṅki dy.</i> ,	58
Sōmādita, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Sōmakula, <i>dy. of Trikaṇṇa</i> ,	136, 137
Sōmanātha, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Sōmanāthaiyā, <i>minister</i> ,	188 & n., 190
Sōmapūthin, <i>ep.</i> ,	211 n.
Sōmasvāmin, <i>donee</i> ,	94, 95, 96
Sōmavaṇṣa, <i>see Sōmakula</i> ,	136
Sōmavaṇṣi kings of Bhāṇḍak,	17
Sōmavaṇṣi kings of Kōsala,	17, 18, 21 n.
Sōmavaṇṣi kings of Śrīpura,	17 n.
Sōmayājīn,	109
Sōmēśvara, <i>author</i> ,	56 n., 57 n.
Sōmēśvara, <i>k.</i> ,	162
Sōmēśvara, <i>m.</i> ,	161, 165
Sōmēśvara I, <i>W. Chālukya k.</i> ,	55, 56, 101, 188
Sōmēśvara II, <i>do.</i> ,	56, 58
Sōmēśvara-tīrtha,	71, 75

	PAGE
Son, <i>s. a. Śōṇa ri.</i> ,	164 n.
Śōṇa, <i>ri.</i> ,	164 n.
Śōṇa, <i>ri.</i> ,	128, 130, 133
Sōṇabhadra, <i>s. a. Sōṇa ri.</i> ,	164 n.
Sōṇabhadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	161, 163, 164 & n., 165
Śōṇāḍu, <i>s. a. Chōḷa co.</i> ,	40, 47, 49
Śōṇāḍukonda, <i>ep. of Māra-varman Sundara-</i> <i>Pāṇḍya I.</i> ,	41, 226
Śōṇāḍu-vaṅgi, <i>do.</i> ,	42
Sonari Stūpa Casket Inscription,	35
Sondārṇ, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Sōnmunḍā, <i>s. a. Sōṇabhadra vi.</i> ,	164 n.
Sonpur, <i>s. a. Suvarṇapura ca.</i> ,	162 n.
<i>s-ōpakṣipta</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	173
<i>s-ōpanidhi</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	23, 137, 173
<i>s-ōpurikara</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	75, 119, 185
Sorab Grant of Vinayāditya,	24, 25, 26
Śōraṇ Uyyanirāḍuvāṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	50, 54
Śōra-Valavaṇ,	51 n.
Soremaṭi, <i>l.</i> ,	112 n.
<i>s-ōshar-āvaskara-sthāna-nivīta-lavaṇ-ākara</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	155
<i>s-ōtpadyamāna-vishṭika</i> , <i>privilege</i> ,	84, 119, 185
Śrautasūtra, <i>work</i> ,	34
Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa Inscription,	59 & n.
Śravaṇabhadra, <i>s. a. Sōṇabhadra vi.</i> ,	164 n.
Śrāvastī, <i>ca.</i> ,	1, 2, 3
Śrēṣṭhīn, 'banker',	94, 95, 96, 195
Śrī, <i>s. a. goddess Lakshmi</i> ,	17, 116, 131, 134
Śrībhadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	68
Śrīdēvi, <i>s. a. Sīriyādēvi q.</i> ,	188 & n.
Śrīdhara, <i>m.</i> ,	196, 197
Śrīdhara-Bhaṭṭaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266
Śrīkaṇṭha, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220
Śrīkaṇṭha, <i>ep. of poet Bhavabhūti</i> ,	211 n.
Śrīkaṇṭha-Chaturvēdimaṅgalaṃ, <i>s. a. Tiruver-</i> <i>umbūr vi.</i> ,	220 n.
Śrīkaraṇa, 'record office',	95, 96
Śrīkhēṇaka, <i>s. a. Śrīkhēṭaka l.</i> ,	71, 74
Śrīkhēṭaka, <i>l.</i> ,	66, 71
Śrī-Mahārāja, <i>Śailēndra k.</i> ,	281
Śrīmāla, <i>ci.</i> ,	181, 185
Śrīmāla, <i>di.</i> ,	181, 185
Śrīmāla, <i>vi.</i> ,	196, 197
Śrīpāla, <i>engr.</i> ,	122, 124, 127
Śrīparvata, <i>mo.</i> ,	21 n.
Śrīparvata-sthālamāhātmya, <i>work</i> ,	21 n.
Śrīpathā, <i>vi.</i> ,	121, 124, 127
Śrīpura, <i>ca.</i> ,	16, 17 & n., 22
Śrīpurusha, <i>W. Gaṅga k.</i> ,	110 n., 111, 112 & n., 113 & n.

	PAGE
Śrīraṅga, <i>engr.</i> ,	222, 223, 243, 258
Śrīraṅgam,	44
Śrīraṅgam, <i>ci.</i> ,	44, 231
Śrīśakti, <i>scribe</i> ,	122, 124, 127
Śrī-Vaiṣṇava,	275, 276
Śrīvalaya, <i>ca.</i> ,	188, 190
Śrīvallabha, <i>Singhalese k.</i> ,	87, 88, 90, 92
Śrī-Vijaya, <i>mo.</i> ,	282 n.
Śrīvijaya, <i>s. a. Śrīviśaya co.</i> ,	230, 281, 282, & n., 283, 284 n.
Śrīviśaya, <i>co.</i> ,	222, 230, 242, 257, 282
Śrūti,	195 n.
Śruti, <i>s. a. Vēḍa</i> ,	165
Sseu-li-chu-la-wu-ni-fo-ma-tias-hua, <i>s. a. Śrī-</i> <i>Chūlāmaṇivarman —</i> ,	282
Sseu-li-ma-lo-p'i, <i>s. a. Śrī-Māra-vijayōttuṅga-</i> <i>varman</i>],	282
<i>sth</i> , form of —,	54
<i>Sthalamāhātmya</i> , <i>work</i> ,	21 n.
Sthānu, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	60
Sthānu, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	131
Sthānu Ravi, <i>Chēra k.</i> ,	218, 225
Sthiramati, <i>monk</i> ,	67 & n., 75
Strīrājya, <i>co.</i> ,	28 n.
Subhākara, <i>Kara k.</i> ,	100
Sūdā, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Sūdra, <i>caste</i> ,	139, 140, 143, 144, 145
Sugata, <i>s. a. the Buddha</i> ,	71, 158
Suhilā, <i>vi.</i> ,	71, 75
Sūlūṇu, <i>s. a. sūlūṇu</i> ,	146, 148
Sultāns of Delhi, Gujarāt and Mālwa,	287
sūlūṇu,	148
Sūmaṇa, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Sumatra,	281, 282, 283 n.
Sumēru, <i>mo.</i> ,	130, 133
Summer solstice,	24
Sun,	220
Sūnaladēvi, <i>q.</i> ,	192, 196
Sunāśira, <i>s. a. god Indra</i> ,	154
Sundara, <i>s. a. Chōḷa k. Parāntaka II</i> ,	221
Sundara-chōḷa,	214, 219 n., 220, 221, 222, 227
Sundaramūrtti-Nāyaṇār, <i>author</i> ,	40 n., 217 n.
Sundaravarada Perumā, <i>te.</i> ,	205, 207 n.
Sung, <i>Chinese dy.</i> ,	282
Suṅga, <i>dy.</i> ,	35, 205
Suṅgā, <i>Mahēndu's wife</i> ,	59, 61, 63
sūṅgamērā, <i>tax</i> ,	268, 276, 279
Suptāvasadhī, <i>vi.</i> ,	115, 119
Surādhīrāja, <i>s. a. Chōḷa k. Suraguru</i> ,	216 n.
Suraguru, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> , 216 n., 217 and n., 220, 239, 255	

	PAGE
Suraguru, s. a. Brihaspati,	241
Sūramāra, vi.,	27
Surasarit, s. a. Gaṅgā ri.,	131
Śūrasēna, clan,	2, 121, 123, 125
Surāshṭra, co.,	115, 119, 221
Surāshṭra, tribe,	33
Śūrasīkhāmaṇi-Pallavaraiyan, s. a. Śēndan	
Gaṇapati,	147
<i>Surathōtsava</i> , work,	56n.
Surat Plates of Karka,	78, 79 n., 99, 104 n.
Suratrāṇa, s. a. Sulṭān Shamsu'ddīn Altamsh	
of Delhi,	285, 288, 289
Śūravīra, <i>Paramāra</i> ch.,	56
Śūrriyaṇ Tēvaḍi, m.,	236, 244, 259
Sūrya, god,	59, 62
Sūrya, m.,	216 n.
Sūrya, myth. k.,	216 & n.
Sūryadvija, class,	97, 98
Sūryaravi, com.,	196, 198
<i>Sūryasiddhānta</i> , work,	161 n.
Sūryavarman, k. of <i>Magadha</i> ,	18, 19 and n.
Sūryavarman, <i>Maukhari</i> k.,	19
Suśarman, <i>Kāṇva</i> k.,	204
Sutanukā, <i>dēvadāsī</i> ,	31
<i>sūtradhāra</i> , 'mason',	129, 132, 192, 195 n.
Sutrāman, s. a. god Indra,	240, 256
Suvarṇadvīpa,	281 n.
<i>suvarṇakāra</i> , 'goldsmith',	124
Suvarṇapura, ca.,	162 n.
Suvarṇarēkhā, ri.,	154
Suvarṇavarsha, s. a. <i>Gujarāt Rāshṭrakūṭa</i> k.	
Karka,	77, 84
<i>śva</i> , form of —,	54
Śvabhramatī, ri.,	164
Svāmidatta, k. of <i>Kōṭṭūra</i> ,	31
Svāmidatta, s. a. Sāmidata,	30, 31
Svāmi-Mahābhairava, deity, 170 n., 171, 175 and n.,	
.	208, 212
<i>svara</i> , 'musical note',	50 n.
Śyāmaka, ch.,	102

T

t,	12, 16, 30, 94, 168, 215
t, final,	16, 65, 128, 151, 177, 208, 215
t,	93
<i>Tachchar</i> ,	146
Taḍaṅgaṇṇichchirūr, vi.,	50, 54
Taḍigaipāḍi, co.,	221, 224, 245, 259
Tagaḍai, ca.,	43
Tagaḍūr, s. a. <i>Tagaḍai</i> ,	42, 43 n.

	PAGE
Tagara, ri.,	24, 29
Taila II, <i>W. Chālukya</i> k.,	228
Tailappa, <i>Chālukya</i> ch.,	187, 188, 190
Takkaṇalāḍam, s. a. Dakṣiṇa Rāḍhā,	154
Takkōla, l.,	230
Takkolam, vi.,	219
Tāja, <i>E. Chālukya</i> k.,	228
Tālākata, di.,	170 n.
Talakkāḍ, ca.,	225
<i>Tālāra</i> or <i>Tāliraksha</i> , off.,	285, 289, 290, 291
Talegāon Plates,	177
Tālā, m.,	195
Talhā or Talhaśarman, donee,	192, 194
Tālī Virasōḷaṇ, m.,	236, 254, 266
Tallapalla, vi.,	112
Tāmbraṇa, vi.,	27
Tamil, co.,	27, 44, 145, 218 n.
Tammaḍi-Bhaṭṭaṇ, m.,	236, 244, 245 and n.,
.	259
<i>tāmraḥaḷi</i> , 'copper-plate',	150 n., 157
<i>tāmra-śāsana</i> , 'copper grant', 23, 96, 137, 156, 268,	
.	276, 277, 278, 279
Tāmtaraḍa, family,	285, 289
Taṇchāpurī, s. a. Tanjore	213, 221
Taṇḍabhukti, s. a. Daṇḍabhukti,	154
Taṇḍantōṭṭam Inscription of Pallavamalla, 111 n.,	
.	112
Tāñjai, ca. s. a. Tanjore,	40, 45, 46, 51 and n.
Tāñjāvūr, s. a. Tanjore,	223, 225, 243, 258
Tanjore,	40, 45, 51, 230
Tanjore Inscription of Rājarāja I,	225
Tanjore Temple Inscription,	225 n.
Tank Committee,	148, 149, 150
<i>tapasvin</i> , 'ascetic',	139, 144
Tārā, goddess,	231
<i>taragu</i> , tax,	234
<i>tarippuḍavai</i> , do.,	234, 263
<i>Tarka</i> , śāstra,	156, 165
Tārūmā, s. a. Tārūmanagara,	5
Tārūmanagara, ca. in <i>W. Java</i> ,	4
Tattān Śēndan, m.,	235, 244, 258
Tattāṇ Śikaṭṭaṇ, m.,	236, 254, 266
<i>taṭṭār</i> ,	146
<i>taṭṭārappāṭṭam</i> , tax,	234
Taxila Plate,	14
Tēja, m.,	286, 291
Tējaśimha, <i>Guhila</i> k., 285, 286, 287 & n. 288, 289,	
.	291
Tēki Plates,	271
Telangana, co.,	65

	PAGE
Tirupparaigunṅam Stone Inscription,	7 & n.
Tiruppārkaḍal Inscription,	46 n.
Tiruppulivalattu-Mahādēva, <i>tc.</i> ,	147
<i>Tiruvadi</i> ,	147
<i>Tiruvadijaḷ</i> ,	231
Tiruvaigal, <i>vi.</i> ,	217 n.
Tiruvālanduḷai, <i>vi.</i> ,	43
Tiruvālanduḷai-Uḍaiyār, <i>tc.</i> ,	43
Tiruvālaṅgāḍu, <i>vi.</i> ,	86, 88 n., 89, 91
Tiruvālaṅgāḍu Grant,	40 n.
Tiruvālaṅgāḍu Plates of Rājendra-Chōla	
1.,	88 n., 213, 214, 217 & n., 218 & n., 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 272, 284
Tiruvallam, <i>vi.</i> ,	234
Tiruvallam In-scription,	274
Tiruvallam In-scription of Pallavamalla,	110 n.
Tiruvaraṅga, <i>s. a. Vaṇḍuvārāja</i> ,	139, 143 & n., 144
Tiruvaraṅga, <i>s. a. Śrīraṅga mṅr.</i> ,	233, 243, 258
Tiruvārūr In-scription of Vikrama-chōla,	216 n.
Tiruvārūr-kūṭam, <i>di.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
Tiruvāvūḍurūrai,	217 n.
Tiruvēḷagam, <i>vi.</i> ,	89
Tiru-Vēḷikuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	235
Tiruvengāḍu In-scription,	55
Tiruverumbūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	220 n.
Tiruvijakkūḍi, <i>s. a. Tiru-Vēḷikuḍi vi.</i> ,	235
Tiruvirattānamuḷaiya-Mahādēva, <i>tc.</i> ,	268, 278, 280
Tiśaimuzan, <i>s. a. pol</i> Brahman,	46
Tivaraḍēva, <i>Śōmavamsi k. of Kōsala</i> ,	17 & n., 18, 19, 21 & n., 22, 208
Tivarkhēḍ Plates,	93 n.
Tiyambaku-Bhaṭṭap,	236, 244, 259
Tiyavani, <i>s. a. Trivēṇi</i> ,	2
<i>tiyeri, tuc</i>	234, 263
Tozarchēḍu Grant of Vimayāditya,	25, 26, 29
Toṇḍaimān, <i>s. a. Vaṇḍuvārāja</i> ,	140
Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, <i>co.</i> ,	27
Toṇḍaimāḍu,	218
Toṇḍaiyarsēḍan, <i>ch.</i> ,	140
Took-Toda, <i>l.</i> ,	56
Tōraṇapadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
Tōrkhēḍ Plates of Gōvinda,	68 n., 78 n., 79
<i>tōṭṭi</i> , 'elephant-gourd', <i>auspicious sign</i> ,	53 n.
<i>Trairājya</i> ,	27, 28 & n.
<i>Trairājya, co.</i> ,	27, 28 & n.
<i>Trairājya-Pallava</i> ,	27
<i>Trayivardhana, m.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
<i>tree, symbol</i> ,	2

	PAGE		PAGE
Tribhuvana or Tribhuvanapāla, <i>k. of Gujārāt</i> ,	285, 288, 289	U	
Tribhuvanachakravartin, <i>sur. of Kulōttuṅga I.</i> ,	139, 143, 144	<i>u</i> , initial,	93
Tribhuvanachakravartin, <i>tit., of S. Koṅṅu k. Virarājendra</i> ,	42 n.	<i>u</i> , medial,	6, 93, 160, 167, 168, 208, 215
Tribhuvanachakravatti <i>Kōṇēriṇmai-Koṇḍāṇ</i> , <i>tit. of Chōla k. Rājādhirāja II</i> ,	89, 91	<i>ū</i> , medial,	6, 16, 93, 187, 215, 268
Tribhuvana-Mahādēvi, <i>Kara q.</i> ,	100	Ubhaiyakulāmalan, <i>minister</i> ,	216 n.
Tribhuvanam Inscriptions,	88 n.	Uchchahīśravas, <i>Indra's horse</i> ,	123, 125
Tribhuvanānārāyaṇa, <i>te.</i> ,	285, 288, 290	Udabhāṇḍa, <i>ca.</i> ,	97
Tribhuvanānārāyaṇa, <i>tit. of Paramāra Bhōja</i> ,	288	Udayēndiram Inscription of Pallavamalla,	111 n.
Trikaliṅga, <i>co.</i> ,	136, 137	Udārimayakkal, <i>field</i> ,	248, 261
Trikūṭa, <i>mo.</i> ,	20	Udayachandra, <i>general</i> ,	111
Trilōchana-Pallava, <i>Pallava k.</i> ,	28 n., 217 n.	Udayāditya, <i>Hoysala prince</i> ,	58, 59
Tripurī, <i>ca.</i> ,	127 n., 128, 160 & n., 164	Udayāditya, <i>Paramāra ch.</i> ,	56, 57, 58, 59, 60
Trivandrum Museum Stone Inscription,	7 & n.	Udayāditya, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
Trivara, <i>Sōmavamśi k. of Kōsala</i> ,	21 n.	Udayamārttāṇḍanallūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
Trivaranagara, <i>ca.</i> ,	19	Udayana, <i>Sōmavamśi k. of Kōsala</i> ,	18
Trivēda,	172	Udayatārā, <i>f. (?)</i> ,	31, 36
Trivēṇī, <i>l.</i> ,	2 3	Udayēndiram Plates of Prithvipati II,	218 n.
Tryaksha, <i>s. a. goḷ Śiva</i> ,	164	Udayī, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 289
<i>tta</i> , form, confused with <i>bha</i> ,	215	Uddāṇḍapura, <i>s. a. Bihār</i> ,	38
<i>tu</i> , Kharōṣṭhī, form of —,	12	Uddharapa, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 286, 289, 291
Tuḍā-rāshṭra, <i>s. a. Tuṇḍa-rāshṭra</i> ,	16, 22	Uddharapasvāmī, <i>te.</i> ,	286, 291
Tuhinagiri, <i>s. a. Himālaya mo.</i> ,	164	<i>udraṅga</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	175 n.
Tujumbā, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135	Udumbara, <i>n.</i> ,	211 n.
tulābhāra, <i>gift</i> ,	221	Udunpur, <i>vi.</i> ,	37, 38
Tulābhāra, <i>s. a. Sundaravarada Perumāl te.</i> ,	206, 207	<i>ūḍupōkku</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Tuḷu, <i>co.</i> ,	219, 221, 241, 257	Ugrōḍaya, <i>gem</i> ,	112
Tummāṇā, <i>ca.</i> ,	160 n.	Ukhalapadra, <i>vi.</i> ,	108
Tuṇḍa, <i>vi.</i> ,	22 & n.	Ukhalapadri, <i>ri.</i> ,	108
Tuṇḍa-rāshṭra, <i>di.</i> ,	22 & n.	Ukhā Mandir, <i>te.</i> ,	120
Tuṇḍira, <i>co.</i> ,	222	<i>Ukthya</i> , <i>sacrifice</i> ,	171, 175, 208, 212
Tuṇḍiraka-bhukti, <i>di.</i> ,	22	Ulachāla, <i>vi.</i> ,	29
Tuṇḍra, <i>vi.</i> ,	22	Ulagalandaśōlapuram, <i>vi.</i> ,	147
Tundragaon, <i>vi.</i> ,	22	Ulagamulududaiyāl, <i>Pāṇḍya q.</i> ,	44, 49, 53
Tundri, <i>vi.</i> ,	22	Ulagudai-mukkōkkiḷāṇḍigal, <i>q.</i> ,	89, 91
Tuṅgabhadra, <i>ri.</i> ,	270	Ulakhara, <i>vi.</i> ,	136
Tuṅgamangalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266	<i>ulakku</i> , <i>measure of capacity</i> ,	147
<i>tūni</i> , <i>measure of capacity</i> ,	223, 258, 277, 278, 279, 280	Ulchal, <i>vi.</i> ,	24, 29
Turaiyūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 264	<i>ulgu</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Tūrpil, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266	Ullakhēta, <i>vi.</i> ,	136, 137
Tuvavūravāṇ Aṇukkaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	222, 243, 258	<i>uḷudāṅkudī</i> ,	54
Tuvavūravāṇ, Aṇukkaṇ,	283	Ulugh Khān,	287
		Umā, <i>s. a. goddess Pārvatī</i> ,	128, 130, 133
		Unā-and-Īśa, <i>s. a. Ardhanārīśvara</i> ,	130
		Umā-and-Śiva, <i>s. a. Ardhanārīśvara</i> ,	133
		<i>upadhānīya</i> ,	77 add., 114, 168
		<i>upādhyāya</i> , 'teacher',	151, 156, 159

	PAGE
<i>upakṛipta</i> ,	175 & n.
<i>upapātaka</i> ,	76, 85, 109, 185
Uparichara, <i>s. a. Chōla k.</i> , Vasu,	220
<i>uparikara, tax</i> ,	175 n.
<i>upāsaka</i> , 'Buddhist lay worshipper',	34
<i>upavēdas</i> :—	
Arthavēda,	50 n.
Āyurvēda,	50 n.
Dhanurvēda,	50 n., 117
Gāndharvavēda,	50 n.
Upēndra, <i>m.</i> ,	97, 98
Upēndra, <i>s. a. god</i> Viṣṇu,	116, 123, 125
ūr,	231, 232
Uraiūr,	40, 45, 51
Ūrāṇ Aiyyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 252
Ūraṇ Chandrasēkharan, <i>m.</i> ,	237, 251, 264
Urandai, <i>ca.</i> , <i>s. a. Uraiūr</i> ,	40, 45, 46, 51 & n.
Ūrāṇ Nakkaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	238, 253, 265
Ūrāṇ Ūrāṇ, <i>m. of</i> Kaṇḍambavala-vaṭkai,	238, 253, 265
Ūrāṇ Ūrāṇ, <i>m. of</i> Pāṇāṅkorraṅguḍi,	238, 253, 265
Urāppaḷi, Pākkan, <i>m.</i> ,	246, 249, 260, 262
ūrār, <i>s. a. sabhā</i> ,	224, 231, 232, 233, 237, 251 & n., 252 & n., 253, 263, 264, 265
ūrāḷchi, <i>tax</i> ,	234, 262
Ūrātturai, <i>vi.</i> ,	87, 89, 90, 92
Uren Inscriptions in Bhaikshuki Lipi,	37
ūrṇāḷār,	231, 243
Uṇuvūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 254, 266
Urvaśī, <i>nymph</i> ,	123, 125
Uṣhavadāta's Cave Inscription,	30
Uśinara, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Utaragaṇa, <i>prince</i> ,	94, 95 & n., 96
Utkala, <i>s. a. Orissa</i> ,	153, 162, 221
Uṭkōḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 279, 281
Uttama-Chōla, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	214, 219, 222, 227
Uttamaśōla Pallavaraiyaṇ, <i>s. a. Irāyiravaṇ</i> Pallavayaṇ,	234, 254, 266
Uttaramallūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	145, 146, 148
Uttaramēru-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	147, 148, 149, 150, 206, 207
Uttaramērūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	8 & n.
Uttaramērūr Inscription of Chōla Parāntaka I.,	8 & n.
Uttara-Rāḍhā, <i>co.</i> ,	154
Uttararāmacharita, <i>work</i> ,	211 n.
Utthūṇaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	285, 288, 290
Uttirālāḍam, <i>s. a. Uttara-Rāḍhā</i> ,	154
Uttirāmērūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	205 & n.
Uttūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 252, 264

	PAGE
Uṭarkkuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 253, 265
Uyyakkonḍār vaḷanāḍu, <i>vi.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 254, 258, 266
V	
v,	5, 30, 160, 168, 200, 208
v, doubled after <i>anusvāra</i> ,	168
v, used for <i>b</i> ,	55, 66, 90, 136, 151, 160, 168, 177, 187, 192
v, wrong doubling of—,	7, 16
Vāchehiyaṇ Paramēśvaraṇ Pūvaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	248, 261
Vadugaon, <i>vi.</i> ,	181
Vaḍa-Kāḍanpāḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 278, 280
Vaḍakkil-aṅḡāḍi,	147
Vaḍakuḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 277, 280
<i>vaḍuā</i> , 'record keeper',	195n.
Vaḍavalli, <i>vi.</i> ,	71, 75
Vāgaḷa, <i>s. a. Durgapur state</i> ,	192, 193 & n.
Vagghāchchha, <i>vi.</i> ,	80
Vāghāditya, <i>donor</i> ,	193n.
Vāghoḍiā, <i>s. a. Vagghāchchha vi.</i> ,	80
Vāghor, <i>vi.</i> ,	94
<i>raha</i> ,	99, 108
Vaidumba, <i>dy.</i> ,	220
<i>vaijayaika-dharma-sthāna</i> , 'victorious office of justice',	170
Vaikhāṇasa,	237, 251, 263
Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ, <i>tc.</i> ,	146
Vairāgara, <i>co.</i> ,	162
Vaishṇava, <i>sect.</i> ,	139, 140, 143, 144, 199, 202
Vaiśvadēva, <i>mahāyājña</i> ,	85, 109, 185
Vaiśya, <i>caste</i> ,	34
Vaivasvat, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Vājapēya, <i>sacrifice</i> ,	167, 171, 175, 208, 211 & n., 212
Vajrahasta III, <i>Gaṅga k.</i> ,	142
Vajrapāṇi, <i>attendant of the Buddha</i> ,	12
Vajraṭa, <i>k.</i> ,	72, 81, 105, 182
Vakaḍōllaka, <i>vi.</i> ,	129, 132, 135
Vākātaka, <i>dy.</i> ,	4, 16, 17, 18, 21n., 22, 100, 167, 168 & n., 169, 171, 172 & n., 173 n., 174, 175 & n., 176, 207, 208, 209, 210 & n., 211, 212
Vākpati Munja, <i>Paramāra k.</i> ,	164n.
Vaḷabha, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	216, 220, 238, 255
Valabhi, <i>ca.</i> ,	18, & n., 76, 114
Vāḷagiri, <i>mo.</i> ,	47 & n., 52
Valaiyā, <i>m.</i> ,	188 n., 190 & n.
<i>vāḷamaṅjāḍi, tax</i> ,	234, 263
Vaḷavaivēndaṇ, <i>s. a. Vaṇḍuvarāja</i> ,	140

	PAGE
Valavaṇ, s. a. <i>Chōla</i> ,	40, 46, 47, 49, 51 and n., 53
Vālhā, m.,	195
Vallabha, ep. of <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> ch. Parabala,	68n.
Vallabha, s. a. Amōghavarsha I,	68, 69 and n., 72, 74, 81, 106, 107, 182, 183
Vallabha, s. a. Gōvinda II,	104, 106, 178n., 184
Vallabha-Vallabha, s. a. <i>Chōla</i> k. Virarājendra	272
Vallikāmam, vi.,	87, 89, 90, 92
Valōd, s. a. Vaḍavallī vi.,	71
Vāma, sect.,	50n.
Vāmana, m.,	196, 197
Vāmana Śaṅkarappādi,	147
Vamatakshama,	98
Vāṇagiri, s. a. Vāḷagiri,	47n.
vānakarmīn,	139, 144, 145
Vāṇaraiyar, 'Bāṇa k.',	110n., 112, 113 and n.
Vāṇavaṇmahādēvi, <i>Chōla</i> q.,	221
Vāṇavaṇnāḍu, di.,	9
Vanavāsa, co.,	129, 132, 135
Vaṇḍai, ci.,	140
Vaṇḍaimāṇ-Tonḍaiman, minister,	139
Vaṇḍainagar-araṣaṇ,	139
Vaṇḍaiyarkōṇ,	140, 141
Vaṇḍalañjēri, s. a. Maṇḍalañjēri vi.,	140
Vaṇḍi-Diṇḍorī Plates of Gōvinda III,	93n.
Vaṇḍuvarāja, general,	139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145
Vaṅḷadēsa, H. Bengal,	154
Vaṅganagar, vi.,	235, 244, 259
vāṇigar,	146
Vaṅki Creek, see <i>Vaṅkikā ri.</i> ,	79n.
Vaṅkikā, ri.,	79n.
vāṇṇārappārai, tax,	234, 263
Vāpī, vi.?,	79n.
vāpī, 'reservoir of water',	115, 119
Vappuka, s. a. Bāpā, etc.,	286
Vappuka, <i>Śūrasēna</i> k.,	121, 123, 125
Varadā, ri.,	169
varada-mudrā,	11
Varaguṇa II, Pāṇḍya k.,	206
Varaguṇa-Mahārāja, s. a. Varaguṇa-Pāṇḍya,	7, 8
Varaguṇa-Pāṇḍya, Pāṇḍya k.,	6, 7
Varaguṇavarman,	7n.
varāka, see boar, emblem on seal,	104n.
Vārāhamihira, author,	166
Varāhatīrtha,	170n.
Vārāhiputra, metronymic of <i>Aśvabhūti</i> ,	32

	PAGE
Vāraṇ,	55
Vārāṇasī, ci.,	131
Vararuchi, author,	154
Vardhamānabhukti, di.,	151, 153, 155, 158
Vardhamānaka, vi.,	169, 172, 175
vāri, 'revenue department',	206
Vāri, vi.,	170
Varippottaga-Kaṇakka, off.,	236, 254, 266
Varippottagam, off.,	224, 236, 244, 259, 266
vāriyam,	8, 10, 11 and n.
vāriyam, 'committee',	148
vāriyar,	8
Variyiliḍu, off.,	236, 266
Varman, dy. of <i>Mugadha</i> ,	19 and n., 39n.
Varuṇa, m.,	115, 119
Varuṇārya, donee,	168, 172, 175
Vāsātā, q. of <i>Sōmavāṇṣī</i> k. Harshagupta,	18, 19
Vasishṭha, sage,	60, 62, 101
Vāsishṭhī, gōtra-n.,	32
Vāsishṭhīputra, metronymic of an <i>Ikshvāku</i> k.,	34
Vāsishṭhīputra, metronymic of a <i>Śātavahana</i> k.,	32
Vāstavya, family,	163 and n.
vāstu-kshētra-jalādhāra-gartta-mārga-samanvi- tu, privilege,	155
Vasu, <i>Chōla</i> k.,	220
Vasudēva, com.,	109
Vāsudēva, engr.,	222, 223, 243 and n., 258
Vāsudēva, m.,	222, 223, 243, 258
Vāsudēva, s. a. god Vishṇu,	151, 155, 158, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204 and n.
Vāsudēvabhaṭṭa, donee,	181, 185, 189 and n.
Vaṭanārāyaṇēśvara, te.,	86
Vaṭapadraka, vi.,	79, 80
Vaṭapadraka, vi.,	192, 193 and n.
Vātāpi, ca.,	27 and n.
Vātāpi-konḍa, ep. of <i>Pallava</i> Narasimhavar- man,	27
Vaṭapura, s. a. Vaṭapadraka,	80
Vātiyā, f.,	195
vātōdariya, privilege,	75
Vatsarāja, engr.,	163
Vātsī, gōtra-n.,	32
Vātsīputra, metronymic of <i>Dhanabhūti</i> ,	35
vaṭṭinaḷi, tax,	234, 263
Vāvaṇa, m.,	192, 193, 194, 195, 196
Vayaja, m.,	285, 289

	PAGE		PAGE
Vayajā, <i>m.</i> ,	192, 194	Vēngī, <i>co.</i> ,	55, 56 <i>n.</i> , 58, 99, 103, 104, 139, 141, 142, 144, 145, 180, 221, 222, 227, 228, 270, 271, 272
Vayarāka, <i>m.</i> ,	286, 291	Vēngika, <i>k. of Vēngī</i> ,	184
Vayirāgaram, <i>vi.</i> ,	269, 270	Vēnkidaṅgil, <i>ri.</i> ,	232, 238, 253, 265
Vāyupurāṇa, <i>work</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>	Vēṇāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	234, 235, 244, 254, 258, 266
Vēda,	10, 11, 45, 50, 51, 63 <i>n.</i> , 100, 156, 159, 161, 165, 168, 172, 175, 181, 185	Vēṇṇainallūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 244, 245 and <i>n.</i> , 259
<i>vēdas</i> :—(see also <i>upavēdas</i>)—		Vēṇṇaiya Bhaṭṭaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 254, 259, 266
Atharvavēda,	50 <i>n.</i> , 168, 175	Vēṇṇākata, <i>di.</i> ,	170 <i>n.</i>
Rigvēda,	50 <i>n.</i>	Vēṇvā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>
Sāmavēda,	50 <i>n.</i> , 151, 158	Vēṇyā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>
Yajurvēda,	16, 50 <i>n.</i> , 115	Vēṭchiyūr, <i>ri.</i> ,	45, 50, 54
Yajurvēda (Black),	136, 211	Vēṭkorāṇ, <i>off.</i> ,	233, 237, 251, 252, 253, 264, 265
Vēdāṅgas,	181, 185	<i>veṭtippōru</i> ,	231, 243, 258, 260
Vēdānta, <i>śāstra</i> ,	132, 135, 165	Vīdarbha, <i>co.</i> ,	169, 170 <i>n.</i> , 210, 211
Vēdanūruḍaiyūṇ Araiyaṇ Sivalayaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	50, 54	<i>Vīddhātābhāṇjikā</i> , <i>work</i> ,	20 <i>n.</i>
Vēdavaṇaimuḍaiyūṇ Ammaiappaṇ, <i>donec</i> ,	86, 87, 88 and <i>n.</i> , 91, 92	Vīḍivīḍugu-ehaturvēdimāṅgalam, <i>s. a.</i> Ka- dalaṅguḍi <i>m.</i> ,	235
Vēdavyāsa, <i>s. a.</i> sage Vyāsa,	29, 76, 85, 96, 109, 186	Vīḍugāḍaḍugiyūṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Vīḍugāḍaḍugiyā-Peru- māl,	42
Vedic <i>gōtras</i> ,	32, 34, 35	Vīḍugāḍaḍugiyā-Perumāl, <i>ch.</i> ,	42
Vedic <i>gōtra</i> -names,	32	Vīḍugāḍaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Vīḍugāḍaḍugiyā-Perumāl,	42
Vedic metronymics,	32, 34	Vīḍyāraṇya, <i>author</i> ,	45 <i>n.</i>
Vēlamalai, <i>mo.</i> ,	89	<i>vihāra</i> , 'Buddhist monastery',	66, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 242, 257, 267, 274, 283
Vēlā-nāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	236, 245, 253, 259, 266	Vihōnda, <i>m.</i> ,	98
Vēlaṅguḍi, <i>vi.</i> ,	232, 237, 251, 263	Vijā, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Vēlāṇ Karuṇākaraṇ Tōṇḍaimāṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Vaṇḍu- varāja,	140	Vijaya, <i>s. a.</i> Śrīvijaya <i>co.</i> ,	282 <i>n.</i>
Vēlāṇ Uttamaśōḷaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	235, 244, 245, 258, 259	Vijayabāhu, <i>k. of Ceylon</i> ,	142
Vēlhā, <i>m.</i> ,	195	Vijayābhurapa, <i>sur. of Kulōttuṅga I</i> ,	143, 144
<i>vēli</i> , <i>land measure</i> ,	53, 54, 86, 88, 91, 92, 223, 244, 258, 259, 260, 268, 269, 274, 279, 280	Vijayāditya, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	99
Vēllāla, <i>caste</i> ,	232, 247, 260, 261, 262, 263	Vijayāditya VII, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	55, 141, 142, 271, 272
Vēllālar, 'cultivators',	146, 206, 207	Vijaya-Īśvara-varman, <i>W. Gaṅga k.</i> ,	112 <i>n.</i>
Vēllāru, <i>ri.</i> ,	89, 90, 91, 92	Vijayālaya, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	217, 218, 220, 221, 227, 239
Vēlūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	218 <i>n.</i>	Vijaya-mahādēvi, <i>Chālukya q.</i> ,	102
Vēlur Gaṅga Inscriptions,	112 <i>n.</i>	Vijaya-Nandīśvara-varman, <i>s. a.</i> Pallava <i>k.</i> Nandivarman-Pallavamalla,	110, 113
Vēlūrpālayam Pallava Grant,	27 <i>n.</i>	Vijaya-Narasimhavikrama-varman, <i>W. Gaṅga</i> <i>k.</i> ,	112 <i>n.</i>
Vēlūrpālayam Plates,	218	Vijayapāla, <i>Gurjara-Pratihāra k.</i> ,	122
Vēlvikuḍi Grant of Jaṭilavarman,	6, 7 and <i>n.</i>	Vijayarājēndradēva, <i>s. a.</i> Chōḷa <i>k.</i> Rājādhirā- ja I,	273 <i>n.</i>
Vēlvikuḍi Plates,	51 <i>n.</i>	Vijayarājēndraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, <i>di.</i> ,	278, 280
Vēmbāra, <i>vi.</i> ,	210	Vijayasēna, <i>Sēna k.</i> ,	100
Vēna, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220	Vijayasimhasūri, <i>āchārya</i> ,	286, 291
Vēnā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 <i>n.</i>		
Vēnāḍu,	225		
Vēṇākata, <i>di.</i> ,	170 <i>n.</i>		
Vēṇātata, <i>di.</i> ,	170 <i>n.</i>		
Vēṅgai, <i>s. a.</i> Vēngī,	56		
Vēṅgaināḍu, <i>s. a.</i> Vēngī <i>co.</i> ,	55, 221, 224, 225, 245, 259		

	PAGE
Vijayavāḍī, <i>s. a.</i> Bezvāḍa,	55, 142
Vikama (Vikrama), <i>com.</i> ,	192
Vikkala,	46, 50
Vikkalaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> <i>W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI</i> , 268, 270, 276, 279	
Vikkiramābarāṇṭṭerinda-Valaṅgai-Vēlaikkā- ras,	269, 279, 281
Vikrama-chōḷa k.,	216n.
Vikrama-chōḷa, <i>S. Koṅgu k.</i> ,	43
Vikramachōḷa, <i>sur. of Kulōttuṅga I</i> ,	139, 143, 144
Vikramāditya I., <i>Bāna k.</i> ,	112
Vikramāditya I., <i>W. Chālukya k.</i> ,	26, 27, 28 and n., 29, 102
Vikramāditya II, <i>do.</i>	111
Vikramāditya VI, <i>do.</i>	55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 188, 268, 269, 272, 279
Vikramahēndra, <i>Vishṇukunḍin k.</i> ,	19
Vikramakēśarin, <i>Koḍumbāḷūr ch.</i> ,	227
<i>Vikramāṅkacharita</i> , <i>work</i> ,	55n., 56n.
<i>Vikramāṅkadēvacharita</i> , <i>work</i> ,	269
Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	88 and n.
Vikramapura, <i>ca.</i> ,	44
<i>Vikramaśōḷaṇ-ulā</i> , <i>work</i> ,	214
Vikramēndravarman I, <i>Vishṇukunḍin k.</i> ,	19, 20 and n., 21n.
Vikramēndravarman II, <i>do.</i>	19, 20 and n. 21
Vikukshi, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Vikukshīśvara, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
Vīḷaippandūr, <i>l.</i> ,	
Vilanda, <i>l.</i> ,	111
Vīḷappu, <i>ri.</i> ,	248, 249, 261, 262
Vīḷarde, <i>vi.</i> ,	112n.
Vīḷasādēvi, <i>Sēna q.</i> ,	100
Vīḷattūr, <i>vi.</i> ,	235, 244, 245, 258, 259
<i>vilēkhaka</i> , 'engraver',	144
Vīḷiñām, <i>vi.</i> ,	141
Vīḷiñām, <i>ci.</i> ,	225
Vīḷinda, <i>ci.</i> ,	225
Vīḷindā, <i>vi.</i> ,	221
Villava,	46, 50
Villavaṇ, <i>s. a.</i> Chēra,	40n., 268, 276, 279
Villavarāyaṇ, <i>m.</i> ,	91, 92
Vimalāditya, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	270, 271
Vimśa, <i>co.</i> ,	221
Vinaḍā, <i>m.</i> ,	195
Vinayāditya, <i>s. a.</i> Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya	25, 26, 27 and n., 28 and n., 29, 111n.
Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya, <i>W. Chālukya k.</i> ,	24, 29

	PAGE
Vindhya, <i>mo.</i> ,	76, 85, 109, 117, 118, 186
Viṅga, <i>ri.</i> ,	181, 187, 189, 190, 191
Vinnā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171n.
Vīra-Ballāla, <i>s. a.</i> Ballāla,	59
Vīra-chōḷa, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220, 221
Vīra-chōḷa, <i>S. Koṅgu k.</i> ,	42, 43
Vīrachōḷa-Laṅkēśvaradēva, <i>s. a.</i> Śōḷaṇ Silam- baṇ,	43
Vīradhavaḷa, <i>Baghēla ch. of Dhōlkā</i> ,	288
Vīraditya, <i>m.</i> ,	97, 98
<i>vīrāma</i> , 'sign of mute consonant',	5, 65, 66
Vīramahēndra, <i>sur. of Kulōttuṅga I</i> ,	139, 143, 144
Vīranārāyaṇa, <i>vi.</i> ,	219, 221
Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, <i>vi.</i> ,	236, 245, 254, 259, 266
Vīra-Pāṇḍya, <i>Pāṇḍya k.</i> ,	7n., 87, 88 and n., 91, and n., 92, 219, 221, 224, 227 and n., 241, 256
Vīrarājēndra, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	55, 56n., 142, 145 n., 162n., 214, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 284
Vīrarājēndra, <i>S. Koṅgu k.</i> ,	42 and n., 43
Vīrarājēndradēva, <i>s. a.</i> Vīra-chōḷa,	221
Vīrasēna, <i>Chōḷa k.</i> ,	220
<i>vīrasēshai</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	268, 276, 279
Vīrasūṇhadēva, <i>Guhila k. of Durgapur</i> ,	192, 193 and n., 194
Vīra-Sōmēśvara, <i>Hoysala k.</i> ,	44
Vīriñchipuram Inscription of Pallavamalla	110n.
<i>vīrpiḍi</i> , <i>tax</i> ,	234, 263
Vīrūla, <i>field</i> ,	195
Viśala, <i>m.</i> ,	192, 196
Viśaladēva, <i>Baghēla Rāṇa of Dhōlkā</i> ,	287, 288
<i>visarga</i> ,	5, 168, 172n.
<i>visarga</i> , changed into <i>jihvāmūliya</i> ,	77
<i>visarga</i> , changed into <i>sibilant</i> ,	99
<i>visarga</i> , changed into <i>upadhmanīya</i> ,	77
<i>visarga</i> , omitted,	136, 139, 168, 192
<i>visarga</i> , superfluous,	16, 22n., 95n., 116n.
<i>vishaya</i> , territorial division,	161, 181
<i>Vishayapati</i> , <i>off.</i> ,	84, 108, 184
Vishṇu, <i>god</i> ,	4, 8, 21n., 51, 52 and n., 60, 62, 94, 96, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 139, 144, 174, 199, 202, 204 and n., 211, 216 and n., 220, 254, 255, 275, 276, 285, 286
Vishṇu, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana</i> ,	59
Vishṇu, <i>s. a.</i> <i>Śailēndra k.</i> , Śrī-Mahārāja,	281
Vishṇukunḍin, <i>dy.</i> ,	19, 95n., 178n.
<i>Vishṇupurāṇa</i> , <i>work</i> ,	28 and n.
Vishṇurāja, <i>s. a.</i> <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> & Vishṇuvardh- ana IV,	99

	PAGE
Vishṇuvardhana, <i>Hoysala prince</i> ,	58
Vishṇuvardhana, <i>s. a. E. Chālukya k. Vijayāditya VII</i> ,	271
Vishṇuvardhana, <i>s. a. Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana</i>	21
Vishṇuvardhana IV, <i>E. Chālukya k.</i> ,	104
Vishṇuvardhana-Vijayāditya, <i>s. a. E. Chālukya k. Vijayāditya VII</i> ,	271
Viśvalāḍya, <i>k.</i> ,	35
Viśvajit, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
Viśvakarman, <i>divine architect</i> ,	132, 135
Viśvalādēva, <i>s. a. Baghēla ch. Viśvalādēva</i> ,	286, 288, 291
Viśvāmītra, <i>sage</i> ,	60, 62
Viṭṭarasa, <i>s. a. E. Chālukya k. Vishṇuvardhana IV</i> ,	99, 107
Vṛihatkoḍil Grant,	141
Vusāvaṭa, <i>vi.</i> ,	121, 122, 124, 127
Vyāghrāgrahāra, <i>s. a. Puliyūr</i> ,	40n., 218, 220, 239, 256
Vyāghrakētu, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	217 and n., 239, 255
Vyāghrapuri, <i>s. a. Puliyūr</i> ,	40n.
Vyāghraviraka, <i>vi.</i> ,	94, 96, 171n.
Vyākaraṇa, <i>śāstra</i> ,	156
Vyālabhayaṅkara, <i>Chōla k.</i> ,	220
Vyāmuktaśravaṇōjḥvala, <i>s. a. Viḍugūdaḷagiya-Perumāḷ</i> ,	42
vyāpārīn, 'merchant',	146, 147, 207
Vyāsa, <i>sage</i> ,	23, 29, 76, 85, 96, 165, 174, 176, 216, 239, 255
Vyavahārin, <i>off.</i> ,	155
vyavasthā or vyavasthai, 'resolution',	7, 8, 9, 11, 147, 148, 149, 205, 206, 233
W	
Waghela, <i>s. a. Bāghēla clan</i> ,	56
Waingangā, <i>ri.</i> ,	171 and n., 210 n.
Wairagaḍh, <i>s. a. Vayirāgaram vi.</i> ,	269
Wān, <i>s. a. Bān vi.</i> ,	170
Wāṇi-Diṇḍori Plates of Gōvinda III,	177 n.
Wardak Kharōshthī Inscription,	12
Wardhā, <i>s. a. Varadā ri.</i> ,	169, 211
Wāri, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 and n.
Wārkhēḍ, <i>vi.</i> ,	170 n.
Wima or Wima Kadphises,	13, 14
X	
Xathroi, <i>s. a. Khathroī</i> ,	33
Y	
y,	6, 7, 12, 16, 94, 160, 167, 208
y, subscript,	94
y, used for j,	160
Yādava, <i>clan</i> ,	171 n.

	PAGE
Yādava, <i>race</i> ,	35
Yājñavalkya Smṛiti, <i>work</i> ,	63 n.
yājñika,	195 n.
Yaksi ac,	217 n.
Yama, <i>god</i> ,	59, 122, 125
Yasod karmā, <i>Haihaya k.</i> ,	129
Yasod-karī, <i>Sūrasēna q.</i> ,	121, 123, 126
Yasōvarman, <i>k. of Kanauj</i> ,	211
Yasōvarman, <i>Parasavara k.</i> ,	57, 192 n.
Yaudhōya, <i>tribe</i> ,	33
Yavana, <i>tribe</i> ,	33, 153
Yavanika, <i>s. a. Ejiñi</i> ,	43
years of the cycle:—	
Hēmaṇḍa,	86 n.
Sarvadhārin,	41
Siddhārtha,	185, 188, 189
years of the reign:—	
3rd,	16, 23
5th,	26
9th,	26, 205, 206, 207
10th,	26
11th,	25, 26, 136, 138
12th,	24, 25, 26, 29, 86, 89, 91, 92
13th,	152, 157, 159
14th,	25 n., 26
15th,	148, 149
20th,	45, 49, 53, 54, 268, 279
21st,	222, 223, 226, 228, 229, 230, 241, 244, 257, 258, 259, 263
23rd,	168, 174, 230, 254, 266
33rd,	138, 139, 143, 144
35th,	9, 11
52nd,	110, 113
Yōgarāja, <i>m.</i> ,	285, 286, 289, 291
Yōgarājēśvara, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	288, 291
Yōgēśvara, <i>s. a. god Śiva</i> ,	285, 286
Yōgēśvarī, <i>s. a. goddess Pārvatī</i> ,	285, 286, 288, 291
Yōm, <i>co.</i> ,	153
Yuan Chwang, <i>s. a. Hiuen Tsiang</i> ,	67, 97
Yudhishtira, <i>epic hero</i> ,	23, 96, 101, 158, 168, 172, 174
Yugādi-navamī, <i>see Kṛitayugādi</i> ,	156
Yuvanāśva, <i>myth. k.</i> ,	220
yucarāja, 'heir-apparent',	70 and n., 139, 156, 159, 272, 289
Yucarājādēva I, <i>Haihaya k.</i> ,	128, 129 and n., 130, 133
Yucarāja II, <i>do.</i> ,	129 and n., 132, 135
Yuvatimāla, <i>place-n.</i> ,	31, 36
Z	
Zābag, <i>empire of the Śailēndras</i> ,	281, 282 n.
Zābaj, <i>do.</i> ,	281